# كارگاه مقاله نویسی

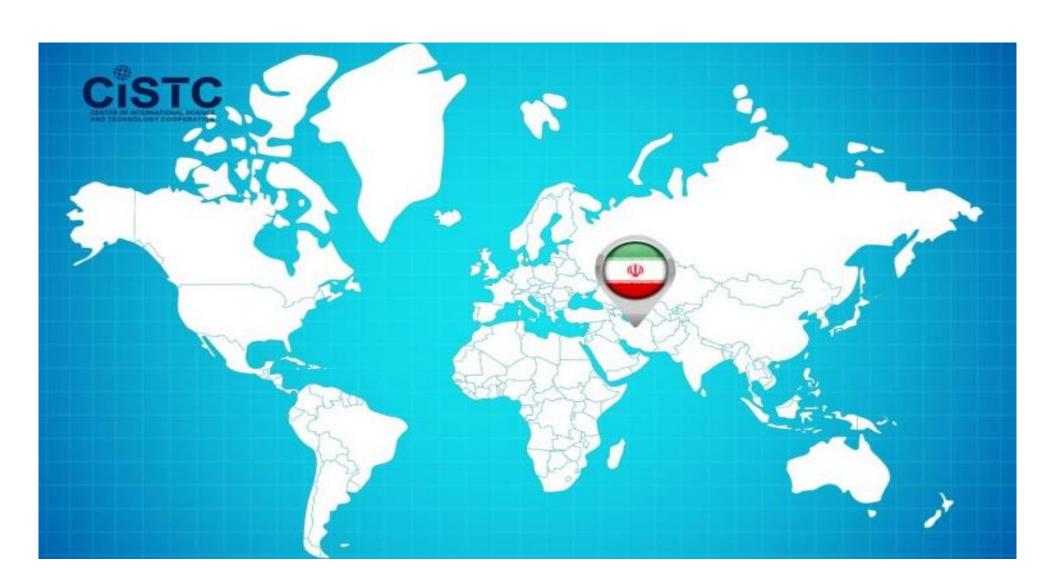
### Rozhan Khezri

Ph.D Candidate in Epidemiology, Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

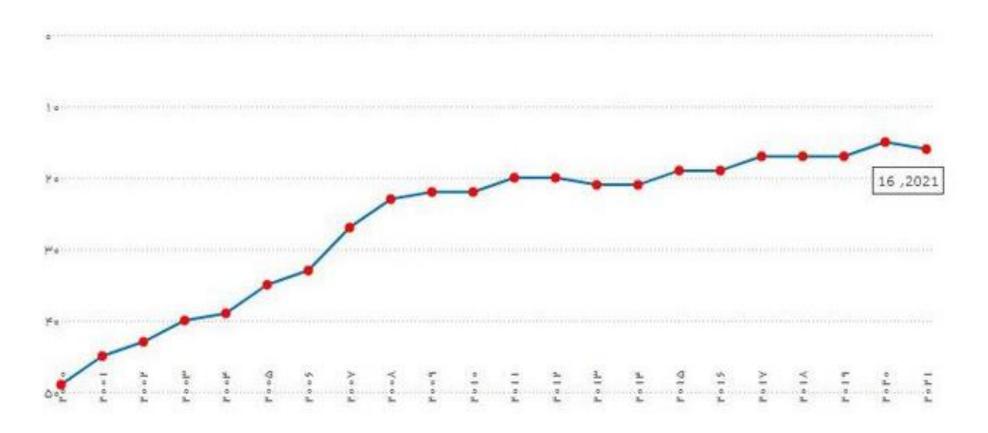
## اهداف

- مقدمه
- اصول اخلاقی در نگارش مقاله
  - معرفی سایت های کاربردی
    - انواع مقالات
      - مقاله اصيل
    - اجزاى اصلى مقاله
    - چک لیست داوری مقاله

# جایگاه ایران در جهان



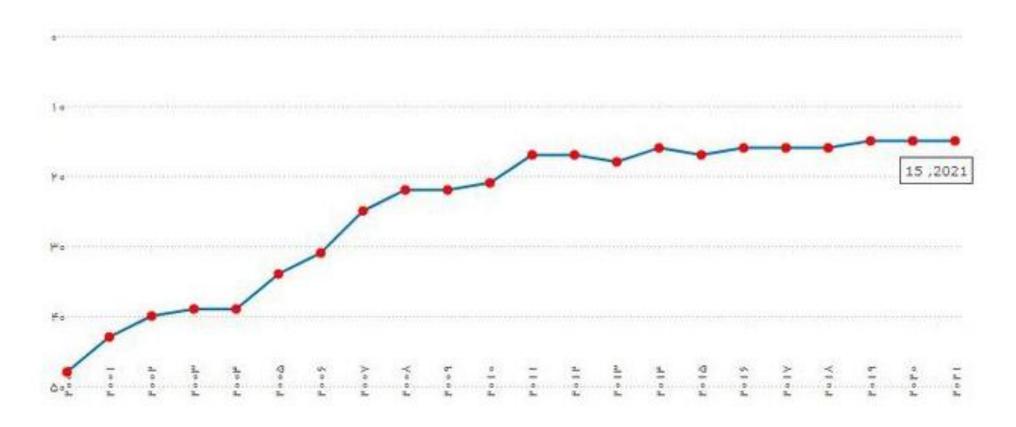
دادههای مربوط به انتشارات علمی در دو پایگاه علمی بینالمللی وب آو ساینس (WOS) و اسکوپوس در دسترس هستند. بر اساس آخرین آمار پایگاه WOS؛ ایران از نظر انتشارات علمی و تولید علم در جایگاه ۱۶ جهان و اول منطقه قرار دارد.



روند سالانهٔ رتبهٔ ایر آن در شمار انتشار ات نمایهنامهٔ «وب آو ساینس»

در حال حاضر جمهوری اسلامی ایران بر پایه آخرین اطلاعات تولید علم، در نظام بین المللی Web در حال حاضر جمهوری اسلامی ایران بر پایه آخرین اطلاعات تولید علم، در نظام بین المللی of Science

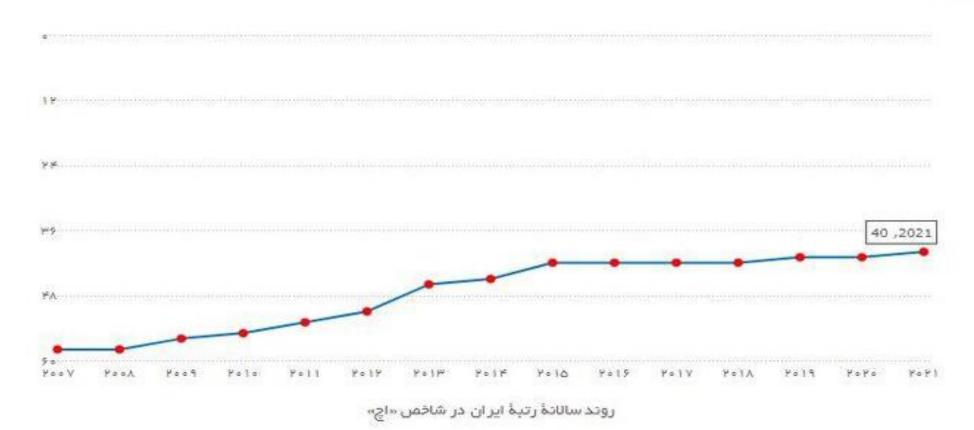
بررسی آخرین آمار پایگاه اسکوپوس نشان میدهد ایران رتبه ۱۵ جهان و اول منطقه را از نظر انتشارات علمی به خود اختصاص داده است و رتبه جهانی انتشارات علمی ایران در پایگاه وب آو ساینس در سال ۲۰۲۱ یک رتبه نسبت به سال قبل کاهش داشته است.

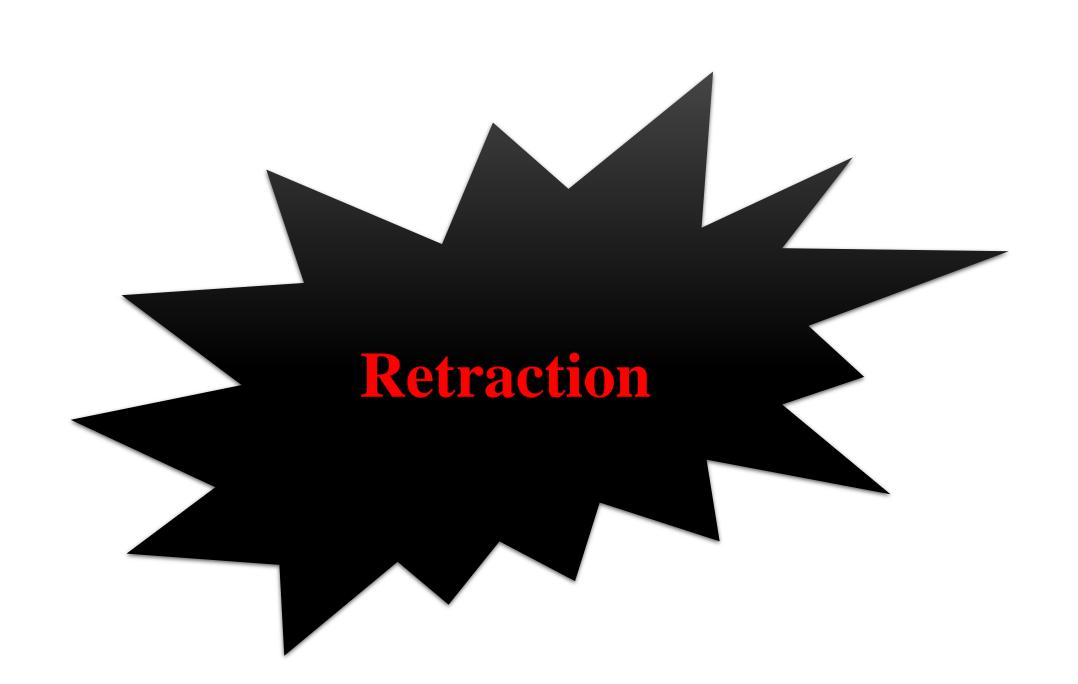


روند سالانهٔ رتبهٔ ایران در شمار انتشارات نمایهنامهٔ «اسکوپوس»

## بر اساس آخرین به روزرسانی تولید علم ایران در Web of Science درسال ۱۴۰۲ شاخص اچ ایندکس ایران ۴۵۵ بوده است.

بر اساس آخرین دادههای پایگاه اسکوپوس (مربوط به اسفندماه ۱۴۰۰) شاخص H ایران، برابر ۳۷۶ است و در جایگاه ۴۰ جهان قرار دارد.





LLDL 1111

### Green innovations and patents in OECD countries\*



Almas Heshmati a, Mike Tsionas b, c

- \* Jönkiping International Business School, Room B5017, Gjuterigatan 5, SE-551 11, Jönköping, Sweden.
- Montpellier Business School, 2300 Avenue des Moulins, 34080, Montpellier, France
- <sup>1</sup> Lancasser University Management School, LA1 4YX, UK

#### ARTICLEINFO

Handling Editor: Mingzhou Jin

JEL classification:

C11

C33

Q55

Keywords:

Green innovations

Patents

Bayesian method

Particle Gibbs sampler

Environmental policy

Panel data

OECD

#### ABSTRACT

Green transition is important for the economics of the OECD of intries 20, their transition to cleaner production. This paper estimates a knowledge production function consisting of a system of innovation inputs, innovation outputs, and productivity with feedback effect comproductivity of unnovation investments. The model accounts for productivity shock, endogeneity of input, and their simple city and interdependence. Productivity shock is a latent unobserved component that is specified to terms of observable factors. The model is estimated using Bayesian methods organized around the co-Chain quential Monte Carlo iteration techniques also known as Particle Filtering. For the empirical part, the paper use balanced panel data covering 27 OECD countries' green innovation and patents activities observed during the period 1990–2018. Our empirical results show evidence of significant heterogeneity in productivity and as relationship with its identified determinants. The paper also discusses the implications of these exults for DECD countries' green growth strategies.

#### 1. Introduction

Climate and environmental condition have deten cated, necessitating radical changes in fossil fuel-based energy generation, production, transportation, distribution, and consustation. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (The War Bank & Sup. 2015) and the Paris agreement (UNFCC, 2015) precide goals (the son the importance of pressing changes needed for managing a transition to clean and renewable energy sources. Wis prostuos—the energy system involves, among other things, investment in developing new and renewable energy forms and using energy saving technologies in combination with incentive programs like taxes, subsidies, and regulations and their enforcement for achieving the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). Increasing consideration for environmental quality and health has

for achieving the SDGs and the realization of the Paris Agreement is rapidly growing. These studies have influenced the design of environmental and energy policies and their effects on creating sustainable economies. Developed nations that have varying institutional, regulatory, technological, financial, and resource capacities for developing clean and renewable technologies are leading the transition process in substituting brown technologies and fossil fuel energy with green technologies and renewable sources. The progress is uneven due to heterogeneity in countries' technological, financial, and institutional capacities which affect policy design and the overall transition process. The war in Ukraine has strongly influenced the gravity of energy security and supply, energy use and saving, and a mixed speeding up/down the energy transition and its environmentally desired direction around the world.



### ARTICLE

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19723-8

OPEN

The association between early career informal mentorship in academic collaborations and junior author performance

Check for updates

Bedoor AlShebli 3 1,250, Kinga Makovi 3 & Talal Rahwan 3 150

We study mentorship in scientific collaborations, where a junior scientist is supported by potentially multiple senior collaborators, without them necessarily having formal supervisory roles. We identify 3 million mentor-protégé pairs and survey a random sample, verifying that their relationship involved some form of mentorship. We find that mentorship quality predicts the scientific impact of the papers written by protégés post mentorship without their mentors. We also find that increasing the proportion of female mentors is associated not only with a reduction in post-mentorship impact of female protégés, but also a reduction in the gain of female mentors. While current diversity policies encourage same-gender mentorships to retain women in academia, our findings raise the possibility that opposite-gender mentorship may actually increase the impact of women who pursue a scientific career. These findings add a new perspective to the policy debate on how to best elevate the status of women in science.

# دلایل Retraction

- الله مسرقت علمي
- محود سرقتي
- ❖جعل و تحریف داه ها
- الله مربوط به نویسندگان
  - **ب**چند انتشاری
  - الله منافع نویسندگان

## https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8213613/

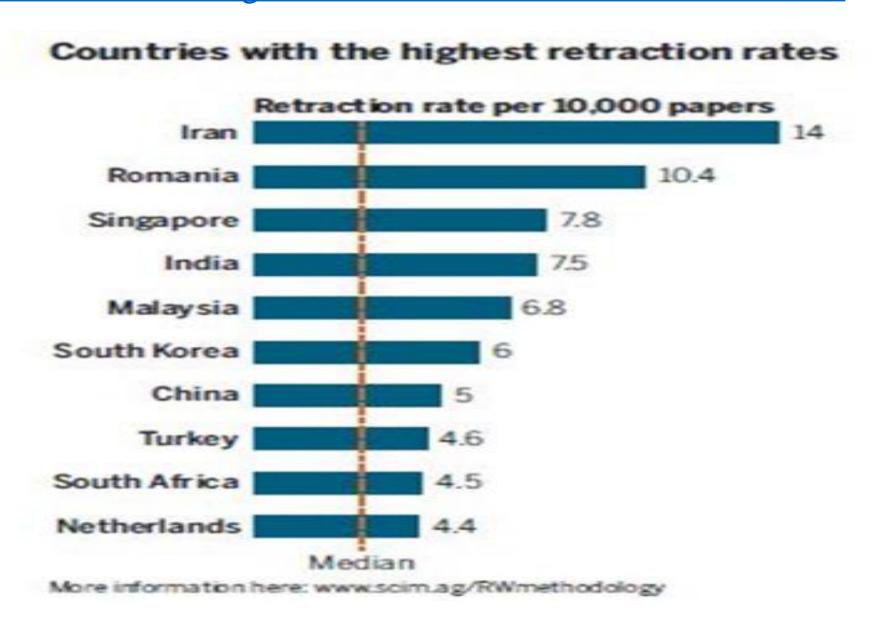
Table 1:

Reasons for papers retraction mentioned (12)

Reason	Definition
Redundant	Publication of the same data or article in more than one journal without appropriate
publication	justification, permission or cross-referencing
Overlap	Some new findings are presented in an article that also contains a substantial amount of
	previously published information
Misconduct	Evidence of unreliable results caused, for example, by data fabrication
Honest error	Evidence of unreliable results, caused, for example, by a miscalculation or by an
	experimental error
Plagiarism	Content of another author (data, words or theories) is presented by another author
	without referencing as it was his own
Authorship issues	Authorship dispute over an article or attempt to fake peer review
No reason reported	No clear information of the reasons for the retraction was mentioned

Open in a separate window

Volunteer watchdogs pushed a small country up the rankings <a href="https://www.science.org/doi/full/10.1126/science.362.6413.395">https://www.science.org/doi/full/10.1126/science.362.6413.395</a>



### https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8213613/

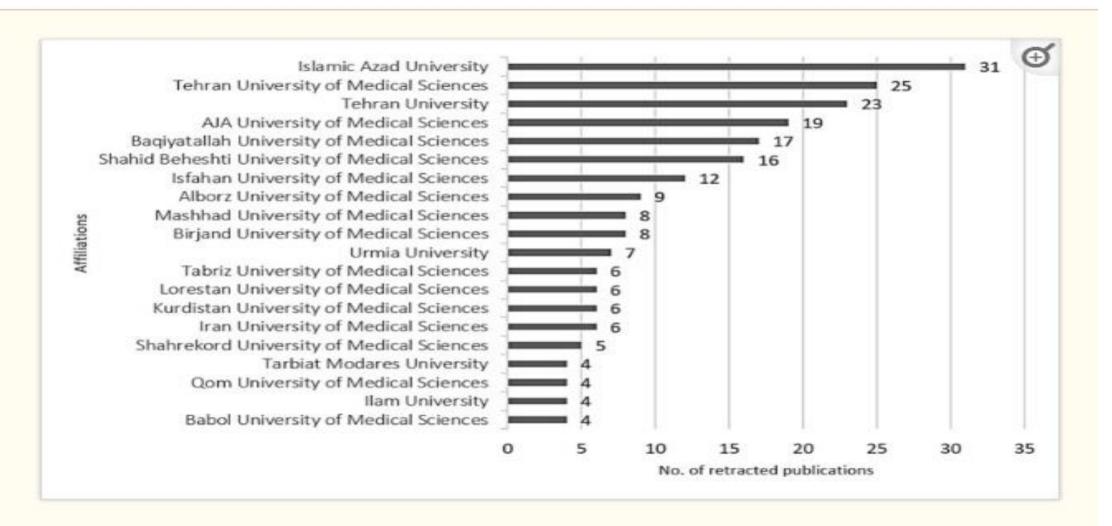


Fig. 2:

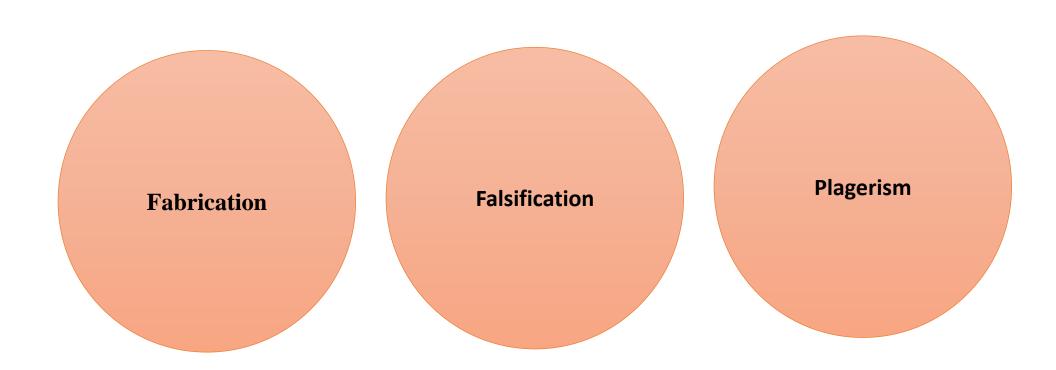
Top 20 Iranian affiliations with the most retracted publications in PubMed



# اخلاق در پژوهش

سامانه ملی اخلاق در پژوهشهای زیستی https://ethics.research.ac.ir/

# توجه به مباحث اخلاقی



# اصلاحات رايج مقاله نويسي

- Article
- Manuscript
- Paper
- Hot paper
- IF
- Cover Letter
- Title Page

# انواع مقالات

- Original Research Articles
- Letters to Editor
- Commentary
- A systematic review and meta-analysis
- Short Communication







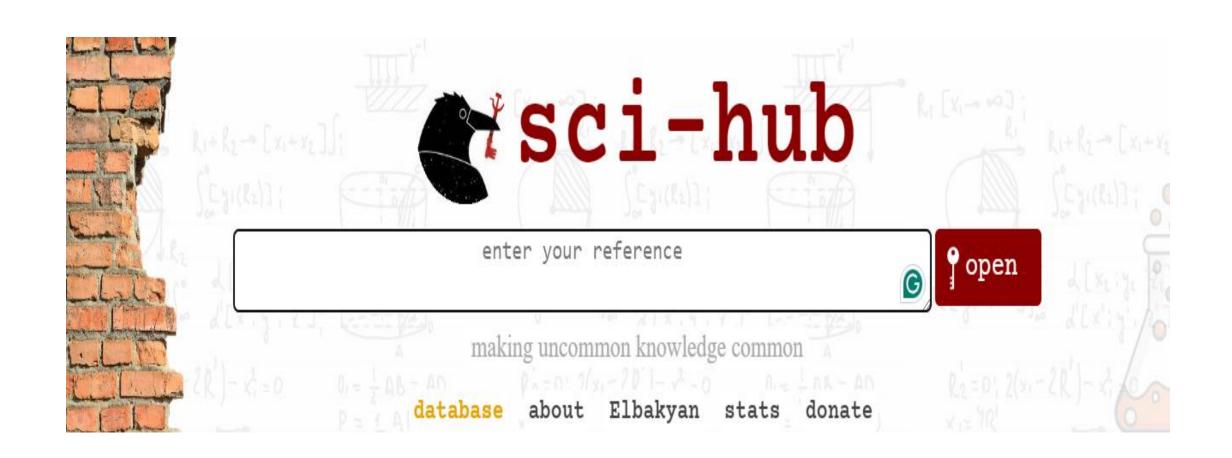
# دلایل ریجکت مقالات

- ١. مشكل متدولو ژيستى مقاله
- ۲. نبودن مقاله در اسکوپ مجله
  - ٣. ناقص بودن مقاله
- ۴. استفاده از نمونه های غیر استاندارد
  - ۵. جملات طولانی و مبهم
- عدم هم خوانی قسمتهای مختلف مقاله
  - ٧. نگارش ضعیف علمی
    - ٨. مقالات خسته كننده
      - ٩. دلایل سیاسی

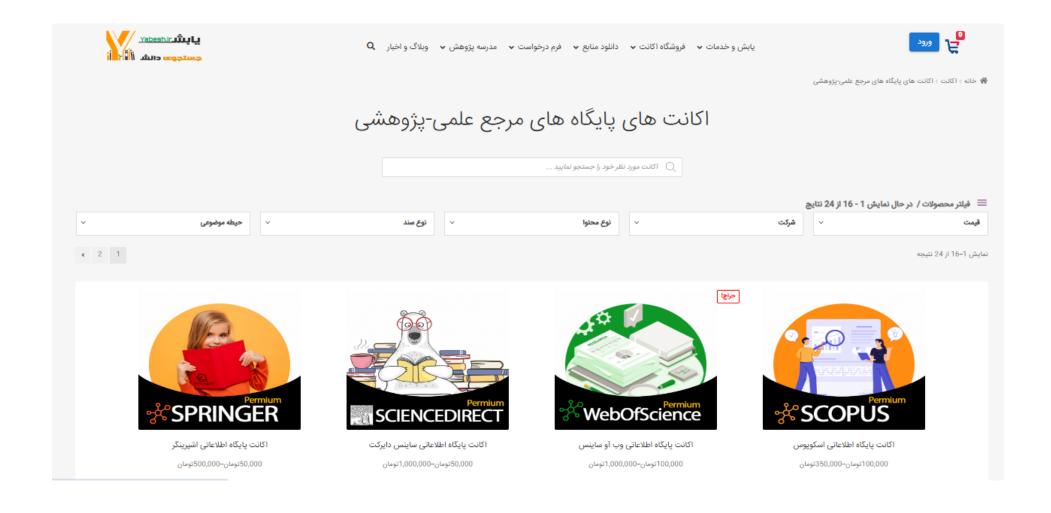
# پایگاه های استنادی

- Web of Science, ISI (IF)
- SCOPUS(SJR)(Q1,Q2,Q3,Q4)
- PUBMED
- Islamic World Science Citation (ISC)
- https://isc.ac/en
- https://scholar.google.com/

## https://www.sci-hub.ru/



## https://yabesh.ir



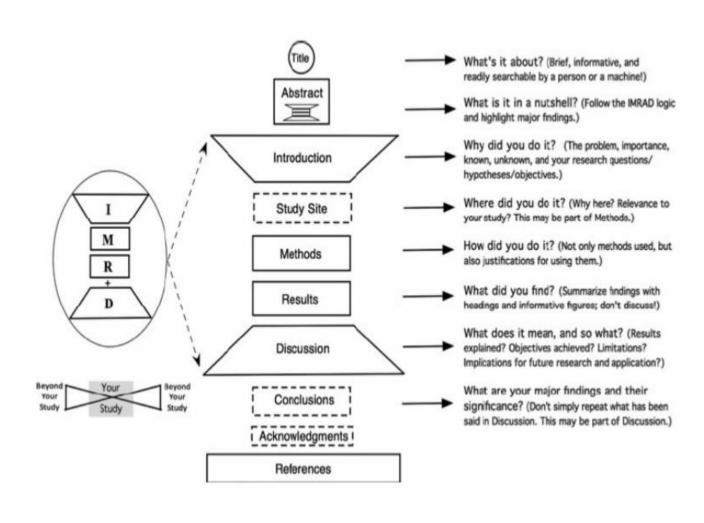
# https://research.ac.ir/



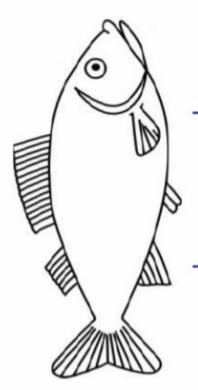
# شيوه چاپ مقالات

- مقالات ژورنالي
- مقالات كنفرانسي

# ساختار مقاله



## General Structure of a Research Article

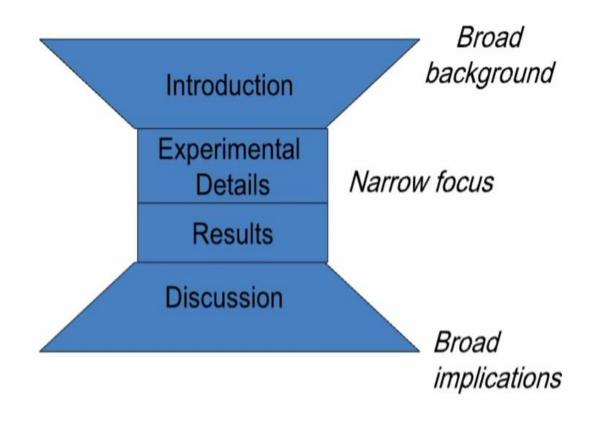


- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Make it easy for indexing and searching (informative, attractive, effective)

- Main text
  - Introduction
  - Methods
  - Results
  - Discussion
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supplementary Data

# **Trapezoidal Organization**



### ELSEVIER



# The process of writing – building the article

Title, Abstract, and Keywords

Conclusion

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion

Figures/Tables (your data)

## Structure of Scientific Papers

