

Kako objavljati? - od raziskave do objavljenega/zavr njenega članka

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Zakaj jaz?

Sem eden najbolj **zavrnenih** avtorjev v zgodovini Univerze v Ljubljani

Delujem kot recenzent več kot 45 različnih revij (S)SCI in 13 evropskih agencij za financiranje raziskovalnega dela in v približno 70-80 % primerov dam priporočilo „reject“.



Iz recenzij, ki sem jih dobil za svoje članke

1.regret to inform you that the current paper reveals weaknesses on major dimensions. First of all, motivation and theoretical contribution are weak.

2.However, the application of XX is not new at all. Also the survey for non-adopting reasons is not new either. It has a quality of MS thesis.

3.The paper unfortunately does not provide any significant contribution to the field of XX. Due to the conceptual deficiencies of the paper, there is no starting point to suggest incremental improvements.

4.This paper only provides limited information about the scope and coverage of the survey used by this study. The survey findings are also not properly presented and only selected trends have been highlighted.

5.The writing is careless in many parts, and arguments are not clearly developed. I do find myself agreeing with the authors in principles, but often cringing at the way they make a half-hearted attempt to support their claims. It may just be a PhD student at work (in which case he/she deserves a second round), or someone writing up an idea in a hurry (in which case he or she would not).

<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6358599606531616768> (dejanske recenzije, ki sem jih dobil)

Recenzent za SCI/SSCI revije

Annals of Operations Research, Behaviour & Information Technology, BioMed Research International, Business & Information Systems Engineering, Communications of the AIS, Computers & Operations Research, Decision Support Systems, Diabetic Medicine, Electronic Commerce Research & Application, Emerging Markets Finance and Trade, European Journal of Information Systems, European Journal of Operations Research, Government Information Quarterly, Information & Management, Information Systems, Information Systems Journal, Information Systems Management, Information Technology & People, International Journal of Information Management, International Journal of Production Economics, International Journal of Production Research, International Journal of Systems Science, Journal of the Association for Information Systems, Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing, Journal of Business Research, Journal of Software: Evolution and Process, Journal of Strategic Information Systems, Long Range Planning, Mathematical Problems in Engineering, Omega, Production Planning & Control, Simulation Modelling Practice and Theory, Software: Evolution & Process, Supply Chain Management, Technological Forecasting & Social Change, Technology Analysis & Strategic Management, Telecommunications Policy, Transportation Research Part E in še nekatere, ki sem jih pozabil vključiti

Recommendation
Reject
Reject
Reject
Reject

Status	Recommendation
Rejected	Reject
Rejected	Reject
Rejected	Reject
Rejected	Major Revisions

Mnenje o mojem objavljenem članku

but there are a few things that have puzzled me when reading it. While the separation in endogenous and exogenous uncertainty makes perfect sense, I fail to see why there is a distinction between discrete and continuous risk only in the exogenous uncertainty, but not in the endogenous uncertainty. The endogenous uncertainty is divided into market turbulence and technology turbulence; this too makes perfect sense, but why is there no turbulence in the exogenous uncertainty? In addition, for an article written in 2008, the impressive reference list seems to be lacking many of the – in my humble opinion – now seminal works on supply chain risk, two of which I mentioned above.

Fuzzy wording

The title promised new research on supply chain risk in turbulent environments, but the article was only about the supplier selection process. Until chapter three it was not made clear that the authors are only talking about supplier risk (before it was still called supply risk). And there is no explanation on why they used risk and uncertainty interchangeably

Definitions

I did not find a definition for turbulence or any other term beside "risk" (see above)

Framework

Due to the fact that the framework is conceptual I would have loved to see more arguments on why the selected factors have been chosen and why the framework is complete.

Matrix

Even though I like this way of thinking about the supplier selection, the matrix is flawed since the axis are not independent (performance usually is contingent on the turbulence around, but I have to admit that's the same for the [Growth-Share-Matrix](#) as well)

Prediction

The authors talk about predicting the risk of suppliers, but do not give any (conceptual) hint on how to do this with the given framework.

Review of Trkman, P., and McCormack, K. 2009. "Supply chain risk in turbulent environments-A conceptual model for managing supply chain network risk," *International Journal of Production Economics*, (119:2), pp. 247-258.

Moj članek izbran kot eden od petih najbolj osrednjih (vplivnih) dokumentov v zgodovini raziskav SCRM (Collichia et al., 2012); 10 najbolj citiranih dokumentov v zgodovini SEB LU; 5 najbolj citiranih dokumentov o študiji primera v SCM od leta 2009 itd.

Vir: <http://scrmblog.com/review/supplier-selection-in-a-turbulent-world> (link does not work anymore)

O meni

Objavil 50 člankov v SCI/SSCI revijah (več kot polovico kot prvi ali vodilni avtor), med drugim v: Computers & Operations Research, Decision Support Systems, European Journal of Operational Research, Government Information Quarterly, IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management, Information Research, International Journal of Information Management, International Journal of Production Economics, International Journal of Production Research, Journal of Computer Information Systems, Journal of Strategic Information Systems, Long Range Planning, Online Information Review, Supply Chain Management – An International Journal, Technology Forecasting & Social Change and Telecommunications Policy.

- Več kot 11.500 citatov (Google Scholar)
- Vodja 4 zaporednih odobrenih temeljnih raziskovalnih projektov na ARIS/ARRS

O meni (2)

Participated in several research and consulting projects (mainly in the area of business process & supply chain management) for organizations such as Mobitel, DBS, Hypo, Chrysler, ZZZS, Post of Slovenia, National Research Agency of Slovenia, Ljubljana Municipality etc.

Taught various courses at SEB LU, WU Wien, Aarhus University, Humboldt Berlin University, ATU Almaty, IMT Dubai, IMT Ghaziabad, IIT, Delhi, GSOM St. Petersburg, KNU, Daegu, Sichuan University and QUT, Brisbane, Universidad de los Pacifico, Lima

Awards for research: Champion for excellence in management research, Jožef Stefan Golden Emblem (for the technology discipline), Trimo research award, Krka research award, best scholarly paper published at SEB LU,

Kontaktne podatki

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https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Peter_Trkman_2

<https://scholar.google.si/citations?user=nT2RSqwAAAJ>

Opozorilo

Celotna predstavitev temelji na mojih izkušnjah (kot avtorja, recenzenta, urednika) in komunikaciji/izkušnjah/delavnicah drugih raziskovalcev ter na številnih prebranih člankih.

Prezentacija ni ne popolna, ne natančna, ne vseobsegajoča

Različni recenzenti/uredniki imajo lahko različna mnenja.

Vsi primeri v predstavitvi so resnični (iz mojih člankov, člankov, v katerih sem deloval kot recenzent, ali javno dostopnih člankov).

(opomba: obstaja tudi cel kup spletnih virov, uredniških uvodnikov... ki pa jih večinoma nisem uporabil)

Opozorilo - 2

Česa ne bo:

- Kako dejansko raziskovati (fokus torej na objavi že narejenega)
- Kakšna je resnična vrednost raziskovalnih člankov? Ali dodajajo vrednost praksi? Ali izboljšujejo svet? Ali izboljšujejo moje poučevanje kot profesorja?
- Ali ni celoten sistem popolnoma napačen? Univerza me plača za raziskovanje, objavljane, recenziranje, delo urednika. Nato univerza plača založniku, da lahko moj sodelavec bere moje članke;
- Ali je napredovanje, podelitev sredstev ali sistem za dokončanje doktorata na UM in Aris pošten?
- Debat o uporabi orodij generativne umetne inteligence ter spremembi raziskovalnega dela na področju družboslovja/humanistike

• * Glej tudi Trkman, P. (2019). Value proposition of business schools: More than meets the eye. *The International Journal of Management Education*, 17(3), 100310. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijme.2019.100310>

•** Glej tudi <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-decrease-number-submitted-journal-papers-fewer-more-peter-trkman>

Vabilo

UPORABA ORODIJ GENERATIVNE UMETNE INTELIGENCE PRI RAZISKOVALNEM DELU

Generativna umetna inteligenca (GAI) je lahko vaš pripomoček pri raziskovalnem delu.



Maribor
V ŽIVO

O programu

Kdaj: 25. september 2025, od 9:00 do 13:15 ure

Kje: Gospodarska zbornica Maribor

V preteklem letu je generativna umetna inteligenca (GAI) postala nepogrešljiv pripomoček pri raziskovalnem delu. Orodja, kot so Chat GPT, Consensus, Elicit, Jenni, Scholar AI, omogočajo pripravo raziskovalnih predlogov, hiter pregled in analizo literature, pomoč pri pisanju prijav projektov, izvedbi raziskave, poročanju o rezultatih ter pisanju znanstvenih in strokovnih člankov.

Udeleženci delavnice bodo pridobili praktične veščine za uporabo orodij GAI v raziskovanju in spoznali, kako lahko z inovativnimi pristopi raziskovalno delo opravljajo učinkoviteje.

Zakaj?

- Pridobili boste temeljno razumevanje konceptov in delovanja orodij GAI.
- Spoznali boste, kako lahko orodja GAI (Chat GPT 4 in MS Copilot) za raziskovalno delo najbolje izkoristite ter uporaba drugih orodij pri raziskovalnem delu (Jenni, Elicit, Consensus, ResearchRabbit, Chat PDF, Scholar AI in druga podobna orodja).
- Razumeli boste raziskovalno okolje prihodnosti, ki bo temeljilo (tudi)

Za koga?

Delavnica je primerna za vse raziskovalce, predavatelje, profesorje, strokovnjake in druge zaposlene v raziskovalno-projektnih organizacijah, ki si želijo pridobiti veščine za uporabo GAI v raziskovalnem procesu, ne glede na predhodno znanje ali izkušnje.

Kako?

- Predstavitve možnosti uporabe orodij GAI pri raziskovalnem delu,
- predstavitve in prikaz uporabe trenutno najbolj uporabnih orodij,
- preizkus uporabe orodij na lastnih primerih npr. za generiranje idej, popravljanje tekstov, pregled literature, pisanje recenzij in pisanje kratkih povzetkov,
- prikaz sprememb, ki jih bo GAI prinesla v raziskovalni ekosistem.



<https://www.cpoef.si/open-programs/uporaba-orodij-generativne-umetne-intelligence-pri-raziskovalnem-delu-maribor/>

Vsebina

Posamezni deli članka

Nekaj malega o uporabi generativne umetne inteligence

Dobre in slabe prakse

Prekletstvo majhne države – kako delati s slovenskimi podatki

Izbira revije in različni rankingi

Prepričevanje recenzentov

Vprašanja udeležencev: sprašujte v Chatu vmes, ustno po koncu, odgovorim na vse po „uradnem“ koncu

Vaša raziskava je končana – kako jo prodati založniku?

Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away

(Antoine de Saint Exupéry)

Žabji test



Kako napisati članek

Initial note: in the continuation I focus both on how to impress the editor, the reviewer and how to impress the reader (after acceptance).

Differences:

- reviewer (on average) more knowledgeable
- reviewer reads the whole paper more carefully
- reviewer reads methodology part
- editor much more interested in the **success of the journal**
 - needs papers that will be read (and cited)
- reader mostly interested in certain segments or even just single sentences (be citeable)

Paper structure

Title

Abstract

Introduction

Lit review

Methodology

Discussion

Conclusion

References

To summarize

The main emphasis in the title is the use of a widely used method. This is not very exciting news. The authors are not to be blamed here. Based on titles seen in journals, many authors seem to be more fascinated these days by their methods than by their science. **The authors should be encouraged to abstract the main scientific (i.e., novel) finding into the title (EB, 2010)**

Title – 2

What about this?

Operation successful, patient in coma: Successful implementation and low impact of an information system (to be “poetic” or not?)

Author’s development workshop at ECIS: “nice, catchy title”

Review for ISJ: Finally, I think the title of the article is inappropriate. I assumed the first part of the title was indicating the research domain was health information systems. Even so, I found it in poor taste as it appeared to be reducing a serious medical event to a 'tag line'. It therefore came as a complete surprise to discover on page 4 that this was research set in an educational context.

Paper published in International journal of information management (Actors' misaligned interests to explain the low impact of an information system - a case study)

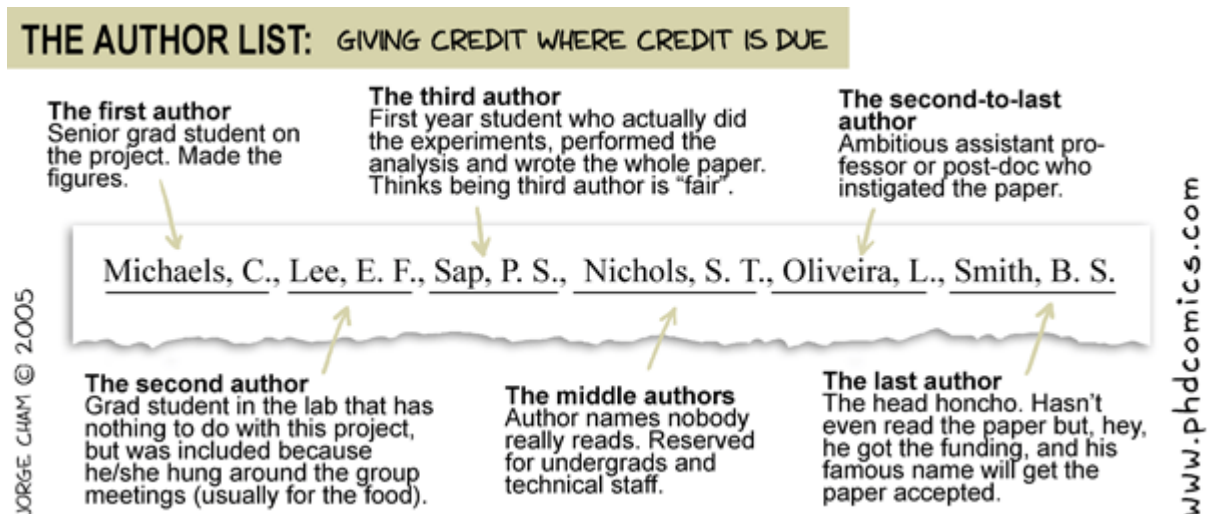
Authors' list

In general anyone (and nobody else) who made SIC (significant intellectual contribution) should be listed on the paper.

Most important positions:

- first author (who did the work)
- corresponding author (usually last; the one that “lead” the work)

In some (but not many) fields authors are listed **alphabetically**



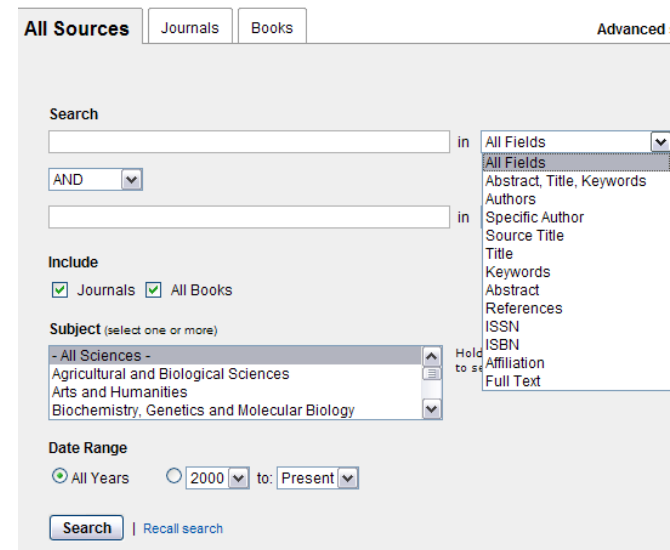
WHEN IN DOUBT: ASK (OR AT LEAST TELL)!

Abstract

Most reviewers decide whether to accept review or not based on title and abstract (often only these are initially provided)

Most reviewers decide to reject the paper in the first 5 (five) minutes*

It is used for indexing/search



The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- All Sources** (selected), **Journals**, **Books**, and **Advanced** tabs.
- Search** section: Two input fields for search terms, with a dropdown menu for "in" (All Fields, Abstract, Title, Keywords, Authors, Specific Author, Source Title, Title, Keywords, Abstract, References, ISSN, ISBN, Affiliation, Full Text).
- Include** section: Checkboxes for ☒ Journals and ☒ All Books.
- Subject** section: A dropdown menu for "Subject (select one or more)" with options: **- All Sciences -**, **Agricultural and Biological Sciences**, **Arts and Humanities**, and **Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology**.
- Date Range** section: Radio buttons for ☒ All Years, ☐ 2000, and ☐ to: Present.
- Search** button and **Recall search** link.

(* this is my gut feeling. If you write a sentence like that in your scientific paper it will be rejected 😊)



JORGE CHAM ©THE STANFORD DAILY

phd.stanford.edu

Abstract elements

An abstract typically outlines four elements germane to the completed work:

- The research focus (i.e. statement of the problem(s)/research issue(s) addressed);
- The research methods used (experimental research, case studies, questionnaires, etc.);
- The results/findings of the research; and
- The main conclusions and recommendations

Note: some journals (e.g. Emerald) have exact rules about the abstract structure

How to construct a *Nature* summary paragraph

Annotated example taken from *Nature* 435, 114–118 (5 May 2005).

One or two sentences providing a basic introduction to the field, comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline.

Two to three sentences of more detailed background, comprehensible to scientists in related disciplines.

One sentence clearly stating the general problem being addressed by this particular study.

One sentence summarizing the main result (with the words "here we show" or their equivalent).

Two or three sentences explaining what the main result reveals in direct comparison to what was thought to be the case previously, or how the main result adds to previous knowledge.

One or two sentences to put the results into a more general context.

Two or three sentences to provide a broader perspective, readily comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline, may be included in the first paragraph if the editor considers that the accessibility of the paper is significantly enhanced by their inclusion. Under these circumstances, the length of the paragraph can be up to 300 words. (This example is 190 words without the final section, and 250 words with it).

During cell division, mitotic spindles are assembled by microtubule-based motor proteins^{1,2}. The bipolar organization of spindles is essential for proper segregation of chromosomes, and requires plus-end-directed homotetrameric motor proteins of the widely conserved kinesin-5 (BimC) family³. Hypotheses for bipolar spindle formation include the 'push-pull mitotic muscle' model, in which kinesin-5 and opposing motor proteins act between overlapping microtubules^{4,5}. However, the precise roles of kinesin-5 during this process are unknown. Here we show that the vertebrate kinesin-5 Eg5 drives the sliding of microtubules depending on their relative orientation. We found in controlled *in vitro* assays that Eg5 has the remarkable capability of simultaneously moving at $\sim 20 \text{ nm s}^{-1}$ towards the plus-ends of each of the two microtubules it crosslinks. For anti-parallel microtubules, this results in relative sliding at $\sim 40 \text{ nm s}^{-1}$, comparable to spindle pole separation rates *in vivo*⁶. Furthermore, we found that Eg5 can tether microtubule plus-ends, suggesting an additional microtubule-binding mode for Eg5. Our results demonstrate how members of the kinesin-5 family are likely to function in mitosis, pushing apart interpolar microtubules as well as recruiting microtubules into bundles that are subsequently polarized by relative sliding. We anticipate our assay to be a starting point for more sophisticated *in vitro* models of mitotic spindles. For example, the individual and combined action of multiple mitotic motors could be tested, including minus-end-directed motors opposing Eg5 motility. Furthermore, Eg5 inhibition is a major target of anti-cancer drug development, and a well-defined and quantitative assay for motor function will be relevant for such developments.

Abstract – OK example

Introduction. We propose and test a model of the relationship between business intelligence systems and information quality and investigate in more detail the potential differential impact of business intelligence systems' maturity on two aspects of information quality: the quality of content and media quality.

Method. The research was conducted in spring 2008. Empirical data were collected through a survey of Slovenian medium and large organizations.

Analysis. A quantitative analysis was carried out on data relating to 181 organizations. A data analysis was conducted using structural equation modelling.

Results. The implementation of a business intelligence system positively affects both aspects of information quality as conceptualised in our model. However, the effect and explanatory power (as measured by the determination coefficient) of business intelligence systems' maturity is greater on media quality than on content quality.

Conclusions. Since most of the information quality problems in knowledge-intensive activities relate to content quality, it is reasonable to expect that the implementation of business intelligence systems would adequately address these problems. However, the effects of implementing such systems seem to be more focused on media quality outcomes. ~~Based on our findings we suggest that projects implementing business intelligence systems need to focus more on ensuring content quality.~~

(would change the analysis section to:

“structural equation modelling of 181 organization was conducted in order to..”

would add a clearer statement of the problem addressed/research focus

May be OK as a start of an intro

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)— firms with 500 or fewer employees—are critical to the U.S. economy (Beekman and Robinson, 2004). SMEs contribute 95 percent of the nonfarm businesses in the U.S. economy (Spragins and Harnish, 2004), 50 percent of the employment, over 90 percent of jobs lost due to firm failure, and over 99 percent of firm failures.

(from Strategic Management Journal, A+ journal)

Introduction

Background

Main problem

Focus of your paper

Contribution (what, how)

Structure of the paper

Introduction

A general description of the topic

Companies need efficient and reliable ways of communicating and transferring information and knowledge among their employees. This is a major challenge of many companies or, as the popular saying goes, 'if only we knew what we know'.

Getting closer: role of technology

The use of new technologies and concepts brings both new opportunities and challenges. Moreover, it has been claimed that the diffusion of Internet-based information systems ('IS') throughout the workplace is changing the way employees work and how they interact with their colleagues (Jones and Kochtanek, 2002).

Now to the focus of the paper

The focus of the paper is therefore on the wiki, often regarded as one of the most interesting phenomena of the so-called 'Web 2.0.' concept, which is claimed to have the ability to change the way the web is used (Paterson et al., 2007).

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- Source: Trkman, M., & Trkman, P. (2009). A Wiki as Intranet – a Critical Analysis Using the DeLone & McLean Model. *Online Information Review*, 33(6), 1087-1102. Paper submitted in 2007

Introduction (2)

Why we need another paper

Several advantages and even more problems of using a wiki have been identified in recent years (see e.g. (Gorman, 2005, Klobas, 2006, Majchrzak et al., 2006). However, most analyses have chiefly centered on the information quality of the contents. While this is extremely important, a study of other aspects (e.g. system and service quality) is also called for. The challenges of implementing a wiki in a corporate setting have never been analyzed within a theoretical framework.

What we will contribute

Therefore, a systematic approach to identifying the potential problems of introducing and employing a wiki is missing. The main focus of this paper is thus to identify the biggest challenges of implementing a wiki as a content management system in an intranet environment by employing three constructs from the DeLone & McLean model (DeLone and McLean, 1992, DeLone and McLean, 2003), namely information, systems, and service quality.

Introduction (3)

How we will do it & what we will contribute

The main challenges of each of these three constructs are identified and confirmed via a case study of implementing a wiki in a department of a Slovenian software development company. **An extension of the DeLone & McLean model is proposed**, namely the separation of the 'use' construct into 'active' and 'passive' use, which may have considerably different influences.

The structure of the paper

The structure of the paper is as follows. First, the wiki as an intranet concept is presented.

Contribution to theory/D&M model not just to wiki research

The study of technology and work of the discussed.

Finally, the conclusion outlines the paper's contribution to the study of an online information environment and the most important limitations/opportunities for further research.

Introduction – example (2)

Title: Perceived consistency between process models (Weidlich & Mendling, Information Systems, 2012)

First sentence: the field is important

In the last decade, the increasing awareness of the benefits of process-based management led to a broad field of application for process-aware information systems (PAIS)....

[SOME TEXT DELETED]

What the problem is

On the other hand, if the act of constructing process models towards a dedicated purpose leads to models that specify highly contradicting information, effective coordination between organisational units of an enterprise is bound to fail. That leads to the question of what kind of consistency should be guaranteed between such process models. Checking such related process models for consistency is a non-trivial task that should be supported by appropriate concepts and tools.

What is missing in previous research

Up until now, the notion of consistency has only been discussed from a conceptual and formal point of view in process model research. It is still unclear how modellers assess the consistency between process models, and which kind of notion can best aid them in decision making.

What we will contribute

In this paper, we focus on the control flow of process models and relate *consistency* to formal notions of behaviour consistency. We investigate the research question of *which formal notion of behavioural consistency can best approximate perceived consistency of modelling experts*. notions to the consistency perception.

How we will do it & what we will contribute

This paper presents the findings from an online experiment that we conducted on the perception of behaviour consistency between pairs of process models. We identified 69 expert statements from process analysts from all over the world, and we analysed how the aforementioned notions for behaviour consistency match the perceived consistency of our subjects. Therefore, our contribution is an empirically founded answer to the correlation of behaviour consistency notions and the consistency perception by experts in the field of business process modelling.

Structure of the paper

Against this background, the remainder of this paper is structured as follows....

Introduction –example (3)

GENERAL TEXT: WHY INNOVATIONS (THE TOPIC OF THE PAPER) ARE IMPORTANT

Business and technological changes are threatening organizational sustainability and modern management faces many challenges (Drucker, 1999). Organizations are continually under competitive pressures and forced to re-evaluate come up with

new innovations. An innovation can be a new product or service, a new production technology, a new operation procedure or a new management strategy to an enterprise (Damanpour, 1991; Liao, Fei, & Liu, 2008; Nonaka & Yamanouchi, 1989; Tushman & Nadler, 1986; Zaltman, Duncan, & Holbeck, 1973). Innovations have always been essential for the organizations' long-term survival and growth and currently play even more crucial role in the company's future to follow the rapid pace of markets' evolution (Santos-Vijande & Álvarez-González, 2007).

WHAT WAS STUDIED PREVIOUSLY

In the literature innovations are differentiated as product vs. process (Abernathy & Utterback, 1978; Davenport, 1993; Han, Kim, & Srivastava, 1998), radical vs. incremental (Atuahene Gima, 1996; March, 1991), and technical vs. administrative (Daft, 1978; Damanpour, Szabat, & Evan, 1989; Han et al., 1998; Weerawardena, 2003). Moreover, a true innovative firm must be embedded of a strong culture that stimulates the engagement in innovative behavior. Innovativeness is hence comprised of two constructs – innovations and innovative culture.

WHAT WAS FOUND & WHAT WAS NOT

The body of literature that has studied the relation between organizational learning and innovation is growing and suggests that organizational learning would enhance the innovative capacity of an organization and that firms can only innovate if they develop an efficient learning of their resources, competencies and capabilities (Akgün, Keskin, Byrne, & Aren, 2007; Alegre & Chiva, 2008; Argyris & Schön, 1978; Calantone, Cavusgil, & Zhao, 2002; Chipika & Willson, 2006; Helfat & Raubitschek, 2000; Sinkula, Baker, & Noordewier, 1997; Stata, 1989). Similarly, studies increasingly stress organizational culture as a key to managing innovation (e.g. Jassawalla & Sashittal, 2002; Khazanchi, Lewis, & Boyer, 2007). **Yet, there is a lack of investigation of the relation of organizational learning culture and innovativeness. What is too often neglected is not just knowledge needed, acquired and processed, but rather a right set of attitudes and values needed for innovations to occur** (see e.g. Terziovski, 2008).

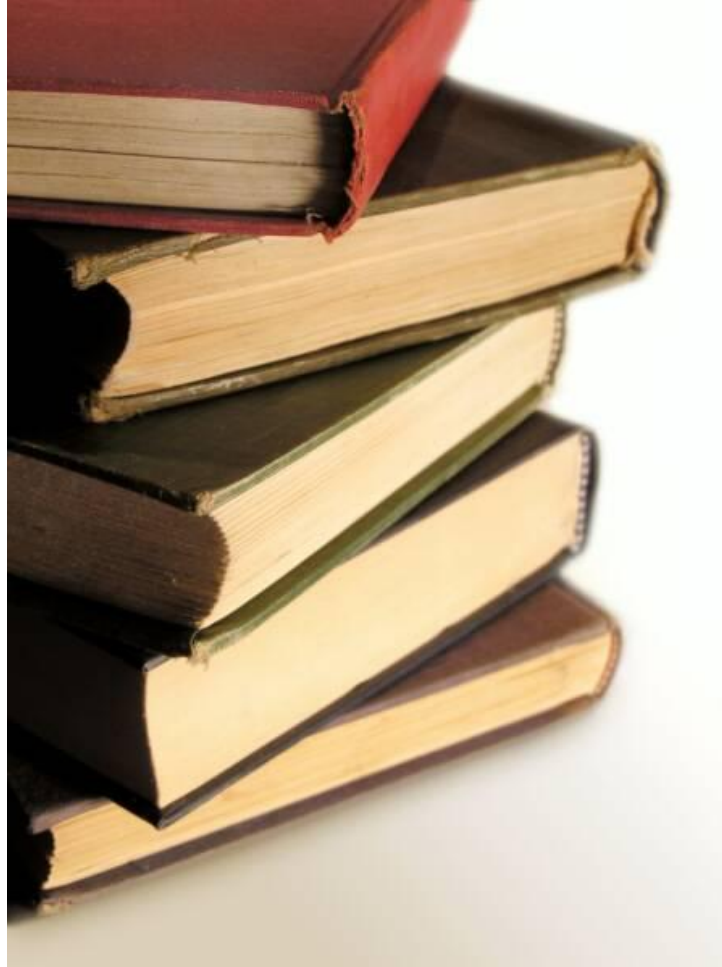
•WHAT WE WILL CONTRIBUTE

The basic idea behind this paper is that organizational learning culture is very important when trying to improve innovativeness. The paper addresses organizational learning culture, which is proposed and defined as a set of norms and values about the functioning of an organization. It is a combination of different culture types within the competing values framework (Denison & Spreitzer, 1991; McDermott & Stock, 1999). **The purpose of the paper is to present and test a model of innovativeness improvement. Hence, the focus of this study is on the impact organizational learning culture has on innovativeness (innovative culture and innovations).**

The outline of the paper is as follows:

•**Paper:** Skerlavaj, M., Song, J. H., & Lee, Y. (2010). Organizational learning culture, innovative culture and innovations in South Korean firms. [doi: DOI: 10.1016/j.eswa.2010.02.080]. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 37(9), 6390-6403.

Literature review



Literature review

The purpose is NOT to convince the reader that you know the field of study (**this is NOT an exam**).

„I think all academic writing has to tell a compelling story“ (Bansai, Corley, AMJ editors)

Be as short as possible (true for other parts of the paper as well)

Use recent references

Make its flow nice and fluent. You lead the references, not the other way around

(maybe even do not title the section “literature review”)

To summarize

In developing your ideas, there is no need to provide an encyclopedic survey of existing research on every possible relevant aspect (Martin Kilduff, AMR Editor-in-Chief)

Piling up extraneous citations does not improve the theory value of your paper (Martin Kilduff, AMR Editor-in-Chief)

Phrases to avoid

Long time experiences have pointed out that.....
(SELF REFERENCE)

or: According to authors' experience

Or: „delve into“ 😊

This means: I was unable to find any suitable references and nobody agrees with me but I have this gut feeling that this may be true.

Dealing with references

Do not let the references lead your text.

Quick test: delete all references from your paper.
Does it still reads ok?

Example

and tracking your correspondence. Cole (2005) identified that CRM offers so much more than the contact management systems of the past – but only for those organisations that can successfully embrace an open culture underpinned by access to the key business systems.

Eckenrode (2005) recommends that the capability to integrate two or more delivery channels through shared technology have only recently been deployed in any significant way. Today, a handful of retail banks can boast of globally integrated delivery channels that are built on standard technology principles. IT managers within the bank, as well as business managers who rely on the delivery channels to service their products, know deep down that integrating the channels is the right thing to do because some benefits of channel integration are intuitive if not scientifically provable.

Informatica (2006) in its white paper has outlined the importance of data quality with reference to single view of customer. In any organisation, it is the foundation of successful CRM across financial institutions, utility companies, telecommunications service providers and retail outfits. The paper defines the breath of the issue and how poor data quality can hamper, delay and even defeat organisations in their attempts to implement CRM. The best way to achieve the necessary levels of data integrity, conformity and consistency is through the implementation of an end-to-end data quality process.

Dravis (2003) points out that according to Giga Information Group Research, data quality occasionally turned out to be the weak underbelly of CRM implementations. Myron (2003) indicates that dirty data or inaccurate and old information are dangerous to companies. Dirty data can not only cost companies millions on wasted direct marketing money, but also severely hinder CRM adoption rates. CRM implementation is a not off-risk and needs a customer focus organisation; it may also need recognising current business processes to support the implementation (Xu et al., 2002; Bolton, 2004).

In a CRM system, there's a range of allowable (and even expected) data quality

Dober primer?

Responses of Indigenous Cattle to Heat Stress Under Different Shading Strategies

Introduction

Heat stress poses a significant challenge to cattle production, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions where high temperatures and humidity can overwhelm the animals' natural ability to regulate their body temperature (Silva et al., 2023). This homeostatic imbalance can lead to reduced productivity, impaired reproductive performance, and even mortality, resulting in substantial economic losses for the beef industry (Blackshaw & Blackshaw, 1994) (Winders et al., 2023). Indigenous cattle breeds, while often possessing a degree of adaptation to local climates, are still susceptible to heat stress, necessitating the implementation of effective mitigation strategies. Among the various approaches available, shading stands out as a practical and widely adopted method for alleviating the negative impacts of heat stress on cattle (Edwards-Callaway et al., 2020; Toledo et al., 2019). Providing shade allows cattle to escape direct solar radiation, reducing their heat load and promoting more efficient heat dissipation (Becker & Stone, 2020; Brown-Brandl et al., 2004). Furthermore, as heat stress events become more frequent and intense, the importance of studies focusing on reducing heat stress is heightened (Ji et al., 2020). Understanding the specific behavioral and physiological responses of indigenous cattle to different shading strategies is crucial for optimizing their welfare and productivity in the face of increasing environmental challenges.

Boljši primer?

If we assume that knowledge is a firm's most important resource then the effective identification and management of risks connected with this resource are crucial. In fact, within networks knowledge and related risks should be managed with the same care as with tangible assets. The criticality of managing knowledge risks in these environments increases as knowledge flows between organizations intensify.

The transfer of knowledge within network settings namely poses new risks since the partners in an alliance cannot fully control the use made of the transferred knowledge by other members. Knowledge is subject to complex problems of appropriability; it is stored within individuals but created within collective settings. Members of a network often do not wish to share their private knowledge completely and faithfully with all other members due to its economic value (actual or perceived).

(from Trkman, DeSouza, 2012; Journal of Strategic Information Systems - AIS basket of 8 journals)

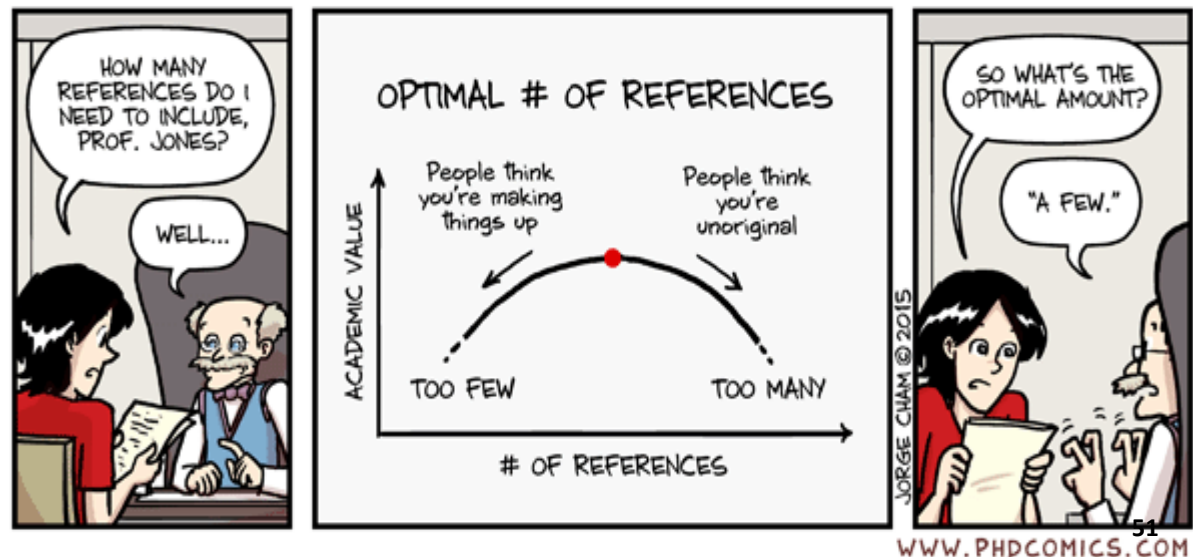
Example (same as previous, with references added)

If we assume that knowledge is a firm's most important resource (Grant, 1996a) then the effective identification and management of risks connected with this resource are crucial. In fact, within networks knowledge and related risks should be managed with the same care as with tangible assets (Connell and Voola, 2007). The criticality of managing knowledge risks in these environments increases as knowledge flows between organizations intensify.

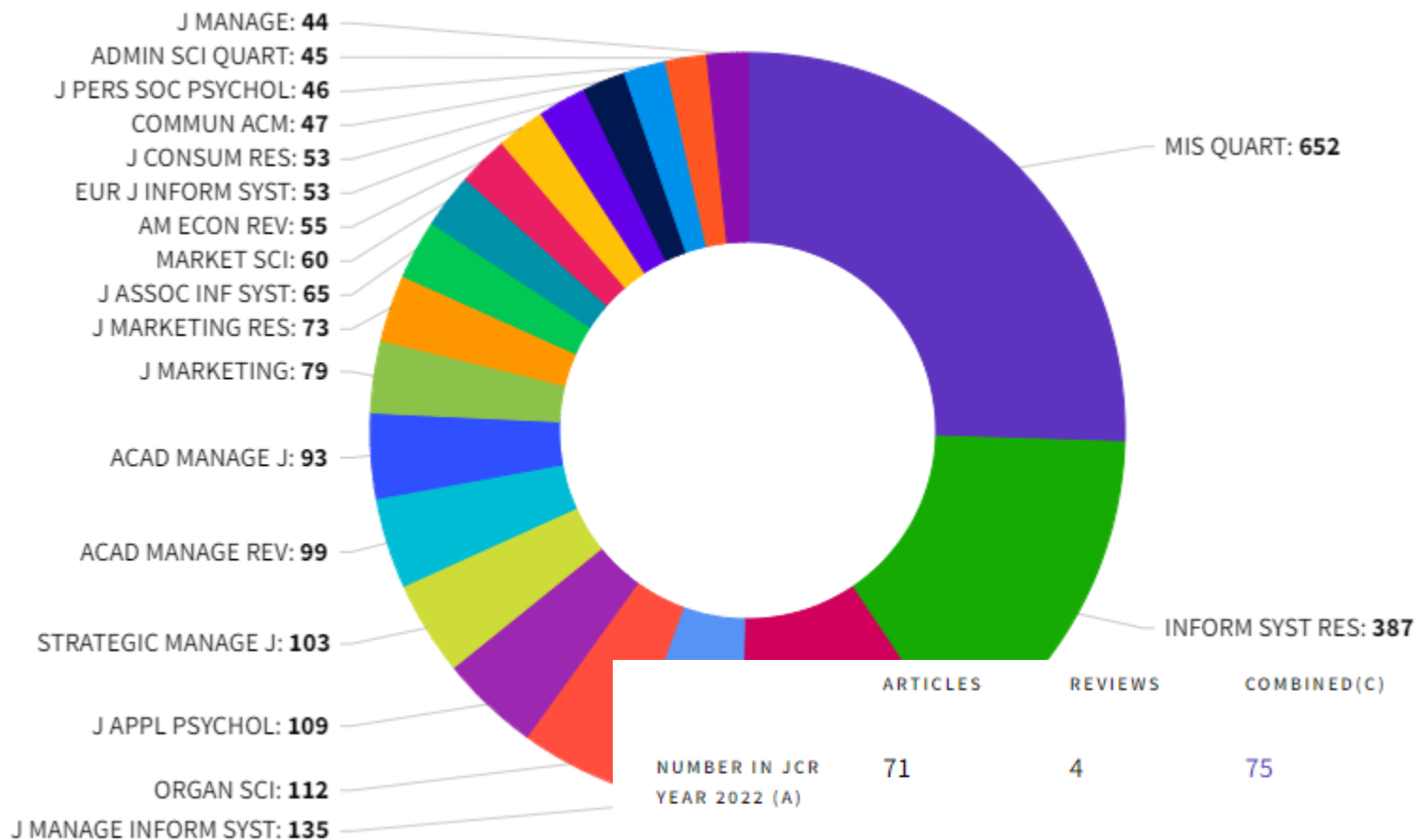
The transfer of knowledge within network settings namely poses new risks since the partners in an alliance cannot fully control the use made of the transferred knowledge by other members (Becerra, et al., 2008). Knowledge is subject to complex problems of appropriability; it is stored within individuals but created within collective settings (Grant, 1996b). Members of a network often do not wish to share their private knowledge completely and faithfully with all other members due to its economic value (actual or perceived) (Simatupang and Sridharan, 2002).

But do not exaggarate

The reader gains the unfortunate impression that the references in the document are there simply for the purpose of supporting the authors' own ideas or observations rather than to provide the building blocks upon which the author's work is built.



Optimalno število referenc?



NUMBER IN
YEAR 2022

NUMBER OF
REFERENCES

RATIO (B/A)

47.4

109.2

56.7

3.8

NUMBER IN JCR
YEAR 2022 (A)

NUMBER OF
REFERENCES (B)

RATIO (B/A)

ARTICLES

REVIEWS

COMBINED (C)

71

4

75

6,283

493

6,776

88.5

123.3

90.3

Use recent references

Number of references per year (paper submitted in October 2013)

before 2001	6
2001	3
2003	1
2004	3
2005	2
2006	2
2007	7
2008	2
2009	7
2010	12
2011	11
2012	10
2013	8

Old reference in e.g. „The well-known fact is that respondents give socially desirable responses instead of choosing responses that reflect their true feelings ([Furnham, 1986](#))“

But: do not attack the main “thinkers”

Previous research is not wrong. It is just “incomplete”.

This is as far as you can go:

Even the most comprehensive literature reviews/theory building papers in the knowledge management and SCM domains (Alavi & Leidner, 2001; Baskerville & Dulipovici, 2006; Grant, 1999; Nonaka, 1994; Nonaka, Toyama, & Nagata, 2000; Scheepers, Venkitachalam, & Gibbs, 2004) do not tackle the issue of XXXX.

Dealing with „previous research“

Exception from the previous slide: when you want to show why previous research is on very similar topic but yours is better (the text was added **during the paper revision process**):

However, most of existing research papers were limited to only a descriptive analysis of a limited set of scenarios. For example, [25] only gives a very general description without any deep analysis or prediction of future trends. [26] again offers only a textual description of current trends with some very general predictions. [27] only analyzes four basic scenarios estimated on the empirically unsubstantiated data of BB and economic growth.

The research papers that go beyond simple textual description often only focus on a certain subset of BB adoption. For example, [28] predicts the potential market penetration of wireless Internet services onboard trains and estimates the size and nature of different adopter segments.

The single exception we were able to find was a recently published paper which used a method of exponential smoothing, the Holt's damped trend with a modification, to analyze and predict the trends of BB adoption in OECD countries [29]. While the results are extremely interesting and similar to predictions of our model, such an approach is less suitable with the diffusion process that comes close to saturation [29]; furthermore it doesn't give meaningful parameters which could be interpreted and used in further studies of innovation and imitation processes.

(risky, the reviewer may be one of these scholars; less risky in a revision).

Turk, T. & Trkman, P. (2012). Bass Model Estimates for Broadband Diffusion in European Countries. Technological Forecasting & Social Change, 79(1), 85-96.

.

Lit review – using previous work

Do not use whole paragraphs from other papers
(with secondary rereferences)

“I do have a concern about the originality of the paper. Several paragraphs are not an original contribution of the authors but rather a copy & paste from previous papers. Below are two examples:”

Lit review – your previous work

To cite yourself or not?

How different must the paper be from your previous

- journal publications?
- conference publications?
- Ph. D/ M. sc. thesis

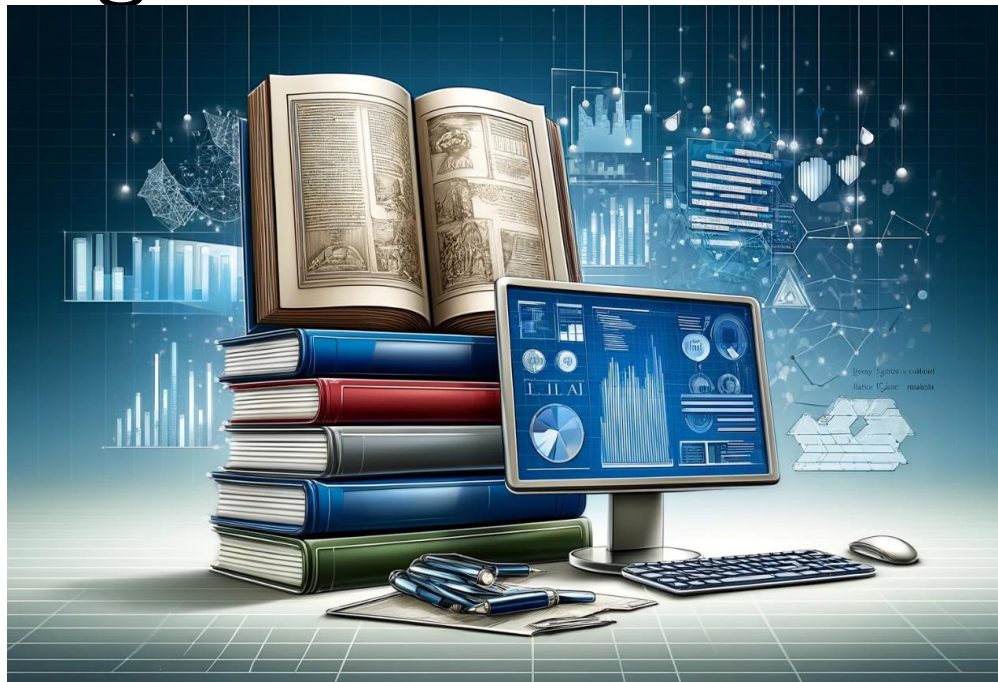
Lit review – final thought

It is extremely important that you theoretically establish the causal connection between constructs.

Just a nicely validated, rigorous SEM model is NOT enough

“While the authors may prove that there is a correlation between training and differentiation, the causal effect was not proven. It could be the other way:” (recommendation: reject)

Pregled literature in GenAI orodja



Opomba: to **ni delavnica** o generativni umetni inteligenci (GAI). Orodja so samo kratko omenjena, uporabljajte pa jih v skladu z etičnimi standardi.

Ponovno reklama za GenAI raziskovalno delavnico v MB ☺:

<https://www.cpoef.si/open-programs/uporaba-orodij-generativne-umetne-inteligence-pri-raziskovalnem-delu-maribor/>



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*Generative AI is a type of artificial intelligence technology that can produce various types of content including text, imagery, audio and synthetic data. Examples include ChatGPT, NovelAI, Jasper AI, Rytr AI, DALL-E, etc.

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies-and-standards/publishing-ethics>

Akademsko delo

Search Engines:

1. Scilynk (scilynk.com)
2. Scinapse (scinapse.io)
3. Perplexity (perplexity.ai)
4. Semantic Scholar (semanticscholar.org)

Literature Review:

1. Iris (iris.ai)
2. Elicit (elicit.org)
3. Inciteful (inciteful.xyz)
4. The Literature (the-literature.com)
5. Research Rabbit (researchrabbit.ai)
6. Connected Papers (connectedpapers.com)
7. Discovery (discovery.researcher.life)
8. Evidence Hunt (evidencehunt.com)
9. System Pro (pro.system.com)
10. Consensus (consensus.app)
11. Keenious (keenious.com)
12. Scite (scite.ai)

Brainstorming Research Questions:

1. Claude (claude.ai)
2. ChatGPT (chat.openai.com)

Reading Research Papers:

1. SciSpace (typeset.io)
2. Scholarcy (scholarcy.com)

Chatting with Research Papers:

1. Claude (claude.ai)
2. Humata (humata.ai)
3. ChatPDF (chatpdf.com)

Taking Notes:

1. Glasp (glasp.co)
2. Lateral (lateral.io)
3. ClioVis (cliovis.com)

Drafting:

1. Jenni (jenni.ai)
2. AudioPen (audiopen.ai)

ChatGPT in pisanje akademskih

Članki

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1], [2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]. Therefore, researchers are indeed focusing on various aspects such as negative electrode structure [10], electrolyte additives [11], [12], SEI film construction [13], [14], and collector modification [15] to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. However, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chemical stability is another promising approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode. By incorporating a separator with high mechanical strength, it can act as a physical barrier to impede the growth of dendrites. This barrier can withstand the mechanical stress exerted by the dendrites during battery operation, preventing them from reaching the cathode and causing short circuits or other safety issues. Moreover, chemical stability of the separator is equally important as it ensures that the separator remains intact and does not react or degrade in the presence of the electrolyte or other battery components. A chemically stable separator helps to prevent the formation of reactive species that can further promote dendrite growth. Researchers are actively exploring different materials and designs for separators to enhance their mechanical strength and chemical stability. These efforts aim to create separators that can effectively block dendrite formation, thereby improving the safety and performance of lithium-ion batteries. While there are several research directions to address the issue of dendrite formation, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chemical stability is an important approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode and ensure safe operation of lithium metal batteries.

Several types of separators currently used in research include nanoporous polymer separators [16], ceramic composite separators [17], nanofiber separators [18], [19], [20], and metal-organic skeleton (MOF) separators [21], [22], [23], [24]. While these separators have shown some ability to inhibit the growth of lithium dendrites, they still have some

Select "Customize ChatGPT." You will see two boxes for custom instructions.

In the first box, tell ChatGPT a bit about yourself. For example:

"I am an academic researcher with a PhD in [your field]."

For the second box, use the following instruction:

"You will respond like my research assistant.

You will never mention that you are an AI model. I already know that. Repeating it is a waste of time and resources.

If I ask you a question, you will never use any meta remarks in your answers. For example, if I ask you proofread a paragraph, you will not say anything like "Here is the proofread version of your paragraph." You will simply give me the proofread version.

You will keep your answers precise and will not use more words than necessary.

You will decline all requests asking for citations and references to academic articles or any other sources.

You will follow these instructions strictly and will never deviate from them."

Now when you ask ChatGPT a question, it will not say it's an AI model and it won't include any meta comments like "Certainly, here is..."

I asked ChatGPT to proofread a paragraph. In its response it did not include any meta comment and gave just me the proofread paragraph.

Then I asked what changes it had made and it listed them.

Using ChatGPT to generate content is not a good idea at all. It generates content that is overly wordy and generic.

For academic prose, we want content that is precise and specific.

Instead of using ChatGPT to generate content, we should use it to generate structure, for example an outline of an article. Or we can also use it to proofread our work.

Opomba: Customize ChatGPT je v vsakem primeru koristna možnost

Vir: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/mushtaqbilalphpd_academic-journals-are-publishing-peer-reviewed-activity-7174797962789675008-zypn

Elicit in Perplexity obvladata tudi akademске reference

Kaj je poslovni model?

The papers collectively define a business model as a systematic approach to creating and delivering value to customers in order to generate profit. Kemperman (2017) identifies four components of a business model: market segments, customer value, delivery, and operation. Teece states that a business model reflects management's hypothesis as to what they want, how they want it, and how the enterprise can organize to get paid for doing so, and make a profit. DaSilva (2002) states that a business model is not the same as a strategy, but rather a story that explains how enterprises work, including challenges and an insight about value. Overall, the papers suggest that a business model is essential to every successful organization and is a fundamental aspect of any organization's success. The papers suggest a systematic approach to creating and delivering value to customers.

Kaj je poslovna analitika

Does Vitamin D improve sleep?

Results Zahra Mirzaei-Azandaryani 2022 ✕

- ☐ Searching for papers
- ☐ Summarizing 4 abstracts
- ☒ Final answer

Summary of top 4 papers

A growing body of evidence suggests that Vitamin D may play a role in improving sleep quality. Several studies have found a significant association between lower serum Vitamin D levels and sleep disorders ([Yan 2020](#), [Mirzaei-Azandaryani 2022](#)). Vitamin D supplementation has been shown to improve sleep quality, with no reported side effects ([Mirzaei-Azandaryani 2022](#)). However, the effects of Vitamin D on sleep quantity and disorders are less clear, with some studies reporting improvements in sleep quality but not in other sleep-related issues ([Huiberts 2020](#), [Abboud 2022](#)). Further research is needed to fully understand the potential benefits of Vitamin D on sleep.


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Kako deluje Elicit?

Hm, pravzaprav zelo podobno
kot mi, ko delamo pregled
literature


Welcome to Elicit, your AI research assistant

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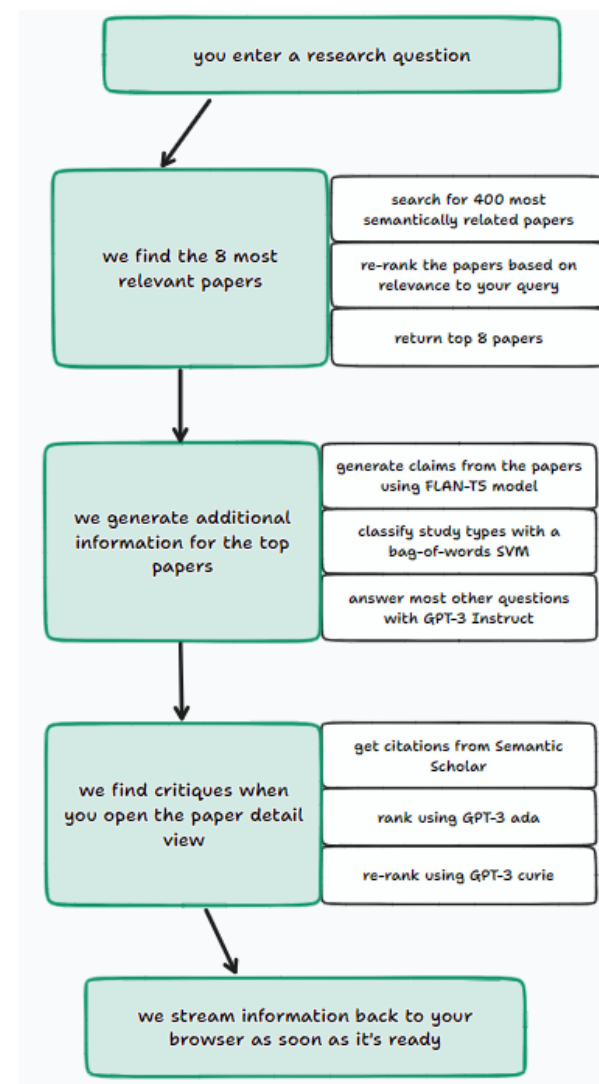
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- Scroll all the way down and you will see the Zotero integration option.
- Click on "Connect." Zotero will tell you that Elicit is trying to connect with your account. Click on "Accept Defaults" and now your Zotero is integrated with Elicit.
- To import papers from Zotero, click on "Import from Zotero" and choose the collection you want to import. Elicit will put these papers in your Library.
- Vir: <https://twitter.com/MushtaqBilalPhD>

Perplexity

What are the Permeable properties of hygienic nonwovens bonded using mechanical, chemical, and thermal techniques

Pro Search 3 steps completed

Sources

Permeable Properties of Hygienic Nonwovens... semantic scholar - 1

Comparative Analysis of Air-Permeability of... semantic scholar - 2

Permeability properties of dry-laid mechanical... semantic scholar - 3

View 6 more

Answer

The permeable properties of hygienic nonwovens bonded using mechanical, chemical, and thermal techniques are crucial for their functionality, especially in medical and hygienic applications. These properties include air permeability, water vapor permeability, thermal conductivity, and other factors that influence the material's ability to allow the passage of gases or liquids, which is essential for protective clothing in hospitals and other applications.

Mechanical Bonding

Mechanically bonded nonwovens are produced using methods such as needle punching or hydroentanglement. The permeability properties of dry-laid, mechanically bonded nonwovens for filters were investigated in one study, which found that the nonwoven structure greatly influences filtration performance. The sample with the largest mass and thickness had the optimal filtration properties, with the smallest open area and thus the lowest water vapor permeability, average air permeability, and highest thermal conductivity [1]. Another study focused on the functional properties of nonwovens as an insulating layer for protective gloves, which are mechanically bonded with needle bonding. It was found that the samples containing a microporous polyester membrane had higher breaking stress and elongation at break, indicating that mechanical bonding can be tailored to enhance specific mechanical properties [2].

Chemical Bonding

Chemical bonding involves the use of adhesives or solvents to bond the fibers. While the search results do not provide a specific study on the permeable properties of chemically bonded nonwovens, it is generally understood that the application of adhesives can affect the porosity and permeability of the material by filling the gaps between fibers and potentially creating a barrier to fluid and gas transmission.

Thermal Bonding

Thermal bonding is a process where heat is used to melt and bond fibers together. The air permeability properties of thermal bonded nonwoven fabrics were analyzed in one study, which showed that the air permeability decreased with time and that the fabrics with higher density generally had lower air permeability before and after thermal bonding [3]. Another study on thermal bonded polyester staple fiber nonwoven fabrics found that the arrangement of fibers and the proportion of binder fibers influenced the bursting strength and air permeability. The maximum filtration efficiency achieved was significantly higher than that of spunlaced fabric, indicating that thermal bonding can enhance filtration efficiency [4]. Recycled cotton/polyester thermal bonded nonwovens were also found to have good sound-absorbing properties, with a sound resistance of more than 70%, and adequate moisture resistance at high humidity conditions [5].

General Findings

Across the various bonding techniques, the permeability properties are significantly influenced by the structural, mechanical, and permeability properties of the nonwovens. Factors such as fiber diameter, thickness, mass, and the bonding process itself play a role in determining the final permeability characteristics of the material [1] [2] [3] [4]. The choice of bonding technique can be tailored to the specific application requirements, whether it is for filtration, protective clothing, or insulation.

In summary, the permeable properties of hygienic nonwovens are determined by the bonding technique used and the structural characteristics of the nonwoven material. Mechanical, chemical, and thermal bonding techniques each have their own impact on the

Related

what are the advantages and disadvantages of mechanical, chemical, and thermal bonding techniques for hygienic nonwovens

how do the permeability properties of hygienic nonwovens bonded using mechanical, chemical, and thermal techniques compare to each other

what are the potential applications of hygienic nonwovens with different permeability properties

Pro Search 5 steps completed

Answer

Hygienic nonwovens with varying permeability properties find extensive applications across multiple sectors, primarily in healthcare, personal hygiene, and protective equipment. The specific permeability characteristics of these nonwovens—such as air permeability, water vapor transmission, and liquid barrier properties—determine their suitability for different uses.

Healthcare Applications

- Surgical and Medical Gowns:** Nonwovens with high barrier properties against fluids and microorganisms are crucial for surgical gowns and drapes. These materials need to prevent the transmission of infectious agents while allowing air and moisture vapor to pass through to ensure comfort for medical personnel during long procedures.
- Face Masks and Respirators:** The air permeability of nonwovens is critical for respiratory protection devices. Nonwovens used in N95 respirators or surgical masks must balance high filtration efficiency with breathability to effectively block pathogens while remaining comfortable for extended wear.
- Wound Care:** Nonwovens used in wound dressings and bandages should allow air and moisture vapor to pass through to promote healing and prevent maceration of the skin. They also need to act as a barrier to bacteria and other contaminants.

Personal Hygiene Products

- Diapers and Feminine Hygiene Products:** These products benefit from nonwovens that have excellent liquid absorption and retention properties, while also being breathable. The breathability helps in reducing skin irritation and provides comfort to the user.
- Adult Incontinence Products:** Similar to diapers, these products require nonwovens that can absorb and retain fluids efficiently, prevent leakage, and allow air and moisture vapor to pass through to prevent skin diseases and discomfort.

Protective Clothing

- Protective Apparel for Various Industries:** Nonwovens used in protective clothing for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense (CBRN) need to be highly impermeable to hazardous agents while allowing water vapor to escape to prevent heat stress and discomfort during use.
- Cleanroom Garments:** Used in semiconductor and pharmaceutical manufacturing, these garments require nonwovens that can effectively filter out particulates and prevent contamination while maintaining comfort through breathability.

Other Applications

- Filtration:** Nonwovens serve as critical components in air and liquid filtration systems, where they must provide a balance between high filtration efficiency and minimal airflow resistance to maintain system efficiency.
- Insulation Materials:** In building and automotive applications, nonwovens with good thermal insulation properties and breathability are used to manage heat and moisture within structures or vehicles.
- Acoustic Insulation:** Nonwovens with specific air permeability properties are used in acoustic panels to absorb sound, improving the acoustic comfort in buildings and vehicles.

The diverse applications of hygienic nonwovens are largely dictated by their permeability properties, which must be engineered to meet specific functional requirements of the end-

- [What are the Permeable properties of hygienic nonwovens bonded using... \(perplexity.ai\)](#)
- <https://www.perplexity.ai/search/What-are-the-M3gbr7NuR465wErabUTykg#1>

Perplexity – uporabljeni viri

- Citati za prejšnji slide:
- [1] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/416983e4793036cb0140a853197e15da80ec53f0>
- [2] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/b42a8fce7c41d900123e2d549a4df923893e481a>
- [3] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/bc0aa07f02ba92d5f5f703675d5c41462494ee23>
- [4] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/ee768c5e6bac90e356f4ba4bb8150e88077d5404>
- [5] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9921615/>
- [6] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/61dd71ed1f83a58988e490cea13a004ed7ca44c8>
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- [9] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/61794d1a694fad316d1adc3671fc3727aa823472>
- [10] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/4014dc0e6f924c6127972b1c67a2fe755a77d6c6>
- [11] <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/36f920a13789b0579a178e23b7f2058fbf207fa4>

Turnitin test

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Consensus

What is the impact of business analytics on supply chain performance?

Copilot beta

Business analytics has become a pivotal tool in enhancing supply chain performance, leveraging data to improve operational efficiency and competitive advantage.

- Business analytics positively impacts supply chain agility, adaptability, and overall organizational performance, although this effect varies with environmental dynamism ¹.
- There is a significant positive relationship between business analytics and supply chain performance, suggesting that analytics is a key driver of competitive advantage ².
- Big data analytics capabilities are linked to improved supply chain and firm performance, with new performance measures emerging from predictive and social analytics ³.
- Advanced analytics techniques applied to supply chain management, including descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive analytics, provide real-time information and decision-support tools that drive planning and operational efficiency ⁵.
- Data quality is crucial for effective supply chain management, as decisions based on analytics are only as good as the underlying data ⁶.
- Data analytics capability enhances supply chain resilience by improving information-processing capacity and helping to mitigate or recover from disruptions ⁷.
- Business analytics indirectly affects supply chain performance through the mediation of information systems support and business process orientation ⁸.
- The impact of business analytics on supply chain performance varies depending on the maturity level of the company, indicating that different focus areas may be required for companies at different stages ⁹.
- Analytical capabilities in supply chain management are significantly related to performance, with information system support being a stronger moderator than business process orientation ¹⁰.

In conclusion, business analytics plays a critical role in enhancing supply chain performance by improving agility, adaptability, and resilience. The effectiveness of analytics is influenced by factors such as environmental dynamism, data quality, and organizational maturity. Information systems support and business process orientation are important mediators in realizing the full potential of business analytics in supply chain management.

Are electronic cigarettes cancerous?

Synthesize

Filter

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beta These features are in Beta and not 100% accurate. You can share feedback here

Summary

Top 10 papers analyzed

Some studies suggest electronic cigarettes contain carcinogens and may increase cancer risk, while other studies highlight their lower content of toxic compounds compared to traditional tobacco products and their use as a cessation method for cancer patients.

Consensus Meter

Not enough predictions. The meter needs at least 5 yes/no predictions to display. Try asking a popular research question.

e.g. Does beta alanine improve exercise performance?

Health Effects of Trace Metals in Electronic Cigarette Aerosols—a Systematic Review

Electronic cigarettes contain trace metals like nickel, chromium, cadmium, tin, aluminum, and lead, which are potential carcinogens and have been associated with lung and sinonasal cancer.

Biological Trace Element Research | S. Gaur et al. | 69 citations | 2018

Study Snapshot

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Cite

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Renews on February 14, 2024

Hidden formaldehyde

Electronic cigarette of cancer could be



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<https://consensus.app/pricing/>


Consensus (2)


What is the impact of arthroscopic surgery?  

1/1 papers analyzed

These studies suggest that arthroscopic surgery offers benefits such as pain reduction, increased diagnostic accuracy, and ease of certain procedures, with generally low complication rates, but may have limited long-term benefits for physical function in degenerative knee conditions.

Not a "Yes or No" question. To use the Consensus Meter, try asking a simple Yes/No question.

Is arthroscopic surgery effective for joint pain relief? 

 **Copilot** beta
10 papers analyzed



Arthroscopic surgery is a minimally invasive procedure used to diagnose and treat joint problems. This technique has become increasingly common for various joints, including the knee and hip. The impact of arthroscopic surgery can be assessed in terms of benefits, such as pain relief and improved function, as well as potential harms, like complications that may arise during or after the procedure.






Key Insights:


- Arthroscopic knee surgery for degenerative knee disease shows a small, time-limited benefit for pain relief but no significant benefit on physical function, with potential harms including deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, infection, and death [1](#).
- Hip arthroscopy has a relatively low complication rate, with nerve injury and iatrogenic chondral and labral injury being the most common; however, some complications can be significant [2](#).
- Arthroscopic abrasion arthroplasty can improve pain through fibrocartilage formation, with maintained integrity for up to 6 years, but the benefits are subjective and based on patient-reported pain relief [3](#).
- Experienced arthroscopists reported a complication rate of 1.68% in arthroscopic surgery, with hemarthrosis and infection being the most frequent complications [4](#).
- Arthroscopic debridement in patients over 50 with arthritis showed that symptom duration, severity, and malalignment predicted poor results, while mechanical symptoms and mild to moderate changes predicted improved outcomes [5](#).
- Arthroscopic surgery of the hip is considered suitable for certain conditions, such as removal of loose bodies and joint debridement, with short-term follow-up showing satisfactory pain reduction [6](#).
- In hip trauma cases, arthroscopic surgery can be useful for washout and debridement of small fragments and for osteosynthesis of fracture fragments, potentially preventing osteoarthritis and aseptic osteonecrosis [7](#).
- Arthroscopic surgery for femoroacetabular impingement (FAI) and other prearthritic hip lesions has shown favorable short-term and midterm outcomes, but long-term efficacy in altering degenerative changes is yet to be determined [8](#).
- Arthroscopic surgery of the knee is not appropriate for all patients, and its appropriateness must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis [9](#).
- Arthroscopy offers increased diagnostic accuracy, definitive endoscopic treatment, and minimal morbidity, making it a preferred technique for many joint pathologies [10](#).

Conclusion:

Arthroscopic surgery provides a minimally invasive option for the diagnosis and treatment of joint problems, with some evidence of short-term pain relief and improved outcomes in specific conditions. However, the benefits may be limited in time and are not universally applicable to all patients. Complications, although generally low, can occur and may have significant consequences. The long-term impact of arthroscopic surgery, particularly in altering the progression of degenerative diseases like osteoarthritis, requires further investigation. Overall, the decision to undergo arthroscopic surgery should be carefully considered, taking into account the potential benefits and risks.

Which are the best ways to Fast and accurate multiplex identification and quantification of genetically modified soybean  

 Synthesize  Copilot  Filter  Save search  Share

 **Copilot** beta
10 papers analyzed

Based on the provided data, the best ways to achieve fast and accurate multiplex identification and quantification of genetically modified soybean lines include:

- Multiplex-PCR coupled with oligonucleotide microarray:** This method allows for event-specific detection based on unique integration junction sequences between the host plant genome DNA and the integrated gene. It has been shown to be suitable for identifying commercial GM soybean and six GM maize events [1](#).
- Multiplex electrochemical DNA platform:** This approach provides femtomolar-level quantification of genetically modified soybean. It uses hybridization onto magnetic beads and simultaneous detection with a parallel electrochemical readout, offering a general approach for rapid quantification of specific GMO events in foods [2](#).
- Multiplex PCR analysis:** This technique includes internal control targets to assess the efficiency of reactions and eliminate false negatives. It has been developed for detecting multiple target sequences in GM soybean, maize, and canola, and has shown high levels of sensitivity and reliability [3](#).
- Multiplex PCR coupled with DNA microarray:** This system targets multiple genes in a single reaction and has been validated for its ability to discriminate between GM maize events. It offers high specificity and reduced false-positives and -negatives [4](#).
- Development of multiplex and quantitative PCR assay:** This method focuses on qualitative detection and has potential applications for analyzing GM material in soy and its products. It has shown to detect GM soybean material in various soybean products obtained from the market [5](#).
- Multiplex PCR for detection of 4 events of GM soybean:** This method allows for the detection of event-specific targets in a genomic DNA mixture and has been applied to commercial food market products [6](#).
- Droplet digital PCR (ddPCR) assays for multiplex quantification:** This innovative approach targets 15 GM soybean lines and offers potential improvements in cost efficiency. It has been assessed for critical parameters including limits of detection and quantification [7](#).
- Event-specific TM-LAMP and DNazyme-lateral flow biosensor:** This on-site detection method is suitable for stacked GM soybean and offers a sensitive detection limit. It is also practical for in-field detection without the need for large-scale instrumentation [8](#).
- Six-color digital PCR:** This method uses the Naica six-color Crystal dPCR platform for quantifying multiple GM soybean lines in a single assay. It has demonstrated high specificity, sensitivity, and precision, and is applicable for quantifying GM soybean lines in complex samples [9](#).
- New multiplex PCR methods for rapid screening:** These methods allow for the rapid and reliable screening of GMOs in foods, with high specificity and sensitivity at 0.1% GMO content for both soybean and maize [10](#).

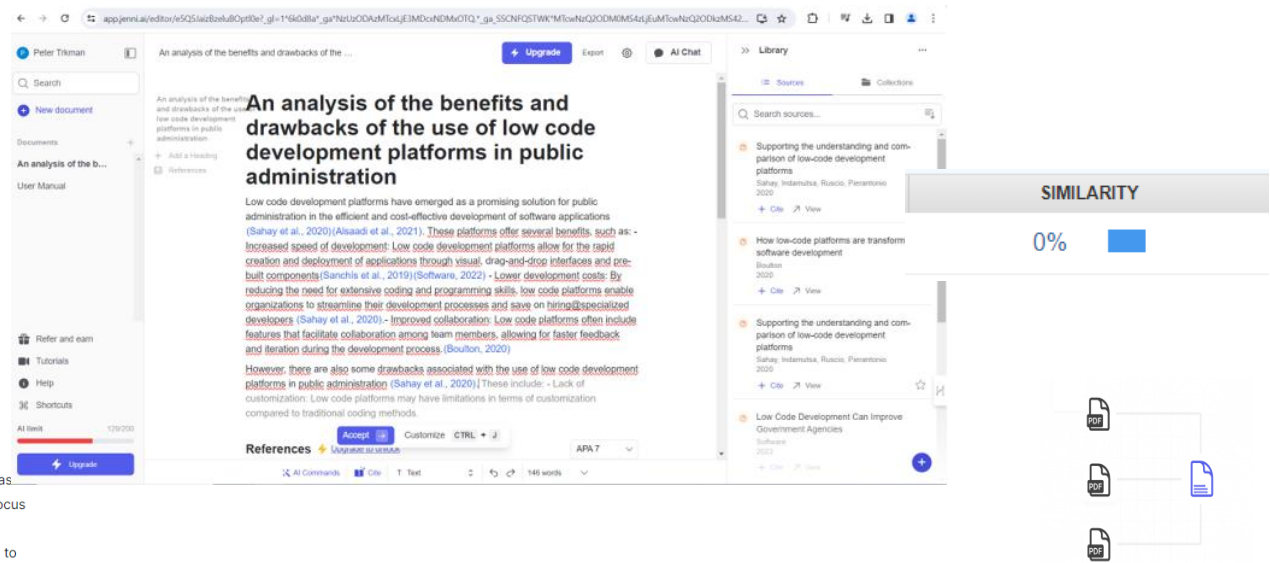
Each of these methods has its own advantages and can be selected based on the specific requirements of the detection and quantification task at hand.

Jenni

Digital Transformation and Customer Satisfaction in Banks

Introduction to Digital Transformation in Banking

The banking industry has undergone a significant transformation in recent years as a result of advancements in technology. Digital transformation has become a key focus for banks worldwide as they seek to improve customer satisfaction, streamline operations, and remain competitive in the digital age. Digital transformation refers to the integration of digital technologies and strategies into various aspects of a business, with the aim of enhancing operational efficiency, improving customer experiences, and driving innovation (Diener & Špaček, 2021). Digital transformation in the banking industry has had a profound impact on customer satisfaction. (Why most digital banking transformations fail—and how to flip the odds, n.d) (McKinsey's Global Banking Annual Review | McKinsey, n.d) (Banking Technology Trends 2021 | Tech Vision | Accenture, n.d) (The End Of Digital Transformation In Banking - Forbes, n.d) (Diener & Špaček, 2021) (Ansari et al., 2021) (Wiredu et al., 2020) (Barbu et al., 2021) (Huang, 2022)



Generate from your files

Upload PDFs and Jenni will use them to generate text. What's more, Jenni will cite automatically when using for generation. Uploads will be added to your Library.

Dismiss

Try Now

Razumevanje besedil – Scispace

The screenshot displays the Scispace web application interface. At the top, the Scispace logo is on the left, a search bar with the text "Get insights from top papers directly" and a "TRY NEW AI SEARCH" button is in the center, and a "Extension +" button and a "My Library" icon are on the right. A left sidebar contains navigation icons for Home, Library, Tools, and various citation styles. The main content area shows a paper titled "DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION - THE HYPE AND REAL CHANGES" by L. TOMAT, P. TRKMAN. The paper's abstract discusses how the Internet has reduced marginal costs and how digital transformation is changing business models. A section of the paper is highlighted in blue, discussing the increasing use of smart devices and the limited attention spans of users. To the right of the paper, the Copilot AI interface is open, showing a summary of the highlighted text. The summary states that companies need to find ways to better connect with their customers, provide a seamless and enjoyable user experience, and create products or services that are more engaging and captivating. Below the summary, there is a prompt to "Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines, What are the cor" and a "+12 more" link. At the bottom of the Copilot interface, there is a "Write your question..." input field and a "MATH" button.

SCISPACE

Get insights from top papers directly TRY NEW AI SEARCH

Extension + My Library

130%

First, big data analytics and advanced algorithms improve efficiency and productivity, enabling companies to produce and products with almost no marginal cost (Bittin, 2014) and automation allows some services to be free. The Internet has dramatically reduced the marginal costs of additional transactions (DaSilva & Trkman, 2014); a typical example is a social network in which an additional user or an additional visit from an existing user does not entail any marginal costs. Thus, many business and revenue models are possible. Facebook can rely on advertising, Cyworld on selling virtual goods, WeChat on mobile banking services, WhatsApp used to charge low subscription fees, and LinkedIn has a freemium model. Customers can co-create content, which further decreases or even nullifies the costs of content creation. To a certain extent, the negligibility of marginal costs applies to many older technologies (such as radio or

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E/B/R L. TOMAT, P. TRKMAN | DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION - THE HYPE AND REAL CHANGES 357

TV) as well, but the number and importance of those industries exploiting the Internet are much higher.

Second, people's attention spans are becoming increasingly limited in relation to smart devices and instant connectivity. Smartphone and tablet use has been proliferating and is estimated to reach 3 billion users by the end of 2019 (Statista, 2019). People spend more than 5 hours per day on their smartphones (Elgan, 2017) and check their mobile phones between 80 and 300 times per day (Asurion, 2019). This indicates that attention will be 'the oil of the 21st century' – companies will have to invest a lot of money to draw customer attention. Moreover, addiction by design will be needed as companies will need to exploit the addictive properties of their services or products to be successful (Van Belleghem, 2017). Considering the omnipresence of smartphones and all-around connectivity (especially the Internet of Things), companies are urged to carefully consider how to transform their businesses to obtain and retain the attention of their customers; they must learn to better engage their customers and increase their user experience, which will allow them to perform better than the competition.

Copilot Notes English (en)

Standard High Quality NEW

- This suggests that companies need to find ways to better connect with their customers, provide a seamless and enjoyable user experience, and create products or services that are more engaging and captivating.

Overall, the highlighted text emphasizes the increasing use of smart devices and the limited attention spans of users. It highlights the importance of attention as a valuable resource and the need for companies to invest in capturing and retaining customer attention. Additionally, it emphasizes the significance of customer engagement and user experience in order to outperform competitors and succeed in the digital age.

Explain Abstract of this paper in 2 lines, What are the cor +12 more

Write your question...

MATH

NotebookLM

Idealno za delo z veliko količino PDFjev, MP3 in podobno

Pripravite lasten podcast: <https://notebooklm.google.com/>

Primer: <https://notebooklm.google.com/notebook/b68ff906-efcd-4e5e-9a85-34e627997ef2/audio>

Vir: Bilynets, I., Trkman, P., & Knežević Cvelbar, L. (2023). Virtual tourism experiences: adoption factors, participation and readiness to pay. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 27(22), 3658–3675.

Opomba: priprava je zastonj, ne zahteva praktično nič dela, zaenkrat pa imate omejene možnosti nadaljnjih prilagoditev.

Priprava podcastov uvedena 11. 9. 2024, omogoča pa kreiranje na podlagi enega ali več virov in se hitro nadgrajuje.

Metodologija



Methodology

- Do not provide text-book explanation of your chosen approach
- Explain why it was deemed suitable for your research question
- Explain how you used it
- Follow the usual structure for your chosen approach (e.g. check top papers that used SEM)
- But do not „over-follow“ it: journals are using ‚plagiarism detection‘ software and you may unknowingly break the rules:
- „As part of our revised review process, new manuscripts are subjected to a variety of procedures. One such procedure raised a red flag on this manuscript due to significant repetition of earlier published work, including (but not limited to) material from:“

Another example

- Study of telemedicine **technology adoption** by elderly adults

[A theoretical extension of the **technology acceptance model**: four longitudinal field studies](#)

[V Venkatesh, FD Davis](#) - Management science, 2000 - [mansci.journal.informs.org](#)

Abstract The present research develops and tests a theoretical extension of the **Technology**

Acceptance Model (TAM) that explains perceived usefulness and usage intentions in terms of social influence and cognitive instrumental processes. The extended **model**, referred to ...

Navedeno v 5897 virih Sorodni članki Vse različice: 10 Navedi

[NAVEDBA] Predicting user intentions: comparing the **technology acceptance model** with the theory of planned behavior

[K Mathieson](#) - Information systems research, 1991 - INFORMS

Navedeno v 2557 virih Sorodni članki Vse različice: 4 Navedi

[Why do people use information **technology**? A critical review of the **technology acceptance model**](#)

[P Legris, J Ingham, P Colletette](#) - Information & management, 2003 - Elsevier

Information systems (IS) implementation is costly and has a relatively low success rate. Since the seventies, IS research has contributed to a better understanding of this process and its outcomes. The early efforts concentrated on the identification of factors that ...

Navedeno v 1648 virih Sorodni članki Vse različice: 13 Navedi

[Determinants of perceived ease of use: Integrating control, intrinsic motivation, and emotion into the **technology acceptance model**](#)

[V Venkatesh](#) - Information systems research, 2000 - [isr.journal.informs.org](#)

Abstract Much previous research has established that perceived ease of use is an important factor influencing user **acceptance** and usage behavior of information **technologies**. However, very little research has been conducted to understand how that perception

Navedeno v 2219 virih Sorodni članki Vse različice: 7 Na

[Empirical evaluation of the revised **technology ac**](#)

[B Szajna](#) - Management science, 1996 - [mansci.journal.infor](#)

Abstract Davis et al.(Davis, FD, RP Bagozzi, PR Warsaw. computer **technology**: A comparison of two theoretical mod 1003.) proposed, tested, and revised the **Technology Acce**

Navedeno v 1203 virih Sorodni članki Vse različice: 7 Na

[Gender differences in the perception and use of e-**model**](#)

[D Gefen, DW Straub](#) - MIS quarterly, 1997 - JSTOR

This study extends the TAM **model** (Davis 1989) and the SF adding gender to an IT diffusion **model**. The **technology ac** widely studied in IS research as an explanation of the use of

Navedeno v 1408 virih Sorodni članki Vse različice: 10 N

[An empirical assessment of a modified **technolog**](#)

onl
ing



Accepted at the first journal after minor revision!

„A short questionnaire with a list of key functionalities enabled an efficient introduction without the need for an additional explanation“

„ Family members are the primary and preferred source of help for elders regarding the use of computer and e-services. Older users' reluctance to allow family members access to their own health data...,“

„as infrastructural services for the delivery of healthcare and were therefore perceived as something that needs to be free of charge. This requires innovative business models to be able to provide free basic services.“

„using such as a tablet PC, to reduce the effect of HTS as a computer-based service.“

„focus on IT support for existing processes. The “offline world” users will perceive less using the adjusted existing services, (e.g. e-prescription and online referrals), while advanced services may follow only later,,“

Cimperman, M., Makovec Brenčič, M., Trkman, P., & de Leonni Stanonik, M., Older adults' perceptions of home telemedicine and e-Health, 19 (10), 2013, 786-790.

JCR IF: 1.544

Follow-up quantitative study:

Cimperman, M., Makovec Brenčič, M., & Trkman, P. (2016). Analyzing older users' home telehealth services acceptance: Extended UTAUT model. International Journal of Medical Informatics, 90, 22-31 (Highly Cited in WoS)

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/adoption-telemedicine-services-you-build-them-users-come-peter-trkman> <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-matters-telemedicine-adoption-how-easy-use-safe-your-trkman/>

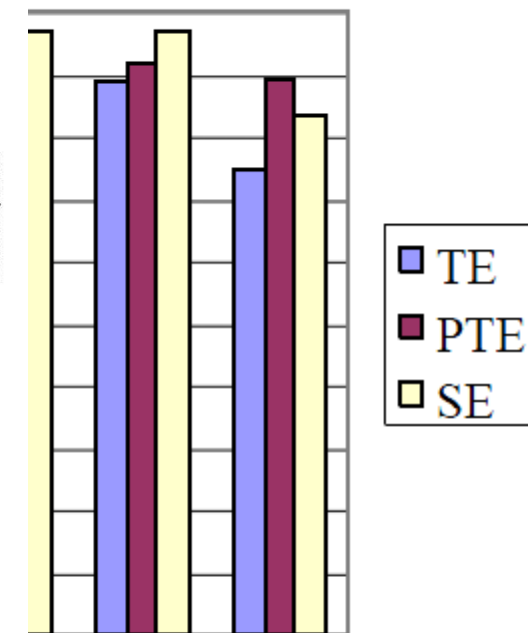
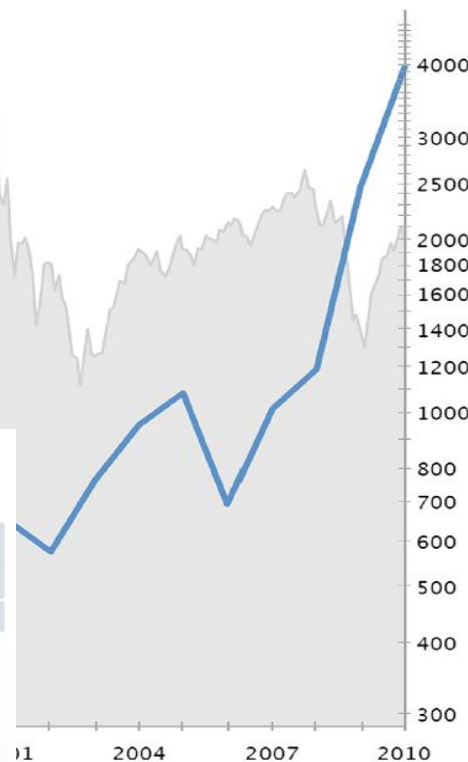
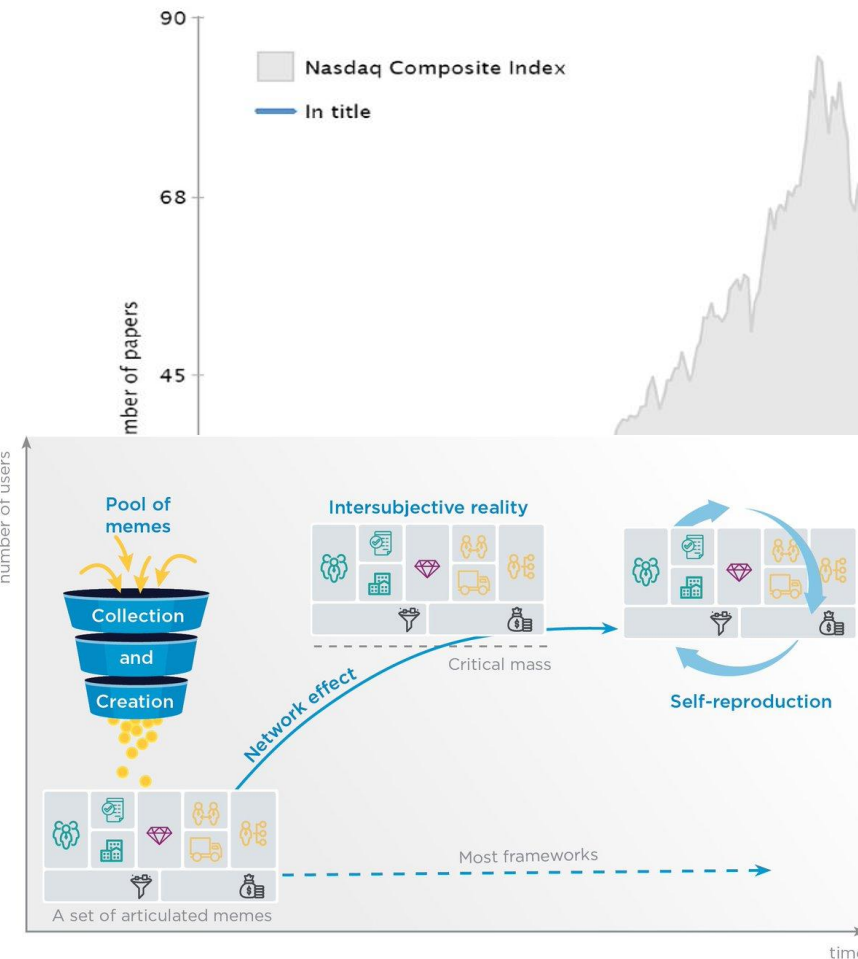
HOME TELEMEDICINE SYSTEM FUNCTIONALITY	MEAN ^a
E-prescription and e-prescription extension (for chronic disease patients)	6.01
Online referrals for examinations and laboratory testing	5.90
Communication with personal doctor's/GP's office (consultations)	5.82
Updates about recent changes, received medical reports and laboratory tests	5.67
Overview of waiting lists	5.59
Access to information in case of traveling (vaccination, preventive interventions, etc.)	5.53
Access to general health-related information (published articles, updated information, etc.)	5.14
E-pharmacy (for ordering medications and pharmaceuticals)	5.11
Communicating with other users who have similar problems (sharing experience, opinion, etc.)	4.98
Access to personal health record	4.95
Access to second medical opinion	4.87
Home monitoring (vital signs measuring, for example, blood pressure, glucose, weight, etc.), with using computer	4.83
E-medical triage (after hospital discharge)	4.68

^aMeasured with a seven-point Likert scale from 1=not useful to 7=very useful. n=87.

Findings – condensed

HW(minMSE-init)				(penalty=5)		
Alpha	0.039		MSE			
Beta	1,000		87,06	AverageCost(13-48)		47,19
Data	Gamma	0.000		Retailer	Distributor	

banking industry (see online)



models vs. the NASDAQ trend

	97	98	99	00	01	02
TE	0.89	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.89	0.75
PTE	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.89
SE	0.94	0.89	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.84

81

44	72	11,65	0,32	6,33	74	67	74	2	2	68	74	1	1	3
45	79	12,03	0,38	5,77	69	72	69	-10	50	60	69	2	2	52

Findings and pictures

To use GenAI or not to use GenAI?

Conclusion



Limitations & further research

Clearly list the limitations. Do not bluff!

Closely connected: further research topics

“This paper has several limitations, which also pose further research opportunities. First of all, the mapping of CPs to CSFs was partly arbitrarily and only a few selected CSFs were included. The mapping was done after both the case study and statistical analysis were finalized. The cut-offs between different levels of BPO maturity were also made arbitrarily. Further validation and expansion of the questions included in the identification of CPs is needed and a more rigorous approach would be needed to identify a list of practices for each CSF and test whether they are critical or not.

Furthermore, the same CPs may not apply to all companies at a certain maturity level because other contingencies beside BPO maturity (e.g., industry, turbulence of the environment, strategic focus) may be equally or more important. Finally, the importance of each CSF in attaining improved BPO should be analyzed. Different CSFs may have different impacts; moreover, this impact may depend on the maturity of the company, industry, environment, and so on. Another important area for further research would be an exploratory longitudinal case study to analyze how and in which sequence the CPs build in the organization and what the main factors are that influence whether the BPO improvement is sustainable or not.”

Limitations - 2

But do not expect you will get away with everything:

“The authors rightly acknowledge some of the limitations of their empirical approach, but the limitations are too important to be just acknowledged as limitations. How the limitations impact the conclusions and the contribution of the paper need to be considered more deeply. “

Further research

Important

What are the implications of your research? What else should be found? What new do you bring to the table?

(this is not about YOUR research but more general)

Last sentence

(suggestion by Martin Kilduff)

Do not end with limitations.

End in a more positive tone

e.g.

„ In such a way academic research can help practitioners to find out what is really ailing the companies at various point of the BPM journey [[102](#)] and therefore considerably improve the likelihood of successful implementation“ or

„Such studies can thus considerably contribute to a greater likelihood that ISs will not just be successfully implemented but will contribute more to achievement of the organisational objectives,,

Prekletstvo majhne države ali koga briga Slovenija?

THE CURSE OF A SMALL COUNTRY,



OR WHO CARES ABOUT SLOVENIA?

Nekaj statistik

USA	310	<input type="checkbox"/> SINGAPORE	7	<input type="checkbox"/> MALAYSIA	2
ENGLAND	79	<input type="checkbox"/> SWEDEN	6	<input type="checkbox"/> RUSSIA	2
CANADA	52	<input type="checkbox"/> BELGIUM	5	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH KOREA	2
AUSTRALIA	30	<input type="checkbox"/> SCOTLAND	5	<input type="checkbox"/> CYPRUS	1
FRANCE	28	<input type="checkbox"/> AUSTRIA	4	<input type="checkbox"/> GREECE	1
SWITZERLAND	26	<input type="checkbox"/> PORTUGAL	4	<input type="checkbox"/> INDIA	1
NETHERLANDS	23	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH AFRICA	4	<input type="checkbox"/> MEXICO	1
DENMARK	12	<input type="checkbox"/> WALES	4	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW ZEALAND	1
GERMANY	12	<input type="checkbox"/> ITALY	3	<input type="checkbox"/> POLAND	1
PEOPLES R CHINA	11	<input type="checkbox"/> BRAZIL	2	<input type="checkbox"/> SLOVENIA	1
SPAIN	10	<input type="checkbox"/> ICELAND	2	<input type="checkbox"/> U ARAB EMIRATES	1
FINLAND	8	<input type="checkbox"/> IRELAND	2		
NORWAY	8	<input type="checkbox"/> ISRAEL	2		

USA	491	<input type="checkbox"/> SWEDEN	10	<input type="checkbox"/> COSTA RICA	1
PEOPLES R CHINA	128	<input type="checkbox"/> FINLAND	9	<input type="checkbox"/> JAMAICA	1
CANADA	57	<input type="checkbox"/> INDIA	8	<input type="checkbox"/> KUWAIT	1
ENGLAND	44	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW ZEALAND	8	<input type="checkbox"/> LIECHTENSTEIN	1
GERMANY	35	<input type="checkbox"/> SWITZERLAND	8	<input type="checkbox"/> MALAYSIA	1
SINGAPORE	31	<input type="checkbox"/> TAIWAN	8	<input type="checkbox"/> NORTH IRELAND	1
AUSTRALIA	28	<input type="checkbox"/> PORTUGAL	7	<input type="checkbox"/> POLAND	1
NETHERLANDS	26	<input type="checkbox"/> AUSTRIA	4	<input type="checkbox"/> QATAR	1
FRANCE	22	<input type="checkbox"/> IRELAND	4	<input type="checkbox"/> SAUDI ARABIA	1
SOUTH KOREA	18	<input type="checkbox"/> NORWAY	4	<input type="checkbox"/> SCOTLAND	1
ISRAEL	17	<input type="checkbox"/> BELGIUM	3	<input type="checkbox"/> SLOVENIA	1
DENMARK	13	<input type="checkbox"/> ITALY	2	<input type="checkbox"/> TURKEY	1
SPAIN	10	<input type="checkbox"/> BRAZIL	1		

Country of affiliation of authors in Academy of Management review (zgoraj) in MIS Quarterly (spodaj) med 2014-2024

Poizvedba v WoS, 22. 4. 2024

Nekaj statistik (2)

Country of affiliation of authors in **European Journal of Information Systems**, 2006-2016 ter 2014-2024

USA	229
ENGLAND	101
AUSTRALIA	52
DENMARK	28
GERMANY	27
FRANCE	25
CANADA	24
NETHERLANDS	23
PEOPLES R CHINA	23
SWEDEN	19
IRELAND	16
SPAIN	15
FINLAND	14

USA	209	<input type="checkbox"/> TAIWAN	10	<input type="checkbox"/> EGYPT	1
GERMANY	77	<input type="checkbox"/> ISRAEL	9	<input type="checkbox"/> GHANA	1
AUSTRALIA	50	<input type="checkbox"/> SINGAPORE	9	<input type="checkbox"/> JAMAICA	1
FRANCE	40	<input type="checkbox"/> ITALY	8	<input type="checkbox"/> JORDAN	1
ENGLAND	38	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH AFRICA	8	<input type="checkbox"/> KENYA	1
PEOPLES R CHINA	37	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH KOREA	8	<input type="checkbox"/> MALAYSIA	1
CANADA	35	<input type="checkbox"/> LIECHTENSTEIN	7	<input type="checkbox"/> MOROCCO	1
DENMARK	34	<input type="checkbox"/> SPAIN	6	<input type="checkbox"/> POLAND	1
FINLAND	25	<input type="checkbox"/> GREECE	5	<input type="checkbox"/> QATAR	1
SWEDEN	25	<input type="checkbox"/> INDIA	5	<input type="checkbox"/> SCOTLAND	1
SWITZERLAND	19	<input type="checkbox"/> BELGIUM	3	<input type="checkbox"/> SLOVENIA	1
NETHERLANDS	18	<input type="checkbox"/> PORTUGAL	3	<input type="checkbox"/> TURKEY	1
NEW ZEALAND	15	<input type="checkbox"/> WALES	3	<input type="checkbox"/> TURKIYE	1
NORWAY	15	<input type="checkbox"/> JAPAN	2	<input type="checkbox"/> U ARAB EMIRATES	1
AUSTRIA	12	<input type="checkbox"/> SAUDI ARABIA	2	<input type="checkbox"/> UKRAINE	1
IRELAND	11	<input type="checkbox"/> BANGLADESH	1		

Strategy 0

Find a suitable journal, focusing on country-level specifics

(e.g. Eastern European Economics)

Find a call for papers for a journal focusing on country-level specifics, e.g.: [Call for papers for a special issue of the Information systems journal: Making the developing world a better place with high impact IS research](#)

(Note: Information Systems Journal is a top-8 journal in the Information Systems field)

Strategy 1

Ignore the fact: so what if your data/case is from Slovenia?
Would anybody list the US data as a limitation?

Example:

Slovenia is mentioned in the paper (Trkman, Trkman, 2009) only three times:

Abstract: *“a longitudinal case study of implementing a wiki in a department of a Slovenian company was conducted”.*

Paper: *“case study of implementing a wiki in a department of a Slovenian software development company”* and *“The department was part of a Slovenian firm with approximately 300 employees.”*

Strategy - 1

In limitations: “Also, the findings are based on a single case study. Case studies in other settings (other industries, multinational corporations, non-profit organizations) are needed to further validate our findings. “

The fact that a single case study was made is a limitation.

The fact that the studied company is from Slovenia is not a limitation!

Strategy 1 – way out

Note: I only do this if and after the reviewers request it.

Typical reviews:

Reviewer 1: The only problem that can be seen is that it is not clear where the sample data has been gathered. It is mentioned in the text that Pakistan is most probably the major - if not the only contributor for filled out questionnaires. This restriction should be mentioned in the title of the Publication. [Editor note: I agree that this needs to be discussed and addressed, but disagree that the title needs to be changed]

Reviewer 2: Second, your sample was made entirely of respondents from supply chain firms in Pakistan. To what extent can one expect your results to generalize to decisions makers in other regions and from other cultures – particularly North America or Western Europe, where the majority of readers of IJLM are located? Many of the items included in your model, (e.g. trust, reciprocity, commitment, power, life satisfaction, willingness to share), are all likely to be influenced significantly by the culture in which they're being measured. Can readers in other parts of the world be confident that your findings will hold in their environment? I think that this should be addressed somewhere in the paper

Response

- Note: this was added during revision 1, not included in the original version of the paper

- REVIEWER IS RIGHT

•Obviously, as argued by a special issue on Asian culture specifics, any SC management research needs to take culture into account: some practices are altered or precluded by culture, while others are more effective in some cultures than others (Metters *et al.*, 2010). For example, Pakistani companies may suffer from a lack of engineering orientation, in-house expertise and organizations long-term vision to accept new technologies (Marri *et al.*, 2007). However, at the same time different cultures have 'common meanings' for a wide range of phenomena (Lynd, 2015). Literature shows that social exchange theory 'phenomena' exists in Pakistan (Khurram, 2009). We acknowledge that culture does influence these employee attitudes (Saari, 2000) like Pakistan's culture affects employee commitment. Further, US employees show less power distance (Hofstede, 1985) than Pakistani employees (Nadvi, 1999).

- BUT FINDINGS ARE GENERALIZABLE

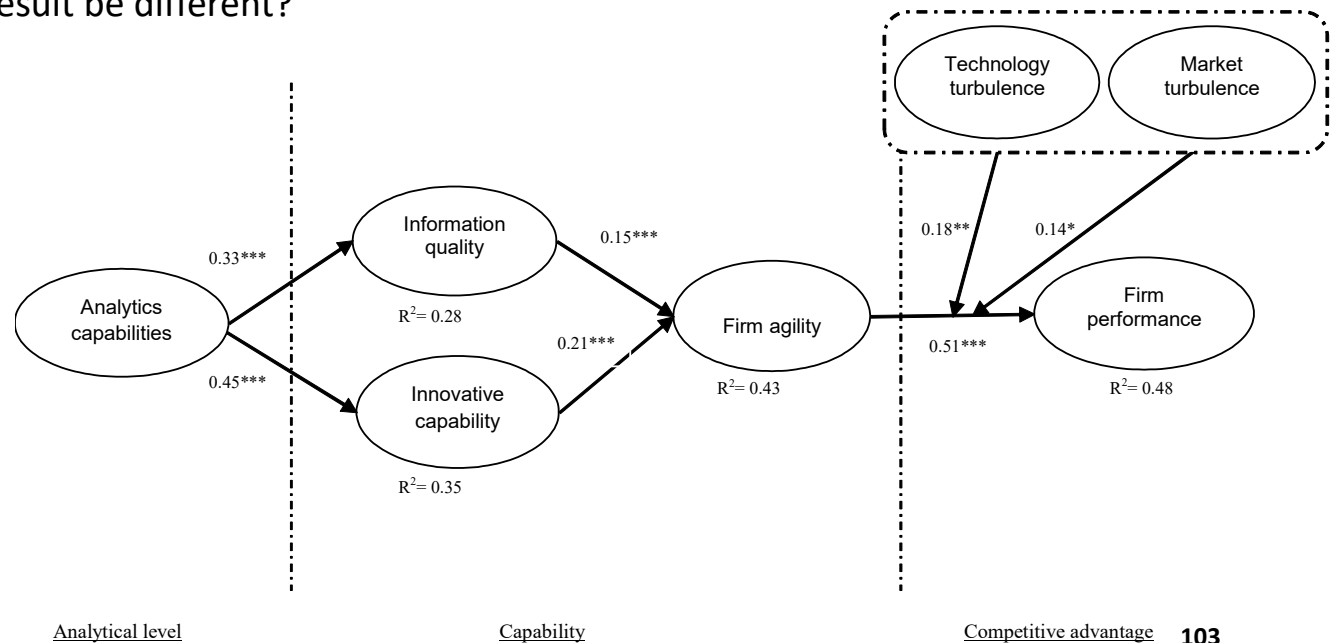
However, as found by a Pakistani/Germany comparison, global standards, low-cost competition, and advances in technology raise similar challenges for companies in SCs (Nadvi & Halder, 2005). In Pakistan, human factors are important in many SC management areas and it is necessary for top management to consider human factors at the earliest stage of the planning and implementation (Marri *et al.*, 2007). Further, the effectiveness of many techniques of western or Japanese origin indicates that either these techniques have a good cultural fit with Pakistan's business context or they have been successfully modified for adoption in Pakistani businesses (Kureshi *et al.*, 2010).

- SPECIALLY NOW: SIMILAR CHALLENGES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

•Furthermore, offshoring to Asian countries has changed the international practices of SC (Zhao *et al.*, 2007) and practices from Asian regions are being applied elsewhere (Jiang *et al.*, 2007). Thus, challenges of SC managers in Pakistan regarding information sharing are very similar to other parts of the world. Since social exchange theory is a renowned theory, put forth by an American sociologist, our results are highly generalizable to other countries.

Example 3

- A paper written with Iranian co-authors, model below
- Editor's review (even before the paper was sent out for review!!):
- „The study uses survey evidence from companies in Iran. It does not state when the survey was carried out - as this is a fast developing area it is important to indicate the time line. Iran has been a relatively closed economy for many years. This is issue is not discussed in the paper (it is just mentioned that it is a single country study). If such a study was discussed in a fully open economy would the result be different?“



Response

•The question of generalizability is indeed an interesting question. We do believe that the results are relatively generalizable (the usual limitations of a single country obviously apply). In order to support such claims on one hand but to also show potential specifics we have added the following text in two sections of the paper:

•Data collection section: The research objects were companies from a wide range of industries in Iran. The motivation for conducting this study in the Iranian context derives from prior evidence suggesting that successful transition economies' economic and political upheavals are often associated with the application of relatively advanced business practices (Cadez and Guilding, 2008). Several previous studies successfully used Iranian data for general findings. Keramati et al. (2010) showed a high validity and reliability of collected data in their investigation of the influence of customer relationship process and capabilities on firm's performance. A similar study analysed the benefits derived from BA in the supply chain context of Iranian manufacturers in the automotive industry (Sangari and Razmi, 2015). As argued by Albadvi et al (2007), creativity and innovation are achieving higher status with Iranian industry entering the international competitive arena competition. Another study investigated how IT can help companies that are inflexible and lack business agility to improve performance (Alaeddini and Salekfard, 2013). Most recently, Abdolvand and Sepehri (2016) provided an in-depth investigation of Iranian context in their analysis of strategic information systems use in Iran region. They found the Iranian setting to be proper for investigating the strategic alignment's antecedents for the purpose of theory generalizability. Enhancing productivity and quality is the aim of Iranian managers in adapting the western management style (Abdolvand and Sepehri, 2016).

•Limitations section: Because the majority of studies about IT and agility were performed in developed countries (i.e., DeGroot and Marx, 2013; Sambamurthy et al., 2003; Tallon and Pinsonneault, 2011), the generalizability of the findings in developing countries are somehow under suspicion. Yayla and Hu (2012) and Zare Ravasan and Mansouri (2016) asserts that several issues such as cultural and structural differences between developed and developing countries may cause variations in research outcomes. In addition, sanction-related issues in the specific context of Iran should also be considered. USA and UN sanctions against Iran in the last decades banned international IT application and service providers to participate in Iranian market thus Iranian firms have to rely on local service providers to fulfill their IT needs. However, regarding studied constructs in our model (as also discuss in section 3.2. Data collection), we believe that none the above mentioned concerns has significant impact on the generalizability of this research outcome, even more so since Iran's management system seems to be a hybrid of western, ancient and Islamic styles (Abdolvand and Sepehri, 2016).

Strategy – 2

Argue that Slovenia is in fact a BETTER choice than e.g. US or Germany.

In the example below: for our research question we needed a geographically diverse country with an average broadband/internet society development.

Slovenia is indeed the best choice

“a single country was chosen. Slovenia was chosen for several reasons. First of all, its broadband (,BB’) development is close to the average in the studied countries. Slovenia was ranked 29th (out of 70 countries) in the Economist’s e-readiness survey of 2009 [59]. Similarly, it is ranked 12th out of 27 EU countries in BB performance. Additionally, Slovenia belongs to a cluster of countries with a weaker socio-economic context, in particular for ICT expenditure and skills, with limited use of advanced services (due in particular to trust-related indicators) and with relatively high prices and limited speeds [60]. **All these characteristics make the study of the reasons for non-adoption particularly interesting.** Furthermore, Slovenia has a vast geographical diversity, although it spreads over only a little more than 20,000 square kilometers and has 2 million inhabitants [61] which increases the likely diversity of users’ experiences and responses.” (Turk, Trkman, 2012)

Strategy – 2 (even better example)

Abstract: „The study was conducted on a sample of consumers from Slovenia, where CTE is a widespread phenomenon“

Start of methodology section:

The proposed model was tested on a sample of Slovenian consumers. A member of the EU since 2004, Slovenia is a post-transitional Central European country where the level of the shadow economy is above the EU average—at 24.6 % of GDP (Schneider 2010). Slovenia is an appropriate setting to study CTE since the phenomenon is widespread and thoroughly embedded in Slovenian society (Fidermuc 2010).

Not a **single** additional mention of Slovenia in the paper!

Half a page of limitations e.g.: „there is the problem of social desirability bias due to the sensitive nature of CTE“ etc. etc.

Single country mentioned as limitation, Slovenia not!

Culiberg, B., & Bajde, D. (2014). Do you need a receipt? Exploring consumer participation in consumption tax evasion as an ethical dilemma. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 124 (2), 271-282, FT-50 journal

Strategy - 3

Argue that Slovenian specifics make it particularly interesting, e.g. by being a transition economy.

But emphasize why this is particularly interesting for the general public

[Ittner and Larcker \(2001\)](#) and [Chenhall \(2003\)](#) advocate that studying the role of novel management accounting practices within contemporary settings is necessary to ensure that management accounting research is relevant. **Motivation for conducting this study in a Slovenian context derives from prior evidence suggesting that successful transition economies' economic and political upheavals are often associated with the application of relatively advanced business practices** ([\[Anderson and Lanen, 1999\]](#), [\[Bogel and Huszty, 1999\]](#) and [\[O'Connor et al., 2004\]](#)). It should be acknowledged, however, that these are broadly based claims that are not specific to Slovenia.

Slovenia's change to a market economy began in 1991. At that time, commercial management expertise was very weak in areas such as marketing, general management and financial management ([Edwards & Lawrence, 2000](#)). Today, however, Slovenia represents an example of a successful transition from a socialist to a market economy ([\[Edwards and Lawrence, 2000\]](#) and [\[Reardon et al., 2005\]](#)) and appears to have well-developed accounting applications ([Cadez & Guilding, 2007](#)). Slovenia was granted full..... (5 more lines)

Source: Cadez, S., & Guilding, C. (2008). An exploratory investigation of an integrated contingency model of strategic management accounting. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 33(7-8), 836-863.

FT-50 listed journal

Strategy - 3

From the EG research perspective, Slovenia is an interesting case as it is ranked second among EU countries regarding full online sophistication maturity in 2007. **Although Slovenia ranks second in terms of electronic government development ([Capgemini, 2007](#)), it is ranked last in electronic public procurement.**

An interesting observation is that **other similar rankings do not rank Slovenia nearly as high:** in the United Nations EG index 2008, Slovenia is ranked 26th and only 51st in web measurement ([United Nations, 2008](#)). In the Economist Intelligence Unit's rankings, Slovenia is ranked 25th in the world and 15th among EU countries ([Economist Intelligence Unit, 2007](#)). The large differences present amongst these different indices cast doubt on the methodology of those rankings and especially on their applicability to monitor or even guide the strategy in this area.

Grozniak, A., & Trkman, P. (2009). Upstream supply chain management in e-government: the case of Slovenia. *Government Information Quarterly*, 26(3), 459-467.

Positioned as a so called “least likely example”

Also: interesting case to study the problems with the rankings

Strategy - 4

Deliberately focus on transition/emerging economies

Are emerging economies the same? – yes and no. The yes part is usually uninteresting, but understanding **how emerging and developing economies operate on a different theoretical base from firms and organizations in developed economies** is an important type of contribution. Recent examples include: Antoncic and Prodan (2008), Jin and von Zedtwitz (2008), Leskovar-Spacapan and Bastic (2007), and Wang and Chien (2007). What is critical with this type of paper is to **clearly identify where the findings appear to be generalizable** (not generalizable to) and why.

Regional and national policy studies – must consider and deliver **insights that are relevant to other regions**. Otherwise, these studies tend to be too narrow and time-sensitive.

Linton, 2009, Editorial to Technovation

Strategy - 4

Quote from Alistair Anderson (plenary speech at Emerging Market Conference, Graduate School of Management St. Petersburg, Russia in October 2016)

„There are no averages in entrepreneurship“....

„your job is to understand entrepreneurship in Russia and develop your own theories to guide us“.

But, well, Russia is a slightly larger country than Slovenia

Strategy - 4



Rethinking History >
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Research Article

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[Jernej Mlekuž](#)  

Pages 503-522 | Received 04 Feb 2020, Accepted 28 Sep 2020, Published online: 02 Nov 2020

Vir: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13642529.2020.1831352>

Strategy - 5

Use available “international” data (e.g. Eurostat, OECD etc.) for country-level comparisons

Collaborate with foreign researchers

Collect data also in foreign countries (through e.g. Prolific)

Example: my 2nd most cited paper (308 citations)

Trkman, P., & McCormack, K. (2009). Supply chain risk in turbulent environments—A conceptual model for managing supply chain network risk. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 119(2), 247-258. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2009.03.002>

Strategy – 6

Ignore all of the above and hope for luck.

See e.g. a paper:

Muñoz-Cañavate, A., & Hípola, P. (2011). Electronic administration in Spain: From its beginnings to the present. *Government Information Quarterly*, 28(1), 74-90.

JCR IF=2.1

with the main purpose:

“ to present the basic lines of electronic administration in Spain”

Choosing a journal

Različna avtomatična orodja

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

<https://journalfinder.wiley.com/>

<https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/choosing-a-journal/journal-suggester/>

Journal rankings

(S)SCI lists & Impact factors (by Clarivate Analytics; ex. Thompson Reuters)

Emergent SCI (Clarivate Analytics), journals do not have impact factors and do not count for ARRS rules

Scopus (by Elsevier)

Countries/schools use various rankings, e.g.

- <https://charteredabs.org/academic-journal-guide-2018/> (AJG; for business and economics in general)
- <http://www.handelsblatt.com/bwl-journals/> (German ranking – Handelsblatt)
- <https://abdc.edu.au/research/abdc-journal-list/>
- (Australian business school deans' list)
- <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/3405a512-5cbb-11e1-8f1f-00144feabdc0.html> (FT50 list)
- <https://beallslist.net/> (list of predatory journals; another site is here <https://beallslist.weebly.com/>)

Think about your goals. Adjust your research/publishing strategy accordingly

Terminologija

SCI (Expanded)=Science Citations Index (Expanded)

SSCI= Social Science Citation Index

ESCI: Emerging Sources Citation Index: sources under evaluation as part of SCI-E, SSCI

WoS=Web of Science

JCR=Journal Citation Report

IF=Impact factor

A-ranked journal: whatever the rankings (or institution) considers as A-ranked

FT50= the list of journals Financial Times includes in its rankings (FT 45 till January, 1 2017; expanded to FT50 next year; relevantno samo za ekonomsko-poslovne vede)

SCI list

- <http://mjl.clarivate.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=K>
- <http://cobiss4.izum.si/scripts/cobiss?ukaz=BASP&bno=666&id=1641501251793436>
- www.webofknowledge.com

Are these SCI/SSCI ranked journals?

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IJIREM noreply03@irpublication.me 23:41 (pred 6 ure)

Zakaj je to sporočilo v mapi »Vsiljena pošta«? Sporočilo je podobno sporočilom, ki so jih zaznali naši filtri neželene pošte. Več o tem

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ABOUT THE JOURNAL

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<http://www.irjrr.com/research/>



<https://scindeks.ceon.rs/>

Is this an SCI/SSCI ranked journal?



COMMONWEALTH JOURNAL OF COMMERCE &
MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

Vol.2, Issue 8 (August 2015) ISSN: 2393-851X

Impact Factor: 0.612

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TELECOM SECTOR IN INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF BROADBAND SERVICES

P. Ramesh Babu

Research scholar, Department of Management Studies, S.V. University, AP

S. Durga Rao

Professor, Department of Management Studies, S.V. University, AP

ABSTRACT

The telecom services have been recognized the world-over as an important tool for socioeconomic development for a nation and hence telecom infrastructure is treated as a crucial factor to realize the socioeconomic objectives in India. Accordingly, the Department of Telecom is formulating developmental policies for the accelerated growth of the telecommunication services. Broadband is a way of promoting economic development and social benefits Broadband service plays a vital role in telecommunications and its impact more than any other services. The purpose of this study is the broadband services in India and this study measures, how Broadband infrastructure allows country wide facility likes health, energy, education, health care, banking, other services etc. and discussed the bottleneck

Republički sekretariat za informacije SR Srbije svojim Rešenjem br. 651-126/73-02 od 27. Novembra 1974. godine usvojio je zahtev "Ekonomike" za upis u Registar novina. Skupština Društva ekonomista Niša na sednici od 24. Aprila 1990. godine statutarnom odlukom potvrdila je da "Ekonomika" ima status pravnog lica. Na sednici Skupštine Društva ekonomista Nis od 11. Novembra 1999. godine doneta je odluka da "Ekonomika" otvori poseban ziro-račun.

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Tematske oblasti

Časopis Ekonomike promovise originalna istraživanja u oblasti ekonomije i drugih društvenih nauka, pružajući uvid kako akademskim krugovima, istraživačima, stručnjacima, tako i kreatorima politike i prakse na terenu u visoko konkurentnom i naučnom okruženju.
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- Ekonomija,
- Monetarna ekonomija,
- Bankarstvo,
- Marketing,
- Menadžment,
- Ekonomika poljoprivrede,



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glavni urednik	prof. dr Snežana Urošević, Tehnički fakultet u Boru, Univerzitet u Beogradu

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5. Computer Communication & Collaboration

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Sidenote: fake invitations

eventi@aracneeditrice.com	Novità editoriale [Paolo Pomati. L'Università e l'immagine] - Roma, 12 marzo 2018 Gentile Dott. Peter Trkman, sono lieto di annunciarLe l'ultima pubblicazione della nostra collana di settore "Web Series. Collana di Scienze e :"	13:49
Social Sciences 2018	Personal Invitation to speak at Social Sciences 2018 - 2 nd International Conference on Social Sciences and Interdisciplinary Studies June 18-19, 2018 Rome, Italy Interpreting the strategies to deal with challenges & disputes :"	13:07
Social Sciences 2018	Gentle Reminder: Honorable Speaker Invitation - Dear Dr. Peter Trkman, We hope you might have got time to go through the below mail that we have sent few days ago. We just want to follow-up on an email to know your inter	13:07
Business Studies Journal	Upcoming Issue: Business Studies - Business Studies Journal An official journal of Business Studies Google Scholar h5 Index: 6 Dear Dr. PeterTrkman, Greetings!! Business Studies Journal solicits research papers, technology,	12:59
Satellite 2018	Global visibility for your research : Satellite 2018 - 4 th International Conference and Exhibition on Satellite & Space Missions June 18-20, 2018 Rome, Italy Theme: "Shaping the Future with Latest Advancements in Satellite z	11:39
Multimedia 2018	Confirm Your Presentation Slot at Multimedia 2018 - Dear Peter Trkman, Greetings from Multimedia 2018 We would like to solicit your gracious presence as a Speaker at the upcoming 4 th Global Summit and Expo on Multime	11:31
Psychiatry 2018	Time to reconnect with your peers through Psychiatry 2018 - Dear Colleague, Good Day!! We are pleased to invite you to the International EuroSciCon Conference Psychiatry, Psychology & Mental Health Conferences schedi	09:39
Stefania	International Conference Invitation @ Paris, France - June 2018 - http://www.france.theired.org Dear Friends and Colleagues, We would like to invite you to submit research article in the 8th Joint International Conference orga	08:32
Stefania	Final Round Paper Submission CFP: International Conference @ Zurich, Switzerland - http://www.switzerland.theired.org Dear Friends and Colleagues, We would like to invite you to submit research article in the Sixth Joint I	08:16
Vascular Dementia Congre.	Bookmark your dates for Vascular Dementia Congress 2018 - 11 th International Conference on Vascular Dementia July 23-25, 2018 Moscow, Russia Greetings for the day! We are very delighted to request you to participate	07:54
Sports Nutrition 2018	Gentle Reminder: Honorable Speaker Invitation - 6 th International Conference on Sports Nutrition & Fitness August 16-17, 2018 Dear Colleague, Greetings from Sports Nutrition 2018!! Please consider this as a reminder email	07:53

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Examples of SCI ranked journals

- These are real SCI ranked journals with impact factors:
- Strojniški vestnik (Journal of Mechanical Engineering)
- Ekonomska istraživanja (Economic Research)
- Zbornik radova fakultete v Rijeki
- Amfiteatru economic
- Inžinerinqe ekonomika
- Lex localis
- Revija za socijalnu politiku
- Journal of business economics and management
- Technological and economic development of society
- Transylvanian review of administrative sciences
- Ekonomický časopis
- Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting
- Technics Technologies Education Management (dropped a few years ago; 6 papers with SEB LU authors in 2012-2013)

Borderline journals

- [Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute \(MDPI\)](#) – „I decided not to include MDPI on the list itself. However, I would urge anyone that wants to publish with this publisher to thoroughly [read this wiki article](#) detailing their possible ethical/publishing problems.“
- Frontiers In (anything)
- Hindawi
- IEEE Access
- Sage Open
- Heliyon

In še več podobnih. Izognite se, če je mogoče. Če imate veliko drugih objav, pa jih brišite iz svojih Google Scholar/Scopus profilov.

Emergent SCI

- Not of equal quality as SCI/SSCI
- Indexed by Web of Science Core Collection
- Faktorji vpliva so po novem izračunani

Scopus

- Not of equal quality as SCI/SSCI
- Recognized by Research Agency of Slovenia (ARRS) as equal to SCI/SSCI (for social sciences only)

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

1. TRKMAN, Peter, MERTENS, Willem, VIAENE, Stijn, GEMMEL, Paul. From business process management to customer process management. *Business process management journal*, ISSN 1463-7154, 2015, vol. 21, iss. 2, str. 250-266, doi: [10.1108/BPMJ-02-2014-0010](https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-02-2014-0010). [COBISS.SI-ID [22497766](#)], [SNIP, Scopus do 23. 3. 2015: št. citatov (TC): 0, čistih citatov (CI): 0, čistih citatov na avtorja (CIAu): 0, normirano št. čistih citatov (NC): 0]
kategorija: 1A1 (Z, A*, A, A1/2); uvrstitev: [Scopus \(d\)](#), MBP; tipologija ni verificirana
točke: 33.47, št. avtorjev: 4

2. KLUN, Monika, TRKMAN, Peter. Povezava menedžmenta poslovnih procesov in družbenih medijev. *Uporabna informatika*, ISSN 1318-1882, jan./feb./mar. 2015, letn. 23, št. 1, str. 14-21, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [22531814](#)]
kategorija: 1C (Z); uvrstitev: [MBP](#); tipologijo je verificiral OSICD
točke: 15, št. avtorjev: 2

3. BROCKE, Jan vom, SCHMIEDEL, Theresa, RECKER, Jan, TRKMAN, Peter, MERTENS, Willem, VIAENE, Stijn. Ten principles of good business process management. *Business process management journal*, ISSN 1463-7154, 2014, vol. 20, no. 4, str. 530-548. [COBISS.SI-ID [22106854](#)], [SNIP]
kategorija: 1A1 (Z, A*, A, A1/2); uvrstitev: [Scopus \(d\)](#), MBP; tipologija ni verificirana
točke: 22.31, št. avtorjev: 6

4. ERJAVEC, Jure, TRKMAN, Peter, GROZNIK, Aleš. The trade-off between road and railroad freight transport : cost benefit analysis for Slovenia. *Economic and business review*, ISSN 1580-0466. [Tiskana izd.], 2014, vol. 16, no. 1, str. 63-76, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [22179302](#)]
kategorija: 1C (Z); uvrstitev: [MBP](#); tipologijo je verificiral OSICD
točke: 10, št. avtorjev: 3

5. MCCORMACK, Kevin P., TRKMAN, Peter. The influence of information processing needs on the continuous use of business intelligence. *Information research*, ISSN 1368-1613, Sep. 2014, vol. 19, no. 3. http://www.informationr.net/ir/19-3/paper636.html#U_Xm3k2A3cs. [COBISS.SI-ID [22178534](#)], [JCR, SNIP, WoS do 11. 3. 2015: št. citatov (TC): 0, čistih citatov (CI): 0, čistih citatov na avtorja (CIAu): 0, normirano št. čistih citatov (NC): 0]
kategorija: 1A3 (Z); uvrstitev: [Scopus \(d\)](#), SSCI, MBP; tipologijo je verificiral OSICD
točke: 26.54, št. avtorjev: 2

6. TRKMAN, Marina, TRKMAN, Peter. Actors' misaligned interests to explain the low impact of an information system : a case study. *International journal of information management*, ISSN 0268-4012. [Printed.], Apr. 2014, vol. 34, iss. 2, str. 296-307, doi: [10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2013.10.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2013.10.004). [COBISS.SI-ID [21941734](#)], [JCR, SNIP, WoS do 2. 8. 2015: št. citatov (TC): 1, čistih citatov (CI): 1, čistih citatov na avtorja (CIAu): 0.50, normirano št. čistih citatov (NC): 4]
kategorija: 1A1 (Z, A*, A, A1/2); uvrstitev: [Scopus \(d\)](#), SSCI, Scopus, MBP; tipologijo je verificiral OSICD
točke: 68.89, št. avtorjev: 2

Google Scholar

- Useful for searching....
- ... and for bragging with citation numbers 😊
- Indexing does not count (anywhere); not perceived as of high quality
- Set up your GS profile (when you have something to show)



Peter Trkman 

[University of Ljubljana](#)

Preverjeni e-poštni naslov na ef.uni-lj.si - [Domača stran](#)

[digital transformation](#) [business model](#) [process management](#) [supply chain management](#)
[technology adoption](#)

 SPREMLJANJE

Navedeno

[PRIKAŽI VSE](#)

	Vse	Od leta 2020
Navedbe	11562	5764
indeks h	40	30
indeks i10	56	48

128

Maaaaany other rankings

- See: <https://harzing.com/resources/journal-quality-list>
- for just one of many overviews.

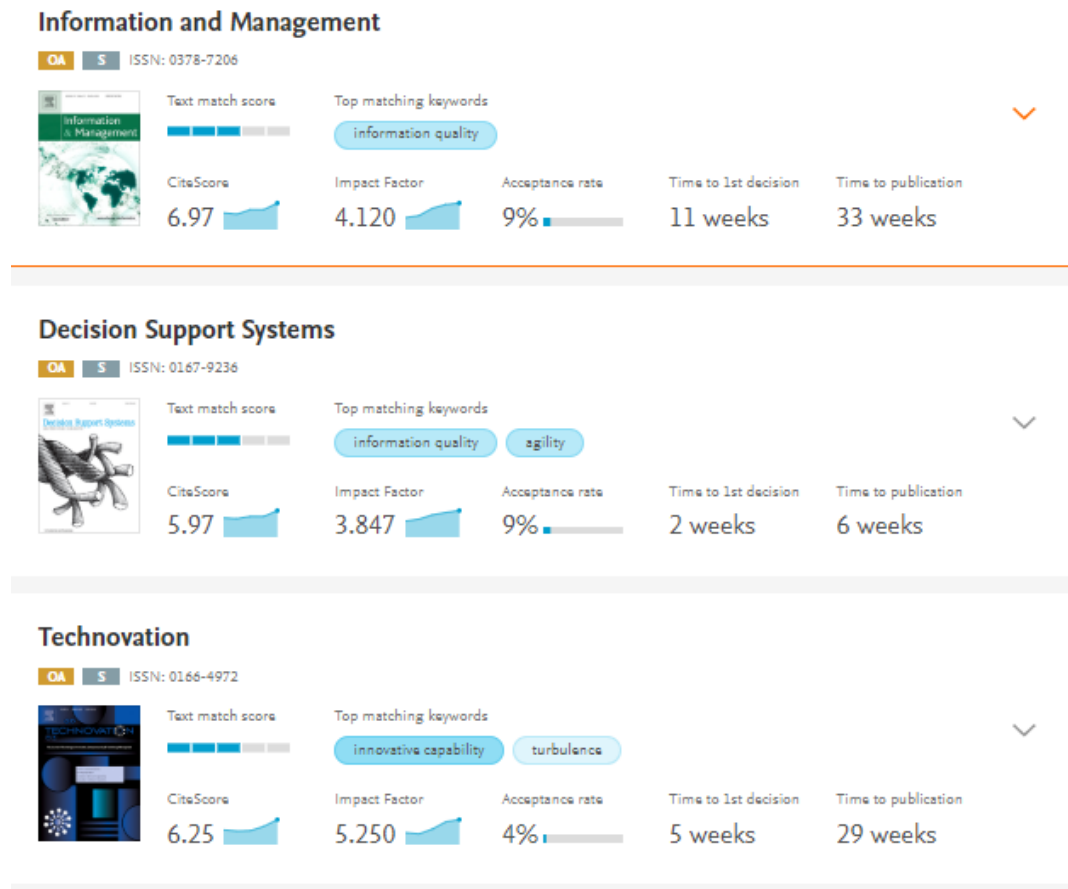
Choice of journal

- Extremely important. Seek a good match for:
 - the topic
 - the methodology
 - the quality of the paper
 - the length
 - the approach (more scientific, more practitioner oriented)

Automatic tool:

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

Automatic tool test



Not bad automatic suggestion, all these journals could be suitable target for that particular paper

How to choose a journal

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT	307
TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS EXCELLENCE	292
WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	186
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS & PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	106
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH	81
QUALITY PROGRESS	80
ACCREDITATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	76
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT	72
JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT	72
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR QUALITY IN HEALTH CARE	71
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION ECONOMICS	68

Number of papers per journal; search term “quality management”.
Source: Web of Science

How to choose a journal

Search term: “supply chain management”, Web of Science

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH	261
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL	255
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION ECONOMICS	230
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS & PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT	146
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH	144
JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT	103
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT & DATA SYSTEMS	94
PRODUCTION PLANNING & CONTROL	84
PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT	64
MANAGEMENT SCIENCE	57
INDUSTRIAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT	49
COMPUTERS & INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	47
EXPERT SYSTEMS WITH APPLICATIONS	44

Check the journal

Most importantly: what kind of papers (methodology, content and style) do they publish

do not rely just on “scope & purpose”

Cite the papers from the journal (preferably from last two years or in press)

Rule of thumb: cite at least 5 papers from target journal from the last 2 (4) years

...if you can't find them choose another journal!

Typical question for the reviewers:

“Does the paper make adequate reference to earlier material in the XXX”

The number that governs the science

Why citing the target journal (last 2 years) is important?

Impact factor!

IF (2023)= (number of citations in 2023)/(number of papers in 2021+number of papers in 2022)

Example (Decision Support Systems):

$$\frac{\text{Citations in 2022 to items published in 2020 (5,170) + 2021 (2,929)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2020 (221) + 2021 (165)}} = \frac{8,099}{386} = 21.0$$

Journal Impact Factor Calculation

$$\text{2018 Journal Impact Factor} = \frac{881}{229} = 3.847$$

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2018 to items published in 2016 (527) + 2017 (354)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2016 (110) + 2017 (119)}} = \frac{881}{135 + 229}$$

Impact for new journals

For newly included journals the first impact is calculated after 2 years.

(e.g. journal included in 2022. First impact for 2024, published in Summer 2025)

For some journals it may not be calculated at all:

“However, due to the significant effect of self-citations on the impact factor of that journal, the metrics for this title were not published in the 2006 and 2007 Journal Citations Reports. The journal had a self-citation rate of well over 80 percent. This level of self-citation can have a profound effect on the ranking of the journal in its category and distorts the journal's true participation in the scholarly literature of its subject (Herrmann 2007). “

Why

2009	1.535	SE 34/95, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 7/37, engineering, industrial
2008	0.945	SE 61/94, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 16/33, engineering, industrial
2005	1.942	SE 14/83, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 1/33, engineering, industrial
2004	1.504	SE 20/83, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 1/33, engineering, industrial
2003	0.893	SE 23/83, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 3/33, engineering, industrial
2002	0.361	SE 59/80, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 19/32, engineering, industrial
2001	0.221	SE 65/76, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 24/30, engineering, industrial
2000	0.061	SE 72/75, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 30/31, engineering, industrial
1999	0.024	SE 74/76, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 31/31, engineering, industrial
1998	0.078	SE 65/71, computer science, interdisciplinary applications 27/30, engineering, industrial

Impact of Industrial Management & Data Systems

Number of references

European Journal of Operational Research

	Citable items			Other items
	Articles	Reviews	Combined	
Number in JCR year 2009 (A)	713	16	729	30
Number of references (B)	19437	1793	21230	183.00
Ratio (B/A)	27.3	112.1	29.1	6.1

Decision Support Systems

	Citable items			Other items
	Articles	Reviews	Combined	
Number in JCR year 2009 (A)	118	1	119	6
Number of references (B)	5407	111	5518	5.00
Ratio (B/A)	45.8	111.0	46.4	0.8

MIS Quarterly

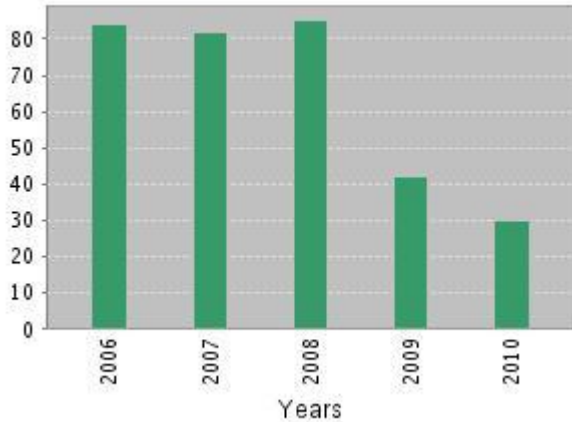
	Citable items			Other items
	Articles	Reviews	Combined	
Number in JCR year 2009 (A)	32	6	38	9
Number of references (B)	2063	837	2900	151.00
Ratio (B/A)	64.5	139.5	76.3	16.8

Academy of management review

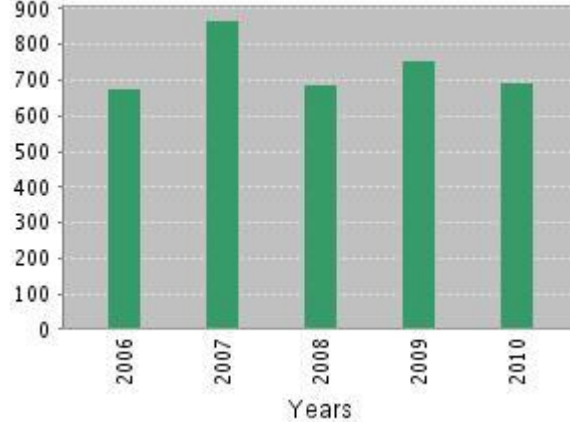
Journal Source Data i				
	Citable Items			Other
	Articles	Reviews	Combined	
Number in JCR Year 2015 (A)	26	0	26	14
Number of References (B)	3,365	0	3,365	343
Ratio (B/A)	129.4	0.0	129.4	24.5

Number of papers published

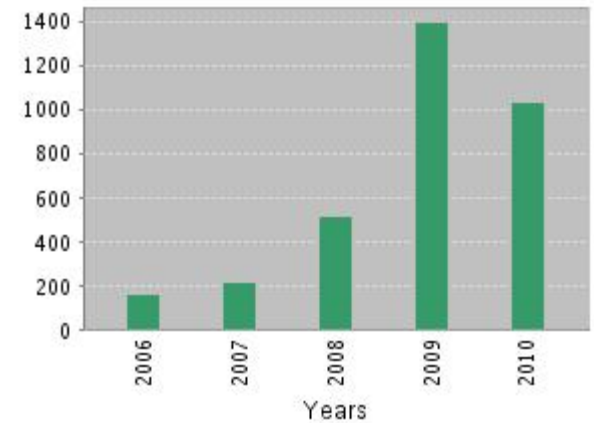
Published Items in Each Year



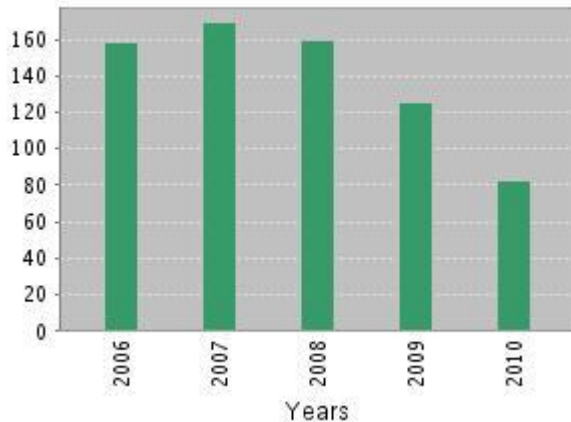
Published Items in Each Year



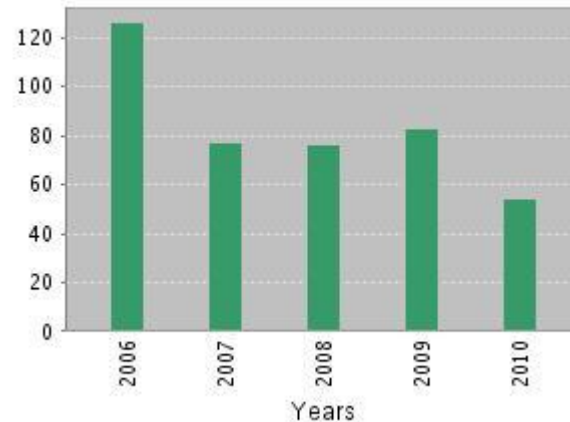
Published Items in Each Year



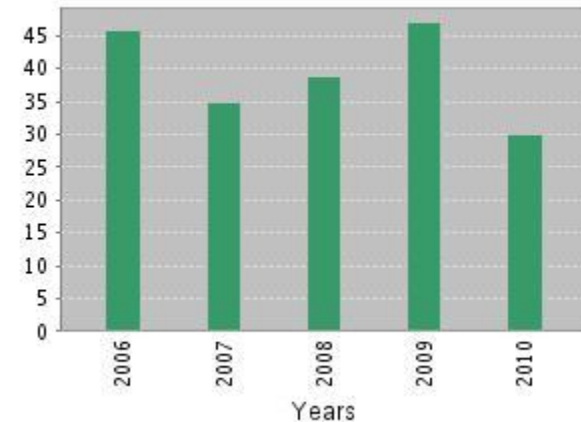
Published Items in Each Year



Published Items in Each Year



Published Items in Each Year



Methodological fit

Table 1. Number and Proportion of Case Articles per Journal

Journal	Total number of articles	Number of articles using case research	% of articles using case research	Number of articles using case research as primary method	% of case articles using case research as primary method	Number of articles using positivist case research as primary method	% of articles using case research as primary method that are positivist
	(a)	(b)	(b/a)	(c)	(c/b)	(d)	(d/c)
<i>European Journal of IS</i>	193	44	23%	35	80%	31	89%
<i>Information and Management</i>	541	57	11%	48	84%	47	98%
<i>Information and Organization</i>	109	23	21%	13	57%	6	46% ^a
<i>Information Systems Research</i>	188	12	6%	11	92%	8	73%
<i>Information Technology & People</i>	112	32	29%	28	88%	20	71%
<i>Journal of MIS</i>	323	34	11%	27	79%	26	96%
<i>MIS Quarterly</i>	225	59	26%	48	81%	45	94%
Total	1691	261	15%	210	80%	183	87%

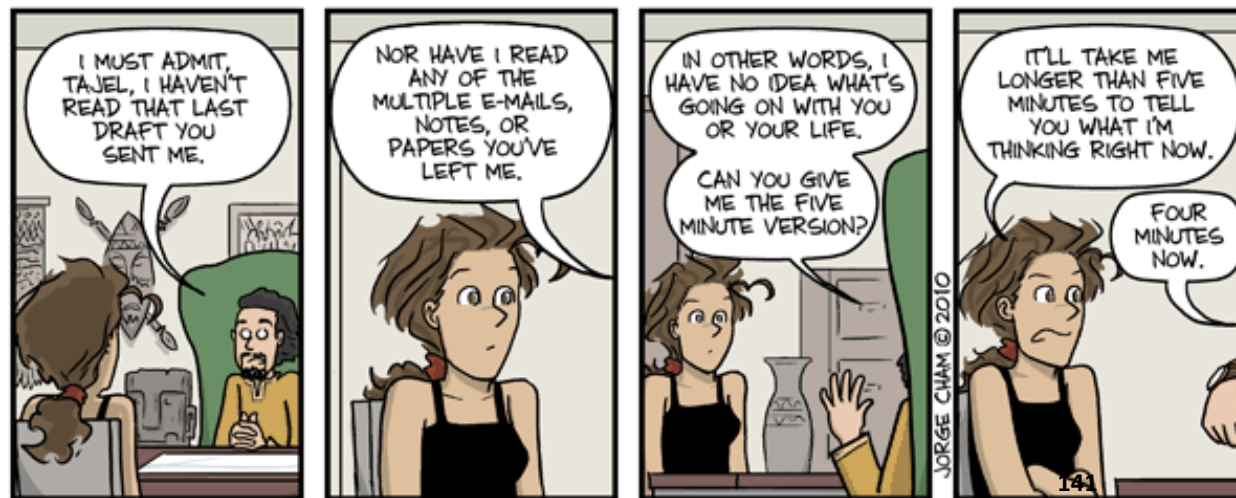
^aAlthough his objectives and method were different, Mingers (2003) also found a large number of positivist studies in *Information and Organization* for the period 1995 through 2000.

The final check

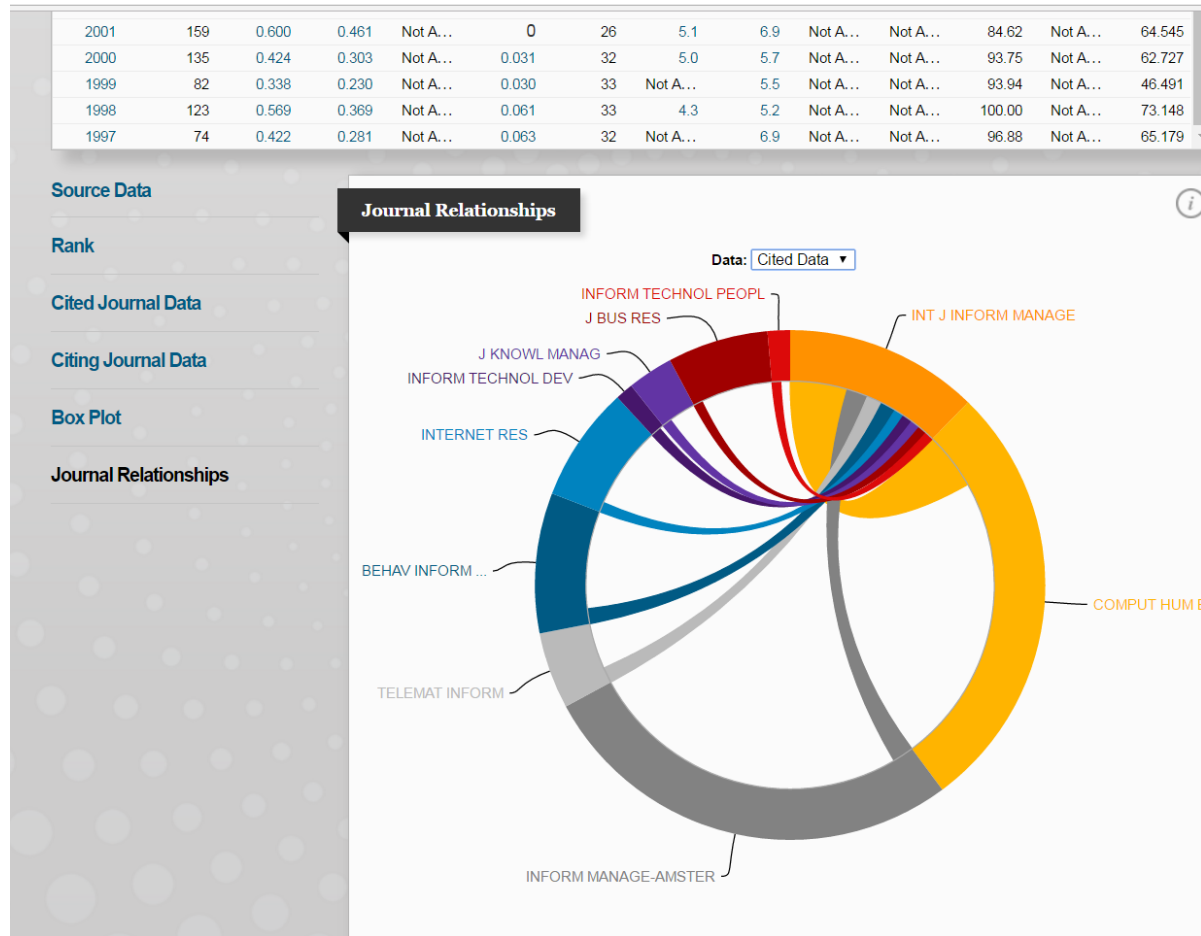
ask a colleague (such as Chat-GPT) or even your girlfriend/husband to read it, point to obvious mistakes and hard-to-understand paragraphs

Hire a language-checker

Do the formatting according to the journal's rules

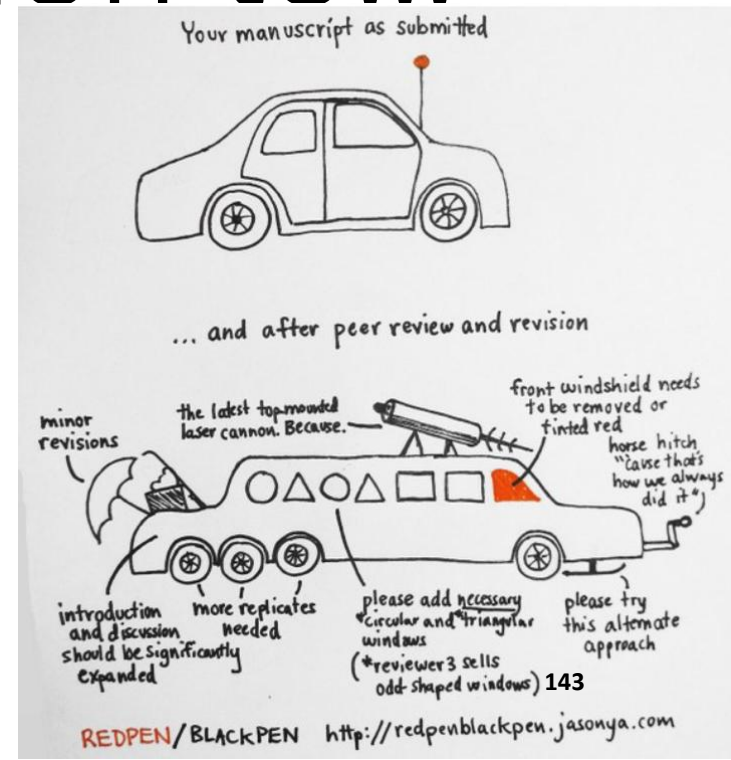


If rejected look for similar journals



From submission to...

...rejection
acceptance!



From submission to acceptance

1. (select the journal)
2. format & submit the paper
3. waaaaaaaiiiiiittttttt.....remind the editor
4. acknowledge receipt of reviews
5. carefully study the comments (back to 2)
6. celebrate.....or submit to another journal

Pre-submission enquiry

Mail to the editor asking whether he/she would consider the paper as appropriate for the journal.

Dear professor XX,

we have just finished a paper YYY (attached)

Before formal submission I would like to ask whether you deem the content and contribution of the paper suitable for Journal of ZZZ (assuming that it would be favourably reviewed of course) and whether you have any suggestions for further improvement.

We believe the papers findings (XXXX) may be of interest to the journal's readers

Thanks for your answer and best regards,

Peter Trkman

Can shorten the review time and give useful feedback

Recommending the reviewers

Follow journal guidelines.

Recommend friendly reviewers who are experts in the field

The editor may or may not follow your suggestions.

Usually reviewers are either editorial board members, recent authors or people you cite.

So be careful whom you cite

During review

Check the status

A gentle reminder to the editor after 3-4 months; unless journal guidelines state otherwise (e.g. “Decisions will be made as rapidly as possible, and the journal strives to return reviewers’ comments to authors within four weeks”)

Dear Prof. Dr. XX

We are enquiring about the status of the paper 7672_[IR] (Influencing factors on the willingness to share information in supply chains – an information sharing theory perspective) submitted to Information Research Journal on 17-Apr-2015. The paper has had status ‘Under Review’ for 3 months.

We understand that paper review process is usually long and that your reviewers are extremely busy with other work but we would like to ask, whether there are any news regarding our paper.

With kind regards,
Nadia Zaheer and Peter Trkman

Why the review process is long

Do not blame the editors:

“I am sorry, I totally forget about the paper. Three days ago I got my little daughter and I will go on vacation the next 4 weeks. And I am really looking forward to take some weeks off. Could you choose another reviewer than me?”

After feedback

Accept-as-is

minor revision

major revision

(sometimes reject & but allow resubmission)

reject

Acknowledge receipt

Give the approximate timeline for submission of revised version

Acknowledge which changes will be made

Dear professor XXX,

thank you both for the positive opinion of reviewer 2 and another set of really relevant comments from reviewer 1.

We have already started to prepare the revised version that will (among other things) considerably improve the focus (remove unnecessary content) and better outline the limitations of the case study part of our research.

We will submit the revised version of the paper in approximately 1-2 months. Best regards,

Peter Trkman

Reject

learn from the experience

correct what can/should be corrected (cost-benefit analysis 😊)

submit to another journal

(Usually) no point in arguing with the editor



If rejected

Do not worry too much.

The reviewers are often impolite

“this paper does not contribute anything to either research or practice”

“the paper uses an approach I discourage my undergrad students to use”

“This paper describes well the background for broadband diffusion study in OECD countries. However, the application of Bass model is not new at all. Also the survey for non-adopting reasons is not new either. It has a quality of MS thesis.”

“This paper is desperate. Please reject it completely and then block the author’s email ID so they can’t use the online system in future.”(EB, 2010)

“The writing and data presentation are so bad that I had to leave work and go home early and then spend time to wonder what life is about” (EB, 2010)”

“I usually try to be nice but this paper has got to be one of the worst I have read in a long time.”
(EB, 2010)

Major revision

To correct or not to correct?

ALWAYS correct (unless the suggestions would take your paper to a totally different direction which you do not like)

Acknowledge the receipt and give approximate time you need to revise

Withdrawing a paper

Dear professor XXX,

thank you for the detailed comments of the reviewers and several useful suggestions. I have discussed these issues thoroughly with the first author of the paper. We see the relevance of the suggestions by the reviewers to use agency theory, grounded theory or post-adoption use of systems. However, we believe that our case does not offer enough insights for the contribution to these theories. So by using them we would not be able to prepare a paper up to the level of XXX.

Thus, we would like to remove the paper from the review process. Still, we would like to thank you & the reviewers for all efforts invested in the paper. We will definitely consider XXX as an outlet for our further research papers, more suitable for the journal.

Thanks and best regards,

Peter Trkman

Even if it seems bad

“The revisions required are extensive and risky. It is quite likely that a revised paper may not be favorably assessed by this review panel. Hence, I would urge you to consider this before investing the time in revising the paper. “

after 4 review rounds and 53 pages of communication with reviewers:

Trkman Peter, McCormack Kevin: Estimating the benefits of e-procurement. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*. vol. 57 no. 2, 2010, 338-349

JCR IF: 1.25

Build rapport with the reviewer

“Mirror the reviewer’s attitude and style”

Use: “you are right, I am right attitude”

Use active listening:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_listening

Fact:

- always easy to reject papers where the relation is impersonal.
- Always difficult to reject papers from a “colleague”

“I have to admit that I would have liked to reject this paper because I found the tone in the Reply to the Reviewers so annoying. It may be irritating to deal with reviewer’s comments (believe me, I know!) but it is not wise to let your irritation seep through every line you write!” (EB, 2010)

Active listening

„When interacting, people often are not listening attentively. They may be distracted, thinking about other things, or thinking about what they are going to say next (the latter case is particularly true in conflict situations or disagreements). Active listening is a structured way of listening and responding to others, focusing attention on the speaker. Suspending one's own frame of reference, suspending judgment and avoiding other internal mental activities are important to fully attend to the speaker.

Having heard, the listener may then paraphrase the speaker's words. It is important to note that the listener is not necessarily agreeing with the speaker—simply stating what was said“

Iz Ph. D. comics

ADDRESSING REVIEWER COMMENTS

BAD REVIEWS ON YOUR PAPER? FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND YOU MAY YET GET IT PAST THE EDITOR:

Reviewer comment:

"The method/device/paradigm the authors propose is clearly wrong."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "Yes, we know. We thought we could still get a paper out of it. Sorry."

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, as the focus of this work is exploratory and not performance-based, validation was not found to be of critical importance to the contribution of the paper."

Reviewer comment:

"The authors fail to reference the work of Smith et al., who solved the same problem 20 years ago."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "Huh. We didn't think anybody had read that. Actually, their solution is better than ours."

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, our work is based on completely different first principles (we use different variable names), and has a much more attractive graphical user interface."

Reviewer comment:

"This paper is poorly written and scientifically unsound. I do not recommend it for publication."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "You #&@*% reviewer! I know who you are! I'm gonna get you when it's my turn to review!"

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, we feel the reviewer did not fully comprehend the scope of the work, and misjudged the results based on incorrect assumptions."

www.phdcomics.com

Primer – iz pred-GAI časov

Note: The reviewer's comments are in normal font. Our responses are presented in bold font. Added or changed parts of the paper are in bold and italic font.

First of all, we would like to thank the reviewer for the thorough review and several useful suggestions that enabled the paper to be improved.

The paper is well structured. An extensive and up to date list of references is given. A theoretical background shows the authors expertise and knowledge in the field of business analytics and SCM. The methodology of the survey is presented clearly and precisely. However, several weak points of the paper can be summarized as follows:

Thanks. We have done several changes in the paper in order to better define the constructs and to improve the discussion of certain findings (as outlined in this response).

Example – building rapport

On a more informal note we would firstly like to complement the reviewer for an extremely well-written reviews both in terms of content and style/presentation. Also we would like to use this opportunity to wish you a merry Christmas and lots of success in 2011 both in your own research and in helping others to improve theirs.

Important: use only if true, do not exaggarate, focus on good points

Kaj pa v GenAI časih?

- Precej zapleteno prehodno obdobje.
- GenAI namreč prinese to, da lepo napisan, temeljito spiljen tekst ni več dokaz česar koli
- Nimam nekega pravega odgovora.

Example (2) – dealing with easy comments

Reviewers comments:

The same problem is obvious in the “Indicators of a Process Orientation” survey dimension. BPO is examined mostly through the organizational culture and process organizational structure factors. It is not clear where *Business Process Management, Process Performance Management and Business Activity Monitoring Systems* do belong to? The border between IS and Business Process Information Technology is not defined clearly and precisely.

The issues stressed above could have influenced the results of the survey. The authors should define “IS” and “BP Information Technology” terms much detailed, in order to define their relation and scope. It will be nice to explain the reason why “Indicators of a Process Orientation” dimension of questionnaire does not comprise BP Information Technology. The limitations of the questionnaire content should be explained. The results of the survey should be reexamined and explained in the context of these issues.

Example (2) – bad response

Thank you for your comment. Your comment was taken into account in the revised version of the paper. Thank you again for the most valuable comment that enabled the improvement of this section of the text.

Example (4) – good response

Agreed, business process management/orientation and information system support are often closely inter-connected topics both in practice and theory. Still, we feel the IS support measure and BPO measure have been used in several years of research in this area and do represent the two concepts in the survey participants mind and do discriminate.

Two main changes were made:

1. A more clear specification of BPO construct and variables that compose the research model was added on the paper.
2. the border between IS and business process orientation was defined more clearly.

The following text was added to the paper (p. 16): “*We measured the general process orientation of the organization (level of definition, culture, horizontal structure) using measures developed in earlier research rather than any specific BPM approaches or activities. Further BPM is a rather broad term {Trkman, 2009 #1111} and can be perceived differently by different respondents. On the other hand BPO and its measurement were well tested in earlier research {McCormack, 2001 #448}. The measures evaluated the level of process definition and documentation, the functional or process orientation of the organizational structure, performance measures, people and jobs in the supply chain organization. These measures were considered as formative variables to compose the construct of business process orientation.*”

The Information Systems Support construct was represented by self assessment measures asking directly whether the “information systems currently support” the overall supply chain processes, the order commitment process, distribution management, the Make process, the Source process and the demand management process. These measures were considered as formative variables to compose the construct of Information Systems Support. The definition and the questions concerning Information Systems Support were intentionally rather broad in order to measure the (perceived) support of IS. This approach has been shown to measure the end user perspective of IS support within a process context. (McCormack...insert reference). The value of a technology namely depends upon the tasks of the user. User evaluations can therefore accurately reflect differences in the underlying systems and services provided to them {Goodhue, 1995 #581}. A vast majority of survey participants were business users of technology and they seem to generalize all technologies into IS support.”

If possible “prevent” the reviewer from reading the whole paper again

Example (5) – good response

Minor issues:

(11) How is demand predicted? How is safety stock calculated? I assume that demand for cash is quite volatile which means that safety stock estimation may be a critical issue (specially regarding the opportunity costs/lost interests due to holding cash). The authors mention this topic just once on p. 10 "while minimum levels represent safety stock for each facility.". Talking about that: which probability function do the authors use for estimating demand? Currently just minimum, maximum and average are given.

Response to reviewers' feedback:

I added an explanation that demand is based on actual cash consumption statistics for each time period and not estimated using a distribution (see p.11). I also clarified that minimum, maximum, and average are measurements describing the time series for the actual cash consumption statistics (see p.11), so that it cannot be misinterpreted as describing normal distribution. Furthermore, I clarified that the safety stock isn't calculated. Instead, it is based on actual values from the supply chain (see p.11). Optimizing safety stock represents a further improvement of the supply chain, but not considered in the present work.

(12) Does average shipment size really increase risk in the current definition of the model? If the total shipment size remains the same this just means that the number of shipments will increase leading to the same costs. This is closely connected with the next

Example (6) – dealing with a difficult comment

Reviewer of my paper: “*On a technical point, but an important one, your concept of research is in IS about 15 years behind the times (a bit surprising given that your research is based in Europe). Your main source seems to be a work published in 1994 (Gable)...You need to read some of the more recent textbooks on social science research and bring your thinking up to date.*” (major revision)

This is a very serious (and somewhat insulting) comment, goes right after one of our contributions.

If the methodology is out-of-date then the research is not worth much.

What to do?

Response

(The reviewer is right)

One of the first rigorous combination of mixed methods research (MMR) was indeed reported more than 20 years ago in MISQ {Kaplan, 1988 #1638} and it has been employed in the social and behavioral sciences for more than three decades {Fidel, 2008 #1640}. As argued by many mixed methods have recently become even a kind of fashion in social research {Kelle, 2006 #1645}. The application of different methods for data collection provides a wider range of coverage, improve trustworthiness; support creativity; and widen the scope of the study {Remus, 2010 #1748},

(and we are right as well)

Nevertheless the mixed method approach is still relatively rare in business process management research. A thorough review of a closely connected field of research to business process management, namely supply chain management, even found that none of more than 100 included papers used MMR {Burgess, 2006 #208}. Similarly MMR is not common in library and information science (another connected field to BPM) and has not been discussed in its literature {Fidel, 2008 #1640}. Finally, there is a shortage of examples of MMR application in the field of CSF research {Remus, 2010 #1748}.

Reviewer response

“The use of multi-methodology research methods is increasingly common now (certainly in IS and the social sciences) and **the approach used is fine**. However this is a single case study and there are limitations in this method that are not adequately discussed (if fact not discussed at all really). This is a major weakness in the paper. Properly executed single case studies are OK provided that the limitations of this approach and of the findings that emerge from it are properly understood. Multiple methodologies is not a substitute for multiple cases. “

(Note: reviewer recommended acceptance after the next revision; the paper was eventually rejected but for other reasons)

Example 7: dealing with “a lot has already been written” comment

Many good articles have already been published in this subject area.

We agree that several papers have dealt with certain aspects of our topic; mainly with various challenges of facilitating knowledge-sharing. In addition, several papers on wiki use in bioinformatics/genome research have been published.

However, the number of rigorous studies of wiki use in a corporate setting published in a peer-reviewed journal is surprisingly low. A Web of Science search (on May 24, 2009) revealed only 161 papers with the search term “wiki”. Of those (disregarding Lecture Notes in Computer Science which are basically conference proceedings), most papers were published by natural sciences journals: Nature (8), BMC Bioinformatics (5) and Nucleic Acids Research (4). The remaining papers often only deal with wiki use in education (see e.g. (Chu, 2008)¹). Only a few rigorous studies of wiki use within a company (such as (Mueller et al., 2008); (Korfiatis et al., 2006) and a few editorials by Dr. Gorman in Online Information Review) are available.

Thus there is a considerable gap between the theoretical advancement of this field and the current trends in practice. A recently published practitioner paper¹(Levy, 2009) namely claims that many organizations already implement Web 2.0 applications and tools and »it is bringing a new wave« in the way companies manage knowledge. Wikis are supposed to have a good chance of succeeding (as already seen in some organizations), yet organizations have to be aware of several potential pitfalls. These issues have been often reviewed in various web and professional sources, however scientific analysis is lacking.

We have rewritten several parts of the paper to show why and how our paper is a valuable contribution to this analysis. Thus the paper now clearly outlines the theoretical and practical contribution of our research. The discussion section (pp. 8-10) concentrates on the most important lessons from our case study, while the conclusion section (pp. 10-11) summarizes the main contributions to the study of an online information environment.

¹ Published after our initial version of the paper was submitted for review; now added to the referencelist.

Main guideline

Respond to the issues raised

Try not to open new “fronts”: do not add new theories, introduce new ideas, new data, new findings, change your model (unless absolutely really totally necessary).

“The ecological theory invoked appears more as an afterthought than the true driving ambition of the study.”
(EB, 2010)

Can be a bit less formal in the response than in the paper

It can also end badly

After 2 major revisions and 2 years:

“which does not provide a picture of human cognition **that justifies its length** “

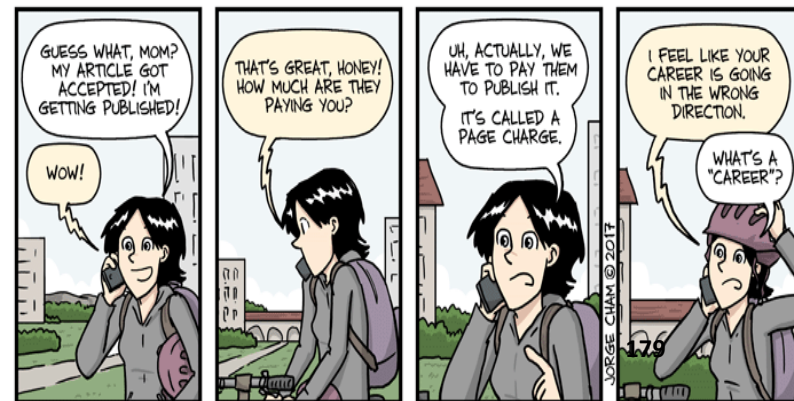
“In the previous comments on the paper, **we asked** for additional experimental work.”

“the heart of the answer is in the standards for describing **behavioral science experiments** - which differ from standards for **computer science** reports”

In short, the reviewers were inclined to ask for another rewrite. However, there comes a time in the journal process where the action editor makes a decision to suggest that the authors try other venues for publication. Following this, the paper is judged as Reject for the journal XXX. “

After acceptance

- Celebrate...
- ...then celebrate some more
- Promote your research, e.g.
 - publish the final version online (SEB LU repository, your personal web-page, ResearchGate, SSRN etc.): many publishers allow that (with some restrictions; check the copyright agreement)
 - Share on social media
 - send the paper to people that might find it interesting (e.g. those that were cited)
 - set up a Google Scholar (or ScienceDirect or Web of Science) alert so you will see when you are cited ☺
 - Write a practitioner-oriented summary (see <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/summary-my-linkedin-posts-peter-trkman/>)




Primer

Workflow management systems: New paper



Hajo Reijers

Za skp: meni 

Dear colleague,

You may be interested to learn about a new study into the effectiveness of workflow technology, which was just published on-line in the International Journal of Information Management:

<http://authors.elsevier.com/a/1S1wEz1m74z3e>

The paper reports on our multi-case, longitudinal study of various workflow implementations. The research period spanned over ten years, so you can imagine that I am happy it's published. You can find the abstract below.

Because of your own significant contributions to the science and technology of workflow, I believe that you will find the work interesting. Feel free to share the link among your colleagues: It provides free access to the paper until January 3.

Best regards,

Hajo

Prof. dr. ir. Hajo Reijers

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

<http://www.reijers.com> | @profBPM | <http://fundamentals-of-bpm.org>

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Abstract

Workflow management systems coordinate and allocate work through the various stages of executing business processes. The benefits of such systems appear pervasive, but no hard data is available that confirms that their implementation improves organizational performance. In part, this is due to the difficulty of measuring the effects of enterprise-wide initiatives in general. In this paper, the results are presented of a longitudinal, multi-case study into the effectiveness of workflow management technology. The study builds on a novel methodology that combines field work and computer simulations. Through

Citations

Number of citations is a very important ,currency' in academic world

It also affects your position on Google Search

■ Citiranost → [Citiranost bibliografskih zapisov v COBIB.SI, ki so povezani z zapisi citatnih baz](#)

BAZA	POVEZANI ZAPISI	CITATI	ČISTI CITATI	POVPREČJE ČISTIH CITATOV
WoS	54	3.253	3.136	58,07
Scopus	72	5.084	4.915	68,26

Upoš. tč. 818,29	A'' 475,64	A' 639,08	A1/2 639,08	CI10 4.323	CImax 507	h10 23	A1 3,36
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How to get cited

Luck – the Matthew effect

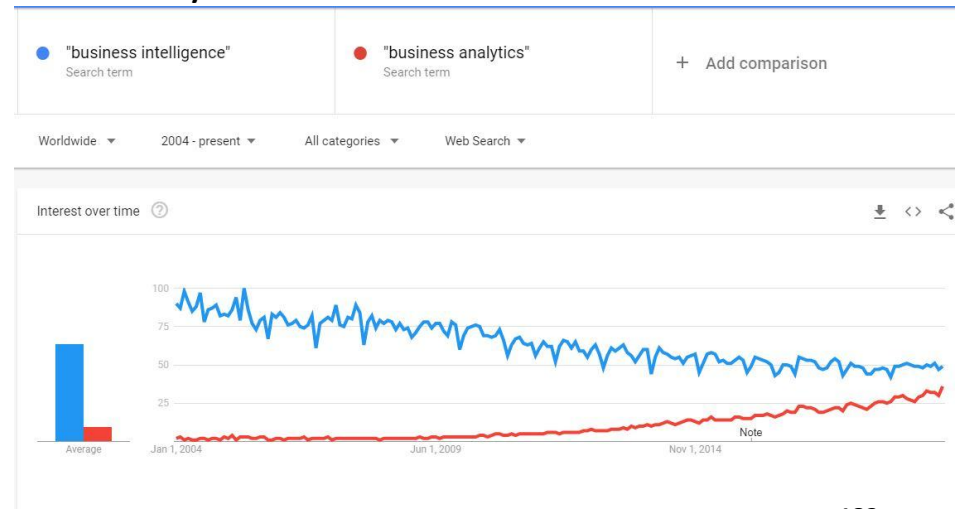
Instant online availability

Topics/keywords that are hot in practice/business

Putting “theory into chaos” will lead to “generic citations”

Publication outlet

Hot Keywords:



One of my most cited papers: Trkman, P., McCormack, K., Oliveira, M. P. V., & Ladeira, M. B. (2010). The impact of business analytics on supply chain performance. *Decision Support Systems*, 49(3), 318–327.

Matthew effect & SEO

"business analytics"



About 34,700 results (0.09 sec)

Emerging trends in **business analytics**

[R Kohavi](#), [NJ Rothleder](#), [E Simoudis](#) - [Communications of the ACM](#), 2002 - [Citeseer](#)

Business Users Even with these advances, business users, while expert in their particular areas, are still unlikely to be expert in data analysis and statistics. To make decisions based on the data collected by and about their organizations, they must either rely on data analysts ...

☆ 97 Cited by 313 Related articles All 16 versions Web of Science: 87 »

The impact of **business analytics** on supply chain performance

[P Trkman](#), [K McCormack](#), [MPV De Oliveira](#)... - [Decision Support](#) ..., 2010 - [Elsevier](#)

The paper investigates the relationship between analytical capabilities in the plan, source, make and deliver area of the supply chain and its performance using information system support and business process orientation as moderators. Structural equation modeling ...

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book RapidMiner: Data mining use cases and **business analytics** applications

[M Hofmann](#), [R Klinkenberg](#) - 2013 - [books.google.com](#)

Powerful, Flexible Tools for a Data-Driven World As the data deluge continues in today's world, the need to master data mining, predictive analytics, and **business analytics** has never been greater. These techniques and tools provide unprecedented insights into data ...

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Business intelligence and analytics: From big data to big impact.

[H Chen](#), [RHL Chiang](#), [VC Storey](#) - [MIS quarterly](#), 2012 - [pdfs.semanticscholar.org](#)

... For example, based on a survey of over 4,000 information technology (IT) professionals from 93 countries and 25 industries, the IBM Tech Trends Report (2011) identified **business analytics** as one of the four major technology trends in the 2010s ...

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"business process management"



About 165,000 results (0.20 sec)

book **Business process management: the third wave**

[H Smith](#), [P Fingar](#) - 2003 - [pdfs.semanticscholar.org](#)

While the vision of process management is not new, existing theories and systems have not been able to cope with the reality of business processes—until now. By placing business processes on center stage, corporations can gain the capabilities they need to innovate ...

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Making work flow: On the application of petri nets to **business process management**

[WMP Van Der Aalst](#) - [International conference on application and theory](#) ..., 2002 - [Springer](#)

Abstract Information technology has changed business processes within and between enterprises. More and more work processes are being conducted under the supervision of information systems that are driven by process models. Examples are workflow ...

☆ 97 Cited by 1819 Related articles All 38 versions

book **Business process management**

[J Jeston](#) - 2014 - [taylorfrancis.com](#)

I have always found it amazing that in a time of information, the skills and expertise of a BPM consultant are still predominantly based on experience, and grey hair is still an indicator of this. BPM is still more an art than a science. There are very few sources of information for ...

☆ 97 Cited by 1031 Related articles All 12 versions »

book Fundamentals of **business process management**

[M Dumas](#), [M La Rosa](#), [J Mendling](#), [HA Reijers](#) - 2013 - [Springer](#)

Page 1. Fundamentals of **Business Process Management** Page 2. Marion Dumas r Marcello La Rosa r Jan Mendling r Hajo A. Reijers Fundamentals of Business Process Management Page 3 ... In response, over the last two decades a comprehensive set of tools, techniques, methods and ...

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Related searches

"business process management"
fundamentals

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maturity

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"business process management"
notation

"business process management"
workflow

"business process management"
workshops

"business process management" **suites**

"business process management"
hammer

The critical success factors of **business process management**

[P Trkman](#) - [International journal of information management](#), 2010 - [Elsevier](#)

Although **business process management** ('BPM') is a popular concept, it has not yet been properly theoretically grounded. This leads to problems in identifying both generic and case-specific critical success factors of BPM programs. The paper proposes an un

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How to get cited

See also:

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/secret-success-how-get-cited-peter-trkman/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-get-cited-nitty-gritty-part-peter-trkman/>

En poskus iz preteklosti (s katerim sem pa prenehal, ker je bilo preveč citatov 😊) – pišite avtorjem, ki so vas citirali in omenite še novejšo delo

„Hello, congratulations for your paper in TFSC, interesting work! BTW, in addition to the paper Dasilva, Trkman, 2014 we have some recent work on business models, e.g. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SCM-06-2015-0219/full/html> Best regards, Peter“

Concluding thought - 1

Finally, try to write the best version of your paper: the one that you like. You can't please an anonymous reader, but you should be able to please yourself."

Cormac McCarthy

Concluding thought - 2

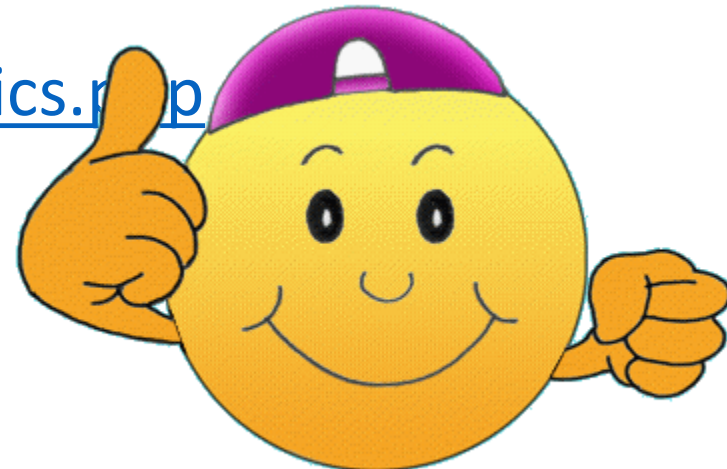
After all: it is a “numbers game”:

no. of paper published = no. of papers submitted X your acceptance rate

When you are depressed:

<http://www.phdcomics.com/comics.php>

GO FOR IT !



GOOD LUCK !