
Put do publikacije: struktura rada, evaluacija i etički aspekti

Dr Nevena Blagojev,
Journal Relations Manager

Predavač:



Dr Nevena Blagojev
Journal Relations Manager

Obrazovanje:

Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Tehnološki fakultet Novi Sad, Srbija

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Zašto je naučno pisanje značajno?

Iako nam se može činiti da je pisanje naučnih radova manje važno od izvođenja samih naučnih istraživanja, pisanje i publikovanje naučnih radova je neodvojivi deo naučnog progressa.

Vaši rezultati postaju vidljivi svetu tek kada su predstavljeni kroz naučni rad – bilo da su publikovani u časopisu ili izloženi na naučnoj konferenciji.

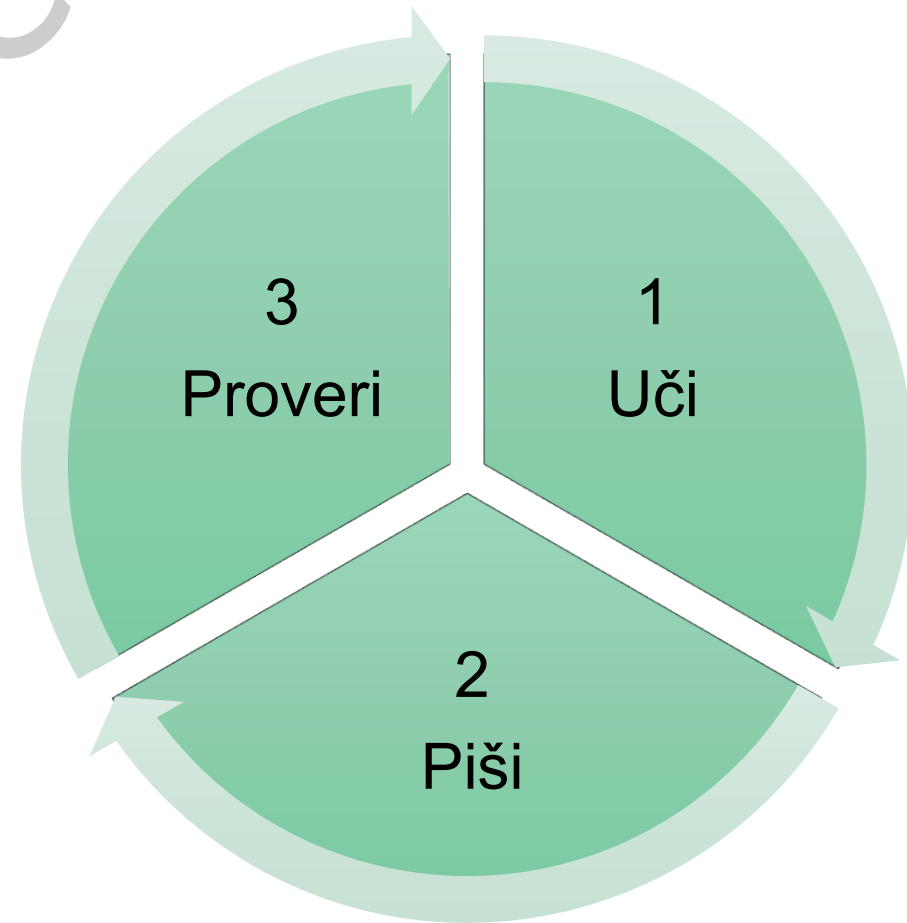
Dobro napisan rad ne samo da će jasno prikazati značaj vašeg istraživanja, već će i doprineti tome da ono ostvari veći uticaj.



Kako možete unaprediti veštinu pisanja?

Uložite vreme i trud direktno u poboljšanje svojih veština pisanja naučnih radova i u pisanje samog rada, i to kroz:

- 1) Edukaciju i čitanje literature o pisanju naučnih radova
- 2) Ulaganje vremena u sam proces pisanja. Dajte sebi dovoljno vremena za pisanje, kao i za proveru i recenziju.



Pisanje naučnog rada

Sadržaj

A. Pre pisanja

A1. Istraživanje i čitanje literature

A2. Upravljanje referencama

A3. Napomene za razmatranje

B. Struktura rada

B1. Osnovna struktura

B2. Primeri i preporuke

C. Završne napomene

C1. Ključne poruke

C2. Literatura za dalje usavršavanje



Pre početka pisanja

A

A1. Istraživanje literature

Identifikovanje ključnih pojmova u oblasti istraživanja:

- Razmotrite koje baze naučnih radova treba istražiti radi identifikovanja ključnih reči i autora koji su se njima bavili, na primer, Web of Science, CiteSpace, Scopus, etc.
- Koristite bibliometrijsku analizu da biste identifikovali ključne autore i istraživače sa kojima autori imaju povezanost, npr. pomoću alata VOSviewer.



Scopus

A1. Čitanje literature

Pročitajte **dovoljno** literature! Koliko je *dovoljno*?

Dovoljno je kada možete reći da ste savladali sva tri nivoa u oblasti koju istražujete:

Nivo 1: Razumevanje problematike istraživanja kroz veliki broj već publikovanih radova sa istom i sličnom temom

Nivo 2: Sposobnost procene kvaliteta različitih rezultata, kao i analize i ocene istraživanja i nivoa postignutih rezultata.

Nivo 3: Upoznatost sa ključnim timovima, njihovim istraživačkim pravcima, aktuelnim naučno-tehničkim problemima, kao i prazninama u oblasti.

A2. Upravljanje referencama

Ne zaboravite da vodite evidenciju o pročitanoj literaturi!

Za to su vam na raspolaganju različiti alati za upravljanje referencama:



A3. Napomene za razmatranje

Pre početka samog pisanja, odgovorite sebi na sledeća pitanja:

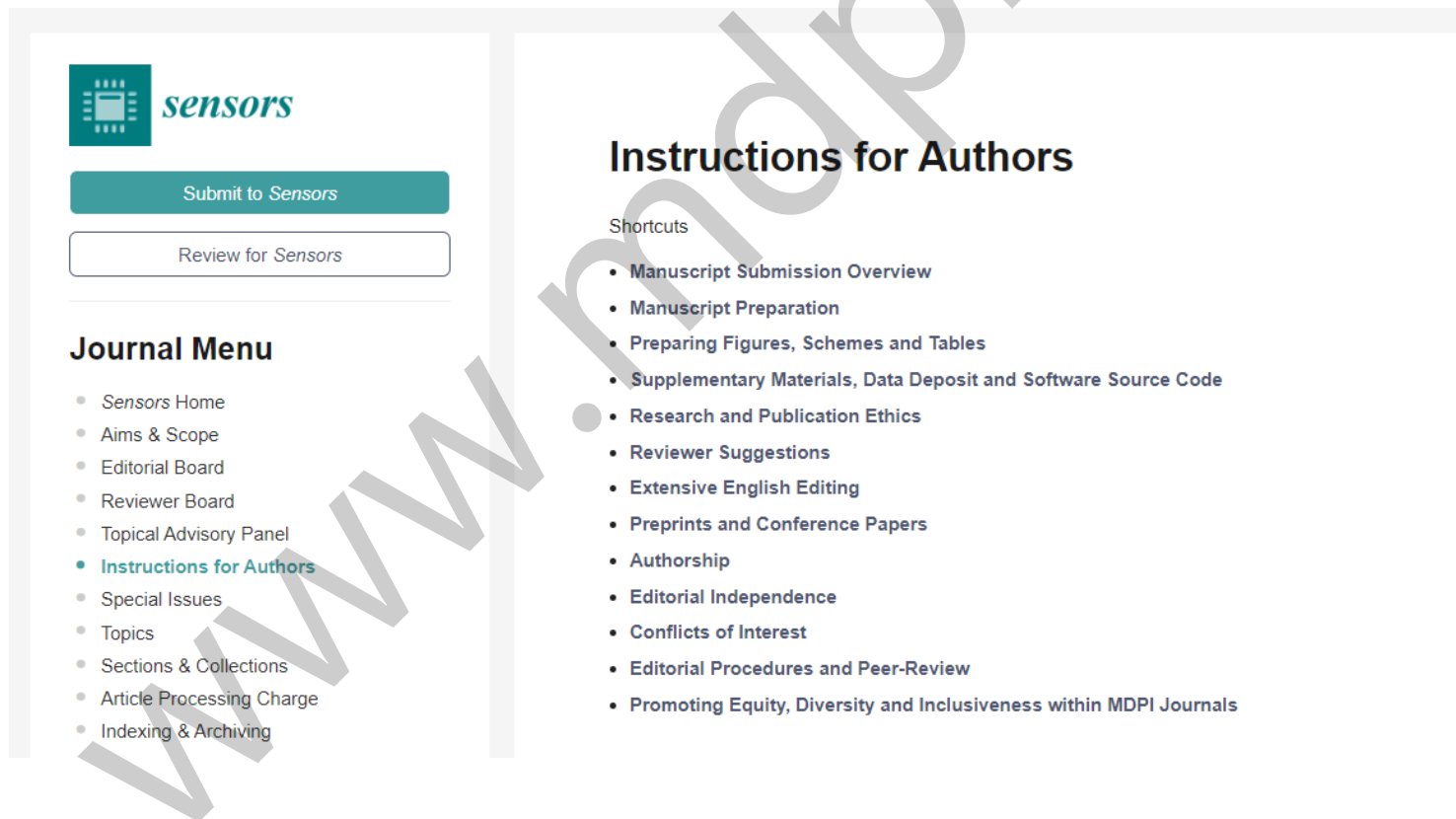
- Ko je moja publika?
- Šta čitalac želi da sazna iz mog naučnog rada?
- Šta ja želim da čitalac dobije čitanjem mog naučnog rada?
- Koja je ključna poruka mog naučnog rada?
- Da li postoje neki drugi izvori koji me mogu usmeriti?

(Turbek, et al., 2016)



A3. Napomene za razmatranje

Ako znate gde ćete da pošaljete rukopis, obavezno proverite Uputstva za autore za konkretan naučni časopis, kako biste rukopis odmah prilagodili njihovim zahtevima.



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sensors

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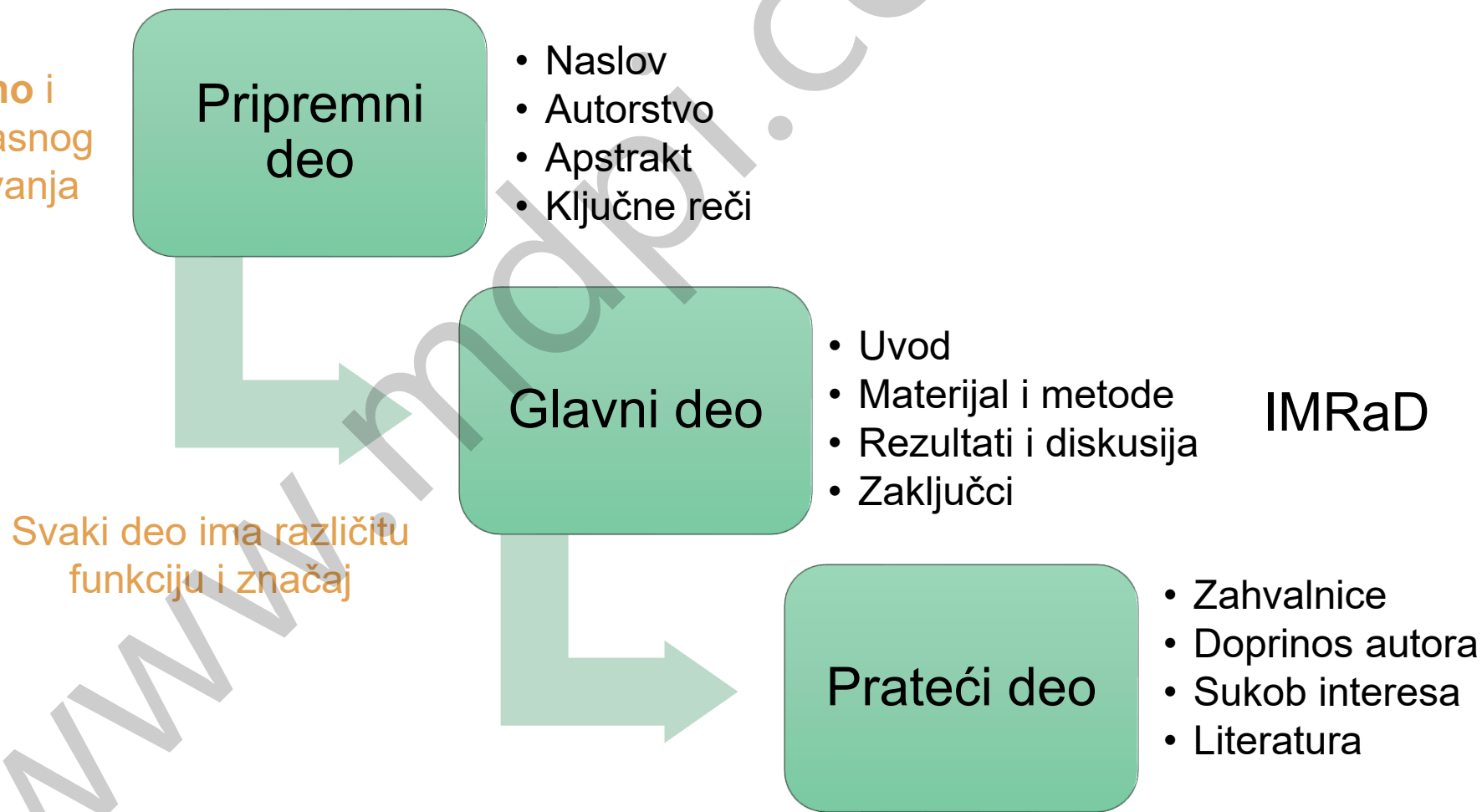
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Struktura rada

B

B1. Osnovna struktura

Mora sve biti **precizno** i **informativno** radi efikasnog indeksiranja i pretraživanja



B1. Osnovna struktura



- Održavajte poruku jasnom
- Kreirajte logičku strukturu
- Iznesite svoj stav sa samopouzdanjem
- Uklonite kitnjast, suvišan stil
- Pasiv samo kad je neophodno

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Naslov (Title)

Naslov treba da bude jasan i precizan opis studije. On čitaocima omogućava da procene da li žele da nastave sa čitanjem rada. Koristite glavne imenice/ključne reči i istaknite ključne metode ili tehnologije koje su primenjene u studiji.

Classification of **Skin Disease** Using **Deep Learning Neural Networks** with **MobileNet V2 and LSTM**

Cilj **Predmet istraživanja** **Metoda** **Alat/tehnika**

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Naslov (Title)

Dobar naslov treba da sadrži što manje reči, a da pritom dovoljno jasno opisuje sadržaj rada.

DA

Prenesite glavne nalaze istraživanja



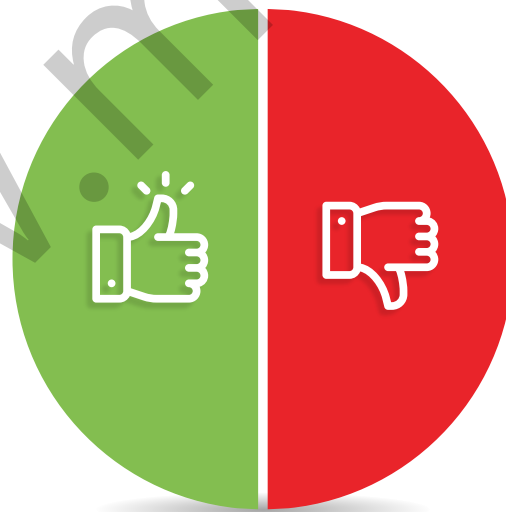
Budite konkretni.



Budite sažeti.



Počnite važnom rečju kako biste privukli pažnju čitalaca.



NE



Ne koristite žargon.



Ne koristite retke skraćenice



Ne koristite dvosmislene termine



Ne dodajte nepotrebne detalje

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Ključne reči (Key words)

Ključne reči su važne za indeksiranje: omogućavaju da vaš rukopis bude lakše prepoznat i citiran!

- Koriste se za međusobno indeksiranje radova
- Mogu povećati broj citata rada
- Rad koji se može pronaći je rad koji se može citirati

Dobre ključne reči treba da:

- Budu istaknuti termini u radu
- Budu imenice ili imenske fraze
- Izbegavaju retke skraćenice i opšte termine

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Ključne reči (Key words)

Naslov: Classification of Skin Disease Using Deep Learning Neural Networks with MobileNet V2 and LSTM

Ključne reči:

- skin disease
- MobileNet V2
- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
- deep learning
- neural network
- grey-level correlation
- mobile platform
- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- MobileNet

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Abstrakt

Omogućava čitaocima da brzo i precizno identifikuju osnovni sadržaj rada, da odrede njegovu relevantnost za svoje interese i da odluče da li je potrebno pročitati ceo rad.

Dobar abstrakt treba da:

- Navede glavne ciljeve i obim istraživanja
- Opiše primenjene metode
- Sumira rezultate
- Iznese glavne zaključke
- Bude u jednom pasusu od 150–200 reči

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Abstrakt

Defect detection is the most important step in the postpartum reprocessing of kiwifruit. However, there are some small defects difficult to detect. The accuracy and speed of existing detection algorithms are difficult to meet the requirements of real-time detection. For solving these problems, we developed a defect detection model based on YOLOv5, which is able to detect defects accurately and at a fast speed. The main contributions of this research are as follows: (1) a small object detection layer is added to improve the model's ability to detect small defects; (2) we pay attention to the importance of different channels by embedding SELayer; (3) the loss function CIOU is introduced to make the regression more accurate; (4) under the prerequisite of no increase in training cost, we train our model based on transfer learning and use the CosineAnnealing algorithm to improve the effect. The results of the experiment show that the overall performance of the improved network YOLOv5-Ours is better than the original and mainstream detection algorithms. The mAP@0.5 of YOLOv5-Ours has reached 94.7%, which was an improvement of nearly 9%, compared to the original algorithm. Our model only takes 0.1 s to detect a single image, which proves the effectiveness of the model. Therefore, YOLOv5-Ours can well meet the requirements of real-time detection and provides a robust strategy for the kiwi flaw detection system.

1. Navodi glavne ciljeve i obim istraživanja.

2. Opisuje korišćene metode

3. Sumira rezultate

4. Navodi glavne zaključke

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Uvod (Introduction)

Opravdavanje zašto je vaš rad važan doprinos istraživanju u toj oblasti.

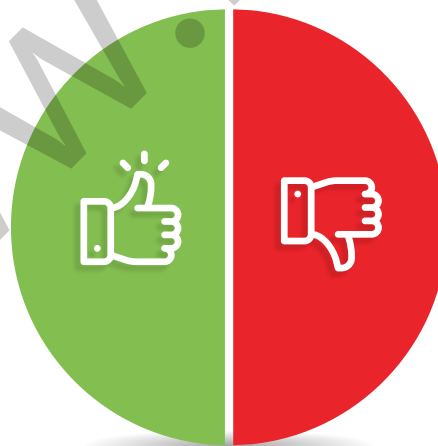
- Istraživačka pozadina
- Ključni nalazi prethodnih istraživanja
- Identifikovanje praznina u literaturi
- Isticanje novine ovog rada
- Navođenje hipoteze

DA

NE

Opišite 'problem' i hipoteze

Osigurajte da je citirana literatura uravnotežena, aktuelna i relevantna



Ne pišite sveobuhvatni pregled naučne oblasti



Ne navodite samo svoje prethodne radove, radove kolega i samo radove koji podržavaju vaše rezultate, ignorišući kontradiktorne rezultate i radove konkurenata



Ne preterujte sa terminima poput 'novi' i 'po prvi put'



Ne plagirajte

B2. Primeri i preporuke

1. Introduction

The sixth assessment report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated that the average air temperature was 1.09 °C and 0.99 °C warmer during 2011–2020 and 2001–2020, respectively, than during 1850–1900 (pre-industrial) [1]. With the increasing global warming, extreme weather events show a frequent, widespread, strong, and concurrent trend. Additionally, the pressure of weather and climate extremes on food systems is also intensifying. Climate change is expected to increase rainfall and drought extremes, thus threatening food security in different regions of the world to varying degrees. However, higher global temperatures are directly proportional to the severity of the corresponding food crisis [2]. According to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), agriculture is one of the industries that is the most sensitive to and severely affected by climate change, thus being at most risk. Though advancing rapidly, science and technology still cannot help agricultural production to completely adapt to uncontrollable weather and climate conditions. Agricultural production also cannot withstand devastating meteorological disasters, such as drought, flood, low-temperature damage, and hail. Among these, agricultural droughts threaten crops to varying degrees, reduce food production,

and exert adverse economic impacts on human beings [3,4]. loss due to drought was approximately 124 billion US dollars in 2000. Droughts have profoundly widespread and underestimated economies, adversely affecting approximately 1.4 billion people (maize, rice, and wheat) between 2000 and 2019 [9,10]. From 2000 to 2019, the total area of agricultural drought in China exceeded 20,659,700 ha, of which drought-related losses exceeded 60% of the total losses from all types of natural disasters.

As a cash crop, sugarcane plays an important role in the agricultural economy by increasing the incomes of farmers and in turn improving their quality of life as well as those of residents. Ensuring the effective supply of important cash crops and promoting farmers' income remain a major strategic issue for the national economic development and social stability of China. Drought disasters in production areas of major cash crops have become the main obstacle to stable and increased production of cash crops. Not only does a large gap exist between China and developed countries in the world in terms of research on disaster reduction and prevention of economic crops, but there is also a lack of technologically effective responses to disasters, such as risk assessment and management of meteorological disasters for major economic crops, resulting in heavy losses after disasters. Therefore, the development of a dynamic assessment of agro-meteorological disaster risk in the entire production process of major cash crops can minimize the risks and losses of meteorological disasters due to global climate change and ensure a high and stable yield of cash crops, which in turn provides a scientific basis for better understanding spatiotemporally dynamic drought risks and preventive and mitigative measures toward agricultural sustainability. In this context, accurately assessing the drought disaster risk of sugarcane in Guangxi is of important strategic significance for the sustainable and healthy development of the sugar industry in China, thus ensuring the effective supply of domestic

Agricultural drought is a water shortage phenomenon for crops due to the water imbalance driven by the external environment, which hinders their normal growth and development [32]. Agricultural drought is a complex process involving multiple factors (e.g., atmosphere, crop, soil, hydrosphere, and anthroposphere) and their interactions [8]. Based on the four-factor theory of natural disaster risks, this study aimed to establish a method to identify and quantify the drivers of drought disaster of sugarcane by drawing on the multivariate assessment methods and composite indices currently used, which is derived from the soil–crop–atmosphere system, different growth stages of sugarcane, and multi-source data and technology, such as meteorological, remote sensing, soil, and other statistical data. The assessment model of drought risk of sugarcane was constructed to help sugarcane farmers to better use

The specific objectives were as follows: (1) to determine the relative importance of the soil moisture condition index (SMCI), standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI), and vegetation condition index (VCI) for the sugarcane-growing season and construct CDI for the risk factors of drought disaster for sugarcane in Guangxi; (2) to conduct a comprehensive exposure assessment of sugarcane considering its actual planting area and potential planting fields under climate change; (3) to integrate natural and socioeconomic conditions to quantify drought mitigation capability and indicators for sugarcane to provide a scientific basis for climate change mitigation; and (4) to quantify the four drought risk factors during the sugarcane-growing season and identify their spatial distribution characteristics.



B2. Primeri i preporuke

Materijal i metode (Methodology)

Eksperimentalni deo mora pružiti dovoljno informacija da stručan čitalac može da ponovi eksperiment.

DA

NE

Opišite kako, kada, gde i šta ste radili



Dajte potpune detalje metoda



Primenite i istaknite sve opasnosti



Navedite odakle ste nabavili opremu



Etika



Ne uključujte rezultate.



Ne izostavljajte detalje.



Ne izostavljajte greške koje su se dogodile

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Rezultati i diskusija (Results and Discussion)

Funkcija rezultata

Prikazujte ključne rezultate objektivno, bez tumačenja, u urednom i logičnom redosledu, koristeći i tekst i ilustrativni materijal (tabele i slike).

Funkcija diskusije

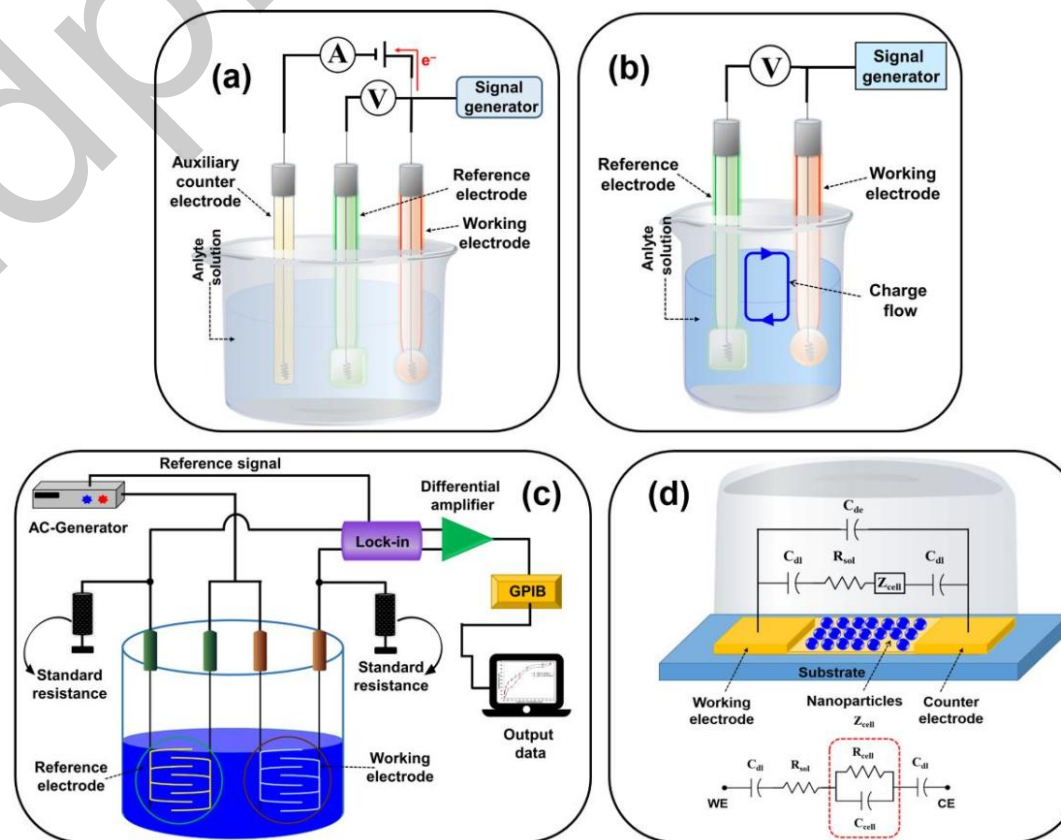
- Prikažite i protumačite svoje rezultate u svetlu onoga što je već poznato o predmetu istraživanja i objasnite novo razumevanje problema koje proizilazi iz vaših rezultata.
- Diskusija će uvek biti povezana sa **Uvodom** kroz postavljena pitanja ili hipoteze i citiranu literaturu, ali ne treba samo da ponavlja ili preraspoređuje Uvod. Umesto toga, ona pokazuje kako je vaše istraživanje pomerilo razumevanje dalje od tačke na kojoj smo ostali na kraju Uvoda.

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Vizualizacija

Tabele i slike pomažu čitaocu da razume podatke kada ih nije moguće jasno predstaviti u obliku narativa.

- Kvalitet slika i tabela je ključan za razumevanje i analizu vaših rezultata od strane čitaoca.
- Čitaoci će često pregledati grafikone i tabele pre nego što odluče da li žele da pročitaju ceo rad.



B2. Primeri i preporuke

Vizualizacija

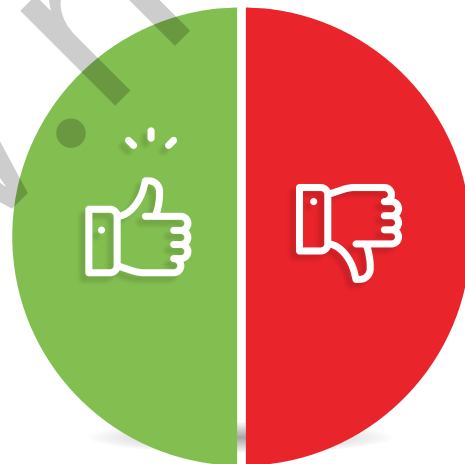
Slike mogu biti grafikon, fotografija, skica, dijagram toka, grafika i slično.

DA

Osigurajte da vaše slike budu dovoljno velike da čitalac može da vidi detalje

Koristite slike visokog kvaliteta, čak i pri prvoj predaji rukopisa

Postavite slike u tekst neposredno nakon prvog navođenja.



NE



Ne koristite slike bez dozvole za autorska prava



Ne koristite zamućene ili nejasne slike



Ne koristite crno-bele slike (ako je moguće)

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Vizualizacija

Tabele omogućavaju čitaocu da stekne pregled velike količine podataka.

DA

Osigurajte da tabela sadrži najmanje tri međusobno povezane kolone i tri reda



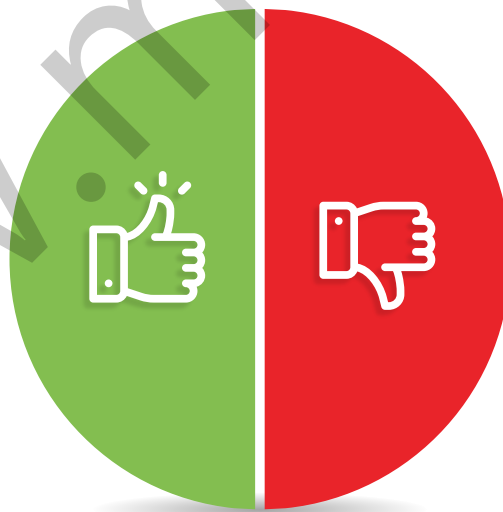
Postavite tabele u tekst neposredno nakon prvog navođenja



Citirajte sve podatke koje je potrebno citirati



Imajte jasne naslove redova i kolona



NE



Ne koristite navodnike ili reč 'ditto' da biste označili isti unos u koloni



Ne koristite ručne prelome (hard returns) da dodate prostor između redova tabele



Ne koristite podatke bez dozvole

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Zaključci (Conclusions)

Iznesite zaključke o rezultatima i novini rada; razmotrite buduća istraživanja i značaj postignuća.

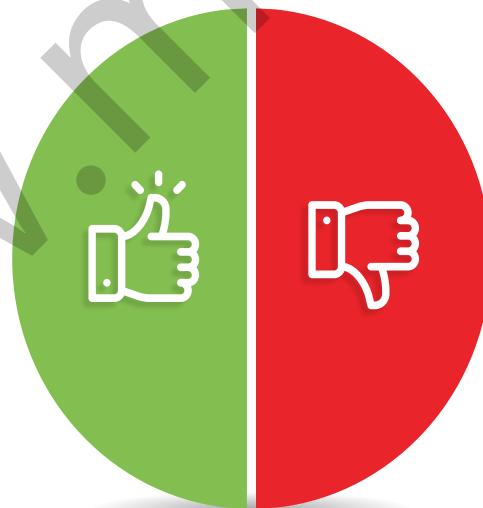
DA

NE

Opišite kako ovo predstavlja napredak u oblasti



Predložite buduće eksperimente



Ne ponavljajte druge odeljke



Ne budite previše spekulativni



Ne preuveličavajte značaj svog istraživanja

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Zaključci (Conclusions)

7. Conclusions and Future Research

We proposed an arithmetic deep image fusing method, ArithFusion, for multimodal temporal remote sensing image fusion. We applied it to Landsat-8, WorldView-2, Sentinel2, and NAIP satellite image pairs in this study. ArithFusion with both the U-Net and HRNet backbones achieved better results as compared to the traditional method (ATPRK) and the deep models (ESRCNN, GAN, STFGAN). While HRNet obtained similar performance metrics to U-Net, the images fused by HRNet are much sharper. GANs, ESRCNN, and ATPRK either cannot catch temporal changes, or the fused images are blurry. ArithFusion successfully tackled these two challenges, making it a suitable candidate tool for fusing multimodal temporal remote sensing images to be leveraged by other applications.

In this paper, we focused only on RGB fusion because there are many applications for which such images are sufficient. For example, references [43,44] and references therein include some applications that only use RGB images.

Although we focused on cloud and shadow-free RGB image fusion in this paper, the proposed methodology, in principle, is applicable to multispectral images. It should be noted that multispectral fusion between different satellite images requires the wavelengths of bands to be compatible. For instance, Sentinel-2 and Landsat-8 have somewhat different bandwidths and radiometric conditions at different bands. To fuse those bands with different bandwidths and to cover all sky conditions for image fusion, some special considerations need to be taken into account, which will be a future research direction.

1. Opišite kako to predstavlja napredak u oblasti.

2. Preporučite (najavite) dalja istraživanja.

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Prateći deo (Back Matter)

- **Pripremni deo**

1. Naslov
2. Autorstvo
3. Abstract
4. Ključne reči

- **Glavni deo**

1. Uvod
2. Materijal i metode
3. Rezultati i diskusija
4. Zaključci

- **Prateći deo**

1. Zahvalnice
2. Doprinos autora
3. Konflikt interesa
4. Reference i napomene

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Zahvalnice (Acknowledgements)



Uređivanje engleskog jezika



Administrativna i tehnička podrška



Saveti



Dobavljači materijala i opreme



Vođenje departmana



Finansijska podrška



Obezbeđivanje podataka o pacijentima, reagenasa, bioloških uzoraka, ilustracija

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Doprinos autora (Author Contributions)

CRedit (Contributor Roles) taksonomija omogućava transparentnost u doprinosima u naučno objavljenim radovima.

Kategorije CRediT taksonomije za uloge saradnika:

1. Konceptualizacija (Conceptualization)
2. Metodologija (Methodology)
3. Softver (Software)
4. Validacija (Validation)
5. Formalna analiza (Formal analysis)
6. Istraživanje (Investigation)
7. Resursi (Resources)
8. Uređivanje podataka (Data curation)
9. Pisanje – prvobitni rukopis (Writing – original draft)
10. Pisanje – pregled i uređivanje (Writing – review & editing)
11. Vizualizacija (Visualization)
12. Nadzor (Supervision)
13. Upravljanje projektom (Project administration)
14. Pribavljanje finansiranja (Funding acquisition)



Author Contributions

Conceptualization, K.C.L. and S.Y.W.; **Methodology**, A.B., K.C.L and V.Y.W.; **Investigation**, N.K., A.N.V., N.A.V., K.C.L and V.Y.W.; **Writing – Original Draft**, K.C.L and V.Y.W.; **Writing – Review & Editing**, S.C.P. and S.Y.W.; **Funding Acquisition**, K.C.L and V.Y.W.; **Resources**, M.E.V and C.K.B.; **Supervision**, A.B., N.L.W., and A.B.D

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Sukob interesa (Conflict of Interest)

Svi autori moraju otkriti **sve veze ili interese** koji bi mogli neprikladno uticati na njihov rad ili prouzrokovati pristrasnost.

Primer izjave o konfliktu interesa u publikovanom radu:

“The funding sponsors had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results. Andre Dekker, leader of the Knowledge Engineering division at MAASTRO Clinic, and Seán Walsh declare that in a separate research project they **received financial support from Varian Medical Systems**, a company developing a rapid learning health-care system. Erik Roelofs and Yvonka van Wijk **consult for ptTheragnostic B.V.**, a company developing biomarkers and software to individualize radiotherapy treatment. Philippe Lambin is **co-inventor of several radiomics patents**.” (<http://www.mdpi.com/2072-6694/10/2/55/htm>).

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Spisak literature (References)

Reference su važne jer pokazuju osnovu istraživanja, omogućavaju proveru izvora i povećavaju kredibilitet rada.

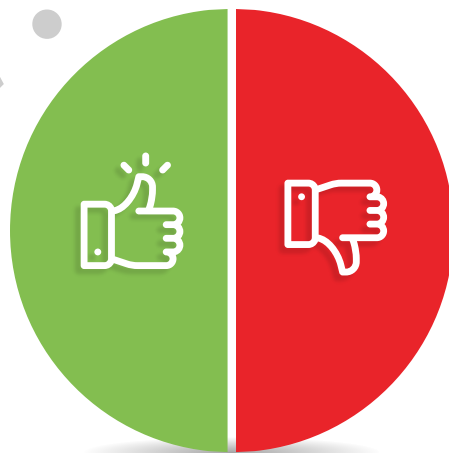
- Koristite relevantne i ažurne izvore
- Citirajte originalne radove kada je moguće
- Pratite standardizovani stil citiranja (APA, MLA, Chicago, Vancouver...)
- Održavajte konzistentnost kroz ceo rad

DA

Proverite tačnost svih podataka (ime autora, godina, naslov, časopis...)

Koristite reference da pokažete širinu i dubinu istraživanja

Koristite alate za upravljanje referencama (EndNote, Zotero, Mendeley)



NE



Ne citirajte neproverene ili nepouz dane izvore



Ne preterujte sa samocitiranjem



Ne izostavljajte reference za tuđe ideje ili podatke



Ne mešajte stilove citiranja

B2. Primeri i preporuke

Propratno pismo (Cover Letter)

- Pružite sve informacije za koje mislite da bi uredništvo trebalo da zna
- Kontakt informacije vas i vaših koautora
- Naslov vašeg rukopisa
- Naziv časopisa u koji podnosite rad
- Kratak opis istraživanja koje predstavljate u radu, zašto je važno i zašto bi čitaoci časopisa bili zainteresovani
- Izjava da rad ranije nije objavljen i da trenutno nije u razmatranju kod drugog časopisa
- Otkrivanje eventualnih sukoba interesa

Najčešće greške

- Nepotpuni podaci o autorima (email, potpuna adresa institucije, itd.)
- Rukopis van odgovarajućeg formata
- Mutne slike, delovi slika bez odgovarajućih naslova
- Tabele i jednačine u formatu slike
- Nepotpuna lista referenci ili pogrešno navođenje
- Visok stepen preklapanja sa drugim publikacijama
- Visok stepen samocitiranja



Završne napomene

C

C1. Ključne poruke

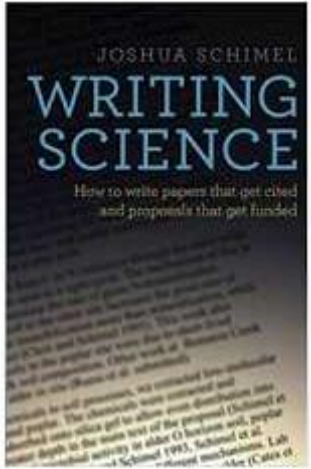
- Rečenice: Kratko je ključno
- Jedna rečenica – jedna ideja
- Postavite pozadinu u uvodu
- Opišite metode dovoljno detaljno da se mogu ponoviti
- Uključite sve rezultate u odeljku Rezultati, ali bez tumačenja
- Povežite uvod sa diskusijom
- Sažmite ključne nalaze
- Pažljivo pročitajte rad i tražite povratne informacije



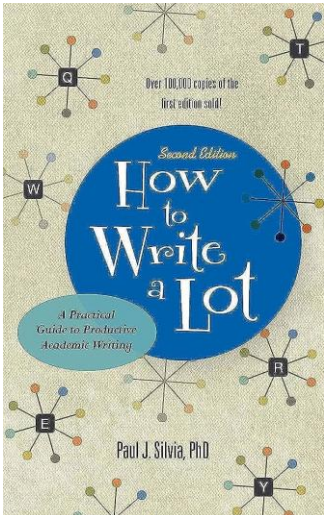
Pisanje naučnih radova je proces
učenja i ličnog usavršavanja.

Unapređivanje veština naučnog
pisanja je stalni i dinamični proces!

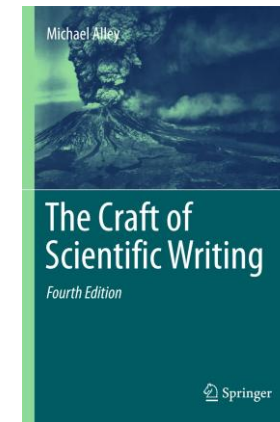
C2. Literatura za dalje usavršavanje



Writing Science: How to Write Papers That Get Cited and Proposals That Get Funded
Joshua Schimel



How to Write a Lot: A Practical Guide to Productive Academic Writing
Paul J. Silvia



The Craft of Scientific Writing
Michael Alley

Najčešći razlozi za odbijanje naučnog rada

MDPI uredničke procedure

01

Inicijalna provera rada: inicijalnu proveru rada sprovode MDPI urednici i akademski urednici.

02

Proces recenzije: izvode ga eksterni eksperti – recenzenti, i svaki rad mora da dobije najmanje dva kvalitetna recenzijska izveštaja da bi išao u dalji proces.

03

Prva odluka: donosi je akademski urednik pre slanja recenzentskih izveštaja autorima na reviziju.

04

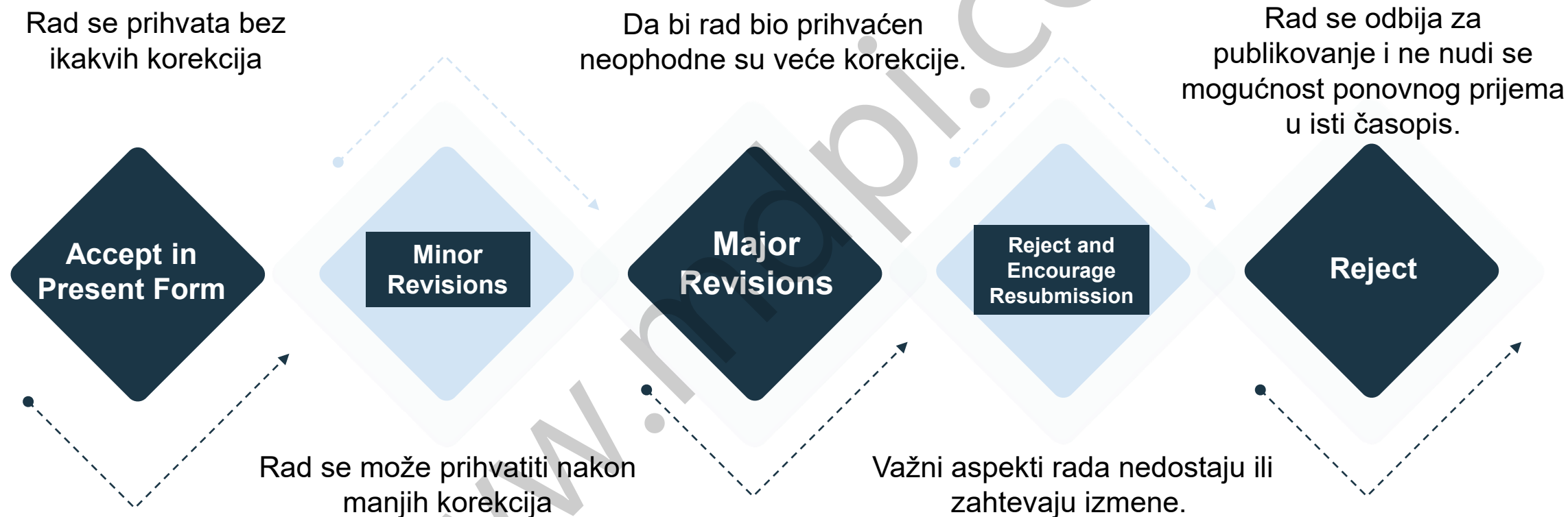
Autorska revizija: autori revidiraju rad na osnovu dobijenih recenzija(nakon čega sledi ponovna provera i ocena od strane recenzenata).

05

Urednička odluka: donosi je akademski urednik.

MDPI uredničke procedure

➤ Vrste odluka



Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

- Van teme časopisa ili specijalnog izdanja
- Nedostatak značajne novine
- Naučno netačno, bez akademske structure
- Opsežni problemi sa formatiranjem
- Engleski jezik (loš nivo / neadekvatan)
- Neispravan format tabela i slika
- Plagijat
- Neodgovarajuće reference ili citiranje: vremenski raspon, samocitiranje

Van teme časopisa ili Specijalnog Izdanja

❑ Tema rada nije povezana sa tematikom časopisa.

In my opinion the overall quality of the paper would be enough to proceed to peer review, but the paper is not in the focus of the journal as the element of sustainability only appears in the title, but not in the paper itself.

❑ Rad bi više odgovarao nekom drugom časopisu.

I am sorry but this paper is not about sustainability - it only uses the term, but it does not talk about environmental sustainability, and how companies may contribute to this. The current paper would sit better in a management journal.



an Open Access Journal by MDPI



Optical Spectral Sensing and Imaging Technology

Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

In optical spectral sensing and imaging technologies, spatial information is combined with spectroscopy. These methods offer fast and non-destructive methods which have evolved into powerful analysis tools for science and industry. In recent years, the related areas have developed rapidly.

This Special Issue will focus on (i) current state-of-the-art of optical sensors for spectral sensing and imaging, (ii) recent technological improvements in new devices/sensors, (iii) mathematical methods for data analysis, and (iv) scientific/industrial applications. Both original research papers and review articles describing the current state-of-the-art in this research field are welcome. The Editor intends with this SI to provide an overview of the present status as well as a future perspective of these topics.



Submit to Network

Review for Network

Journal Menu

- Network Home
- **Aims & Scope**
- Editorial Board
- Topical Advisory Panel
- Guest Editors
- Instructions for Authors
- Special Issues
- Topics
- Article Processing Charge

Predlozi:

- Proverite opseg (scope) časopisa i specijalnog izdanja pre podnošenja rada.
- Koristite online alate za proveru prikladnosti rada za određeni časopis.

About Network

Aims

Network (ISSN 2673-8732) is an international, open access journal in science and technology for all original research on networks and related fields. It publishes reviews, original research articles, communications, letters, and perspectives. Our aim is to provide an advanced forum for scientists to share their novel ideas and solid research, in order to promote the crucial field of network technology.

The journal publishes all topics of interest involved in the networks area, including, but not limited to, the control and analysis of networks, the design of protocols and architectures of networks, network security and service management, the design of network components, and interdisciplinary aspects of networks.

There is no restriction on the maximum length of the papers. Full experimental details should be provided so that the results can be reproduced. Electronic files or software regarding the full details of the calculation and experimental procedure—if unable to be published in a normal way—can be deposited as supplementary material.

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

- Van teme časopisa ili specijalnog izdanja
- **Nedostatak značajne novine**
- Naučno netačno, bez akademske structure
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Nedostatak značajne novine

- ❑ Ne predstavlja novi doprinos akademskom ili teorijskom znanju.

Secondly, the topic is already fairly well researched and it seems that this paper doesn't make any new contribution to academic or theoretical knowledge - it simply repeats what we already know, but in one specific context. Finally, the paper doesn't match with the scope

- ❑ Tema i metodologija su zastarele.

The topic and methodology is outdated.

The conclusions are already known for a long time



Article

These are **original research** manuscripts. The work should report scientifically sound experiments and provide a substantial amount of new information. The article should include the most recent and relevant references in the field. The structure should include an Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusions (optional) sections, with a suggested minimum word count of 4000 words. Please refer to the journal webpages for specific instructions and templates.

IEEE Access[®]

Multidisciplinary : Rapid Review : Open Access Journal

▼ What is the criteria for an article to be accepted for publication in IEEE Access ?

1. The article must be **original writing** that enhances the existing body of knowledge in the given subject area. Original review articles and surveys are acceptable even if new data/concepts are not presented.



Predlozi:

- Proverite zahteve za tip članka pre podnošenja rada.
- Svi časopisi imaju uputstva za autore – odvojte vreme da proverite da li pratite njihove smernice.

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

- Van teme časopisa ili specijalnog izdanja
- Nedostatak značajne novine
- **Naučno netačno, bez akademske strukture**
- Opsežni problemi sa formatiranjem
- Engleski jezik (loš nivo / neadekvatan)
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- Neodgovarajuće reference ili citiranje: vremenski raspon, samocitiranje

Naučno netačno, bez akademske strukture

❑ Naučno netačno, loše napisano.

This submission is a descriptive study. It does not generate any theoretical value.
The empirical study is weak and more of a case study. The general value is not known. I would recommend rejection since it does not fulfill the standard expected of scientific peer-review papers

Scientifically incorrect, poorly written, and lacking academic structure (aim not clearly stated, no methodology, no discussion, etc.).

❑ Nedostatak detaljne analize i adekvatne diskusije.

Dear Editor, this work should not be sent out for review. This manuscript does not follow a proper scientific structure. It lacks an in depth analysis and a proper discussion.

❑ Loše akademsko izražavanje

The manuscript is poorly written, although it has potentials. The authors should be encouraged to restructure the manuscript. The introduction is lengthy. Most of the materials are redundant for the target reader. The objectives of the manuscript need to be clearly discussed in the introductory section. What does this manuscript add to the current knowledge of social mobility and social exclusion? There is no methodological contribution, so the authors should work on their case study and discuss similarities and dissimilarities with the existing research.

Predlozi:

- Uverite se da je vaš rad potpun.
- Proverite reproduktivnost svog rada – da li bi čitalac mogao da ponovi vaše rezultate?

Opšta struktura rada

- Naslov
- Autori
- Abstrakt
- Ključne reči

- Glavni deo
 - Uvod
 - Materijal i metode
 - Rezultati
 - Diskusija
 - Zaključci

- Dodatni materijal
- Izvor finansiranja
- Zahvalnica
- Izjava o dostupnosti podataka
- Sukob interesa
- Literatura



Prednji deo



Glavni delovi rada



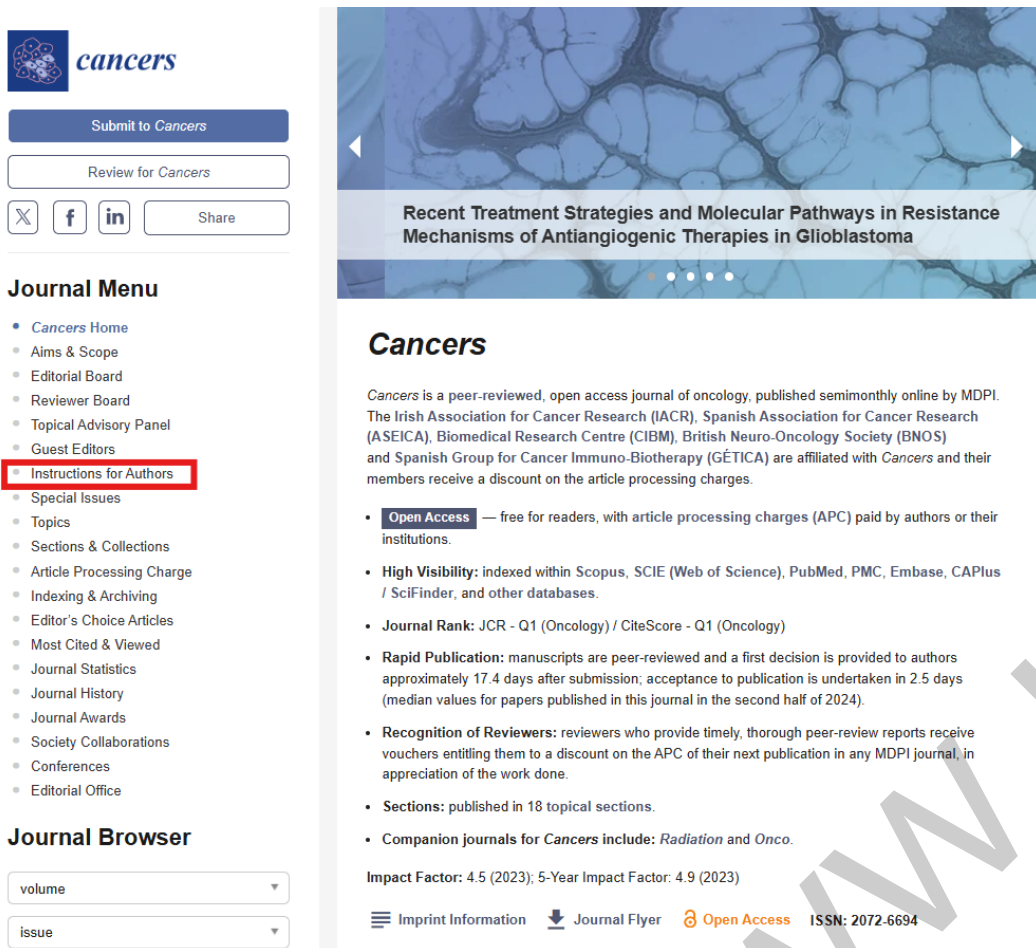
Prateći deo

- Šta ste vi (ili drugi) uradili?
- Zašto ste to uradili?
- Kako ste to uradili?
- Šta ste otkrili?
- Šta sve to znači?

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

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Opsežni problemi sa formatiranjem



The screenshot shows the Cancers journal website. At the top left is the Cancers logo. Below it are buttons for 'Submit to Cancers', 'Review for Cancers', and social media links (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and a Share button). The 'Journal Menu' on the left lists various links, with 'Instructions for Authors' highlighted in a red box. The main content area features a banner for 'Recent Treatment Strategies and Molecular Pathways in Resistance Mechanisms of Antiangiogenic Therapies in Glioblastoma'. Below the banner is the 'Cancers' journal title and a description: 'Cancers is a peer-reviewed, open access journal of oncology, published semimonthly online by MDPI. The Irish Association for Cancer Research (IACR), Spanish Association for Cancer Research (ASEICA), Biomedical Research Centre (CIBM), British Neuro-Oncology Society (BNOS) and Spanish Group for Cancer Immuno-Biotherapy (GÉTICA) are affiliated with Cancers and their members receive a discount on the article processing charges.' A list of features follows: 'Open Access' (free for readers, APC paid by authors), 'High Visibility' (indexed in Scopus, SCIE, PubMed, etc.), 'Journal Rank' (JCR - Q1, CiteScore - Q1), 'Rapid Publication' (17.4 days decision time), 'Recognition of Reviewers' (discount on APC for reviewers), 'Sections' (18 topical sections), and 'Companion journals' (Radiation and Onco). The 'Impact Factor' is 4.5 (2023) and the '5-Year Impact Factor' is 4.9 (2023). At the bottom are links for 'Imprint Information', 'Journal Flyer', 'Open Access', and the ISSN: 2072-6694.

Submission Checklist

Please:

1. read the [Aims & Scope](#) to gain an overview and assess if your manuscript is suitable for this journal;
2. use the [Microsoft Word template](#) or [LaTeX template](#) to prepare your manuscript;
3. make sure that issues about [publication ethics](#), [research ethics](#), [copyright](#), [authorship](#), [figure formats](#), [data](#) and [references format](#) have been appropriately considered;
4. Ensure that all authors have approved the content of the submitted manuscript.
5. Authors are encouraged to add a [biography](#) (optional) to the submission and publish it.

Nakon što odaberete časopis kome želite da podnesete rad:

- Razmotrite korišćenje šablona časopisa radi bolje čitljivosti (nije obavezno u MDPI).
- Otpremite editabilnu verziju rukopisa (Word ili LaTeX).
- Pažljivo pročitajte uputstva za autore.

Opsežni problemi sa formatiranjem - LaTeX

L^AT_EX

LaTeX je visokokvalitetni sistem za pripremu i prelom teksta; sadrži funkcionalnosti namenjene izradi tehničkih i naučnih dokumenata.

LaTeX je de facto standard za komunikaciju i objavljivanje naučnih radova. Dostupan je kao besplatan softver.

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

- Van teme časopisa ili specijalnog izdanja
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❑ Sadrži jezičke greške i teško je razumljiv čitaocima.

I see two major issue in the paper:

- the level of the english language is not suitable for a peer review. The form and language of the abstract make it very difficult to understand the paper topics and whether it provides any contribution
- the topic of the paper seems far away from Sustainability scope

The MS is not well prepared. I have found several language mistakes in the abstract. Therefore, I recommend rejection for this MS.

While the authors do appear to be able to write in English - the style is stilted, and this will certainly influence the reader's enjoyment and learning.

Predlozi pre podnošenja rada:

- Pozovite osobu koja tečno govori engleski da proveri jezik.
- Angažujte profesionalnu kompaniju za jezičko uređivanje engleskog kako bi pregledala ceo rukopis.

MDPI Author Services:

IOAP programom se obezbeđuje automatskih **15% popusta** na jezičko uređivanje teksta (Univerziteti u Beogradu, Novom Sadu i Kragujevcu i Univerzitet Privredna Akademija Novi Sad)

+30% popust na [Rapid/Academic Language Editing Services](#) sa vaučerom

NBASBGD0406

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

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- Opsežni problemi sa formatiranjem
- Engleski jezik (loš nivo / neadekvatan)
- **Neispravan format tabela i slika**
- Plagijat
- Neodgovarajuće reference ili citiranje: vremenski raspon, samocitiranje

Neispravan format tabela i slika

❑ Nedostajući izvori i reference dovode do odbijanja rada

I have looked through the manuscript. It seemed that all the figures in the manuscript were lost.
I have to reject it and suggest the authors resubmittinig it .

Predlozi:

- Tabele treba da budu uređene kao editabilni, ćelijski objekti.
- Slike treba da budu dovoljno visoke rezolucije.
- U slikama ne treba koristiti neengleske reči.
- Ako su slika ili tabela preuzete iz citiranog rada, potrebno je pribaviti dozvolu vlasnika autorskih prava.
- Sve slike, šeme i tabele treba umetnuti u glavni tekst blizu njihovog prvog citiranja i moraju biti numerisane redosledom pojavljivanja.

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

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- Neispravan format tabela i slika
- **Plagijat**
- Neodgovarajuće reference ili citiranje: vremenski raspon, samocitiranje

Plagijarizam

- Plagijat je predstavljanje tuđeg rada ili ideja kao sopstvenih, uz ili bez saglasnosti autora, uključujući ih u svoj rad bez potpune reference.
- Samoplajijat: Ponovno korišćenje sopstvenih specifičnih reči iz ranije objavljenih tekstova.

50 It is well known that the structure of public expenditures (the balance between different
51 purposes) varies across local governments. Previous studies in public policy research find that the
52 balance of expenditures depends on economic and institutional constraints, political imperatives,
53 and actual needs (Hajnal and Trounstein 2010). In fact, for a direct and concrete policy targeting local
54 firms, such as an R&D subsidy program, our original survey data found a large variety of program
55 designs among cities regarding volume, conditions, and selection procedures. For example, the
56 upper limit of subsidy per project varies from less than one million to 50 million yen with a
57 median of two million yen. Subsidy ratio to total project budget varies from 20% to 100% with a
58 median of 50%. Regarding the flexibility of R&D expenses, only 34% of local governments allow
59 public subsidies to be spent on personnel expenses. Thirty percent allow recipients to obtain other
60 public subsidies for the same project. Before estimating the effects of public support with respect to
61 program design, it is important to know whether such variety is random, and if not, what
62 determines such variations. However, to the best of our knowledge, no previous studies have
63 empirically addressed the determinants of policy design.

64 Our research will fill this gap by investigating the variety of local innovation policies at city level in
65 Japan directly and empirically. Based on website information of local authorities in the entire
66 country and using original and unique survey data for public officers responsible for local authority
67 R&D subsidy programs, we explore the variety of regional innovation policies. Next, we investigate
68 the determinants local R&D subsidy program implementation and their design at city level using
69 multiple regression analysis. As Tödling and Trippl (2005) argue, no innovation policy can fit all
70 regions because of a wide variety of regional characteristics. Rather, it is important to consider
71 regional variety in the implementation and design of innovation policies by local authorities.

98 Induction of NF- κ B is accompanied by the release of NF- κ B dimers from I κ B, which results in the
99 translocation of NF- κ B to the nucleus [59, 60]. Activation of NF- κ B may occur through the canonical
00 and non-canonical (or alternative) pathways [61]. Activation of the canonical NF- κ B pathway is
01 controlled by site-specific phosphorylation and subsequent degradation of I κ B α triggered by the I κ B
02 kinases complex (IKK). The IKK complex is composed of two catalytic subunits, IKK α and IKK β , and
03 a regulatory subunit named NF- κ B essential modulator (NEMO) or IKK γ [62]. The ubiquitin-
04 dependent degradation of I κ B α leads to nuclear translocation of canonical NF- κ B factors represented
05 principally by p50/RelA and p50/c-Rel dimers [63, 64]. In contrast, non-canonical NF- κ B pathway
06 activation does not involve I κ B α degradation, but rather relies on processing of the p100 precursor
07 protein. The NF- κ B-inducing kinase (NIK) activates IKK α , leading to p100 phosphorylation,
08 ubiquitination and processing, which yields active p52 protein able to form heterodimers with RelB.
09 The p52/RelB non-canonical NF- κ B complex translocates into the nucleus and activates target genes
10 [65].

Razlozi za odbijanje rada tokom inicijalne provere

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Neodgovarajuće reference

❑ Nisu navedene naučne publikacije na kojima se rad zasniva.

To me the manuscript presents an interesting topic but the way it is treated is not the one of a scientific paper, it is more similar to a newspaper article. The references are mainly newspaper article, while in the last 10 months many scholars have started to publish high quality papers on the topic that could be mentioned to support the thesis. Moreover, the paper doesn't provide a strong enough methodological approach.

❑ Ograničen broj literaturnih referenci koje podržavaju studiju.

The paper is of poor quality, with a very limited presentation and discussion of the results obtained and only a restricted amount of literature references cited to support the study. Moreover the conclusions are completely absent and the writing style presents major flaws and needs thorough revisions and restructuring. This study should not continue the peer-review process as any knowledgeable researcher would reject it immediately.

❑ Prekomerno samocitiranje i prekomerno citiranje publikacija iz istog geografskog područja.

❑ Reference su suviše stare; nedostaje literatura objavljena u poslednjih pet godina.

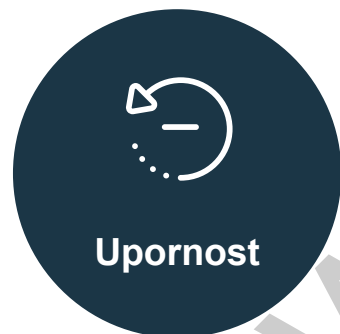
The authors must increase the bibliographical study to show the novelty of this paper mainly with new references and recent ones.

The references given in the list are mainly old and often with the same author  thus it is not a bibliographical study too when all the papers cited were written by the same author.

Predlozi:

- Koristite aktuelne reference.
- Koristite više referenci da podržite svoj rad.
- Proverite zahteve za citiranje časopisa kome želite da podnesete rad.

Upornost je ključ uspeha



- 1 Recenzija je proces unapređenja rukopisa i može biti pozitivno iskustvo. Uzmite u obzir komentare recenzenata i urednika.
- 2 Može biti mnogo zahtevnih komentara na koje treba odgovoriti — razmotrite ih otvoreno!
- 3 Prihvatanje rukopisa nakon revizije znači da se trud konačno isplatio.
- 4 Ne odustajte! Upornost je ključna. Svaki naučno validan rukopis trebalo bi da pronađe odgovarajuće mesto za objavljivanje.

Topic: Transformation of Higher Education in Emerging Technological Frameworks: Quality, Sustainability and Institutional Development

3.

Topic

Transformation of Higher Education in Emerging Technological Frameworks: Quality, Sustainability and Institutional Development



Topic

Transformation of Higher Education in Emerging Technological Frameworks: Quality, Sustainability and Institutional Development

Dear Colleagues,

The accelerated adoption of digital and emerging technologies—such as artificial intelligence, learning analytics, automation, and hybrid learning environments—is profoundly transforming higher education systems worldwide. These changes affect not only teaching and learning processes, but also institutional governance, quality assurance, sustainability practices, and strategic development pathways. This Topic aims to provide a multidisciplinary forum for exploring how higher education institutions respond to and shape technological transformation while maintaining academic quality, advancing sustainable development goals, and strengthening institutional resilience. The Topic welcomes theoretical, empirical, and applied research, including case studies, comparative analyses, policy evaluations, and methodological innovations. Particular attention is given to integrative perspectives that connect technology adoption with long-term institutional development, ethical considerations, and societal impact. Selected high-quality papers presented at the Trend Conference will be invited to submit extended versions for potential publication, following standard MDPI peer-review procedures.

Topic Editors

Prof. Dr. Boris Dumnić
Prof. Dr. Milan Vidaković
Dr. Minja Bolesnikov
Dr. Borka Malcic

Deadline

Abstract Submission: 1 July 2026
Manuscript Submission: 31 December 2026

Participating Journals

Education Sciences
Information
Sustainability
Trends in Higher Education



[mdpi.com/topics/
P7ODDO0W6T](https://mdpi.com/topics/P7ODDO0W6T)

Topics
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
topic@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/topics



SciForum – Event Management Platform

3.

MDPI inicijative i servisi

Otvorene platforme za diseminaciju naučnih istraživanja



SciForum je platforma MDPI posvećena organizaciji naučnih događaja – **ONLINE i IN-PERSON**

U skladu sa misijom MDPI-ja da promoviše nauku i ubrza inovacije, SciForum podržava naučnike, društva, istraživačke mreže i univerzitete u svim fazama organizacije događaja uživo, virtuelnih događaja i webinarara.

Naše platforme su efikasne, jednostavne za korišćenje i ekonomične.

SciForum pruža online alate koji podržavaju sve aspekte organizacije događaja



Organize your event on sciforum.
Find the tools you need to run a successful event
and take advantage of customized support.

ORGANIZE AN EVENT

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Set Up Website



Build Schedule



Online Registration



CFP and
Submissions



Mailing Lists



Online Billing



Copy Editing and
Production



Post Event Survey



Award Management



Event Gallery



Data Exports



Planner



Sponsors and
Exhibitors



User Management



Usluge

- Postavljanje web-stranice događaja
- Pravljenje rasporeda
- Online registracija učesnika
- Pozivanje učesnika prikupljanje radova
- Liste za pozivanje
- Online naplata kotizacije
- Produkcijske usluge
- Post-event ankete
- Upravljanje nagradama
- Galerija
- Izvoz podataka
- Planeri
- Sponzori i izlagači
- Korisnici



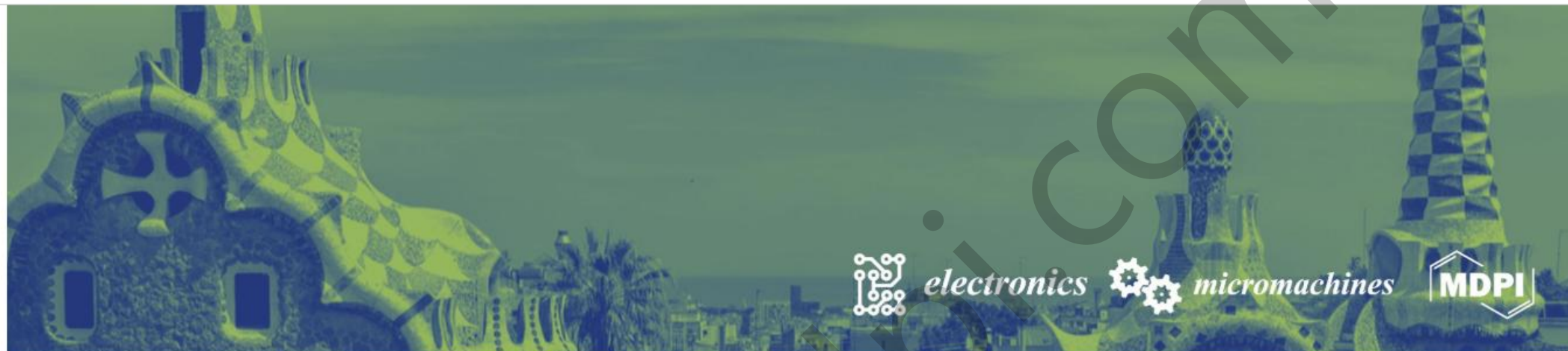
Sci**forum**

Pristup SciForum platformi i svim uslugama:

1000 CHF po događaju

SciForum Tim je dostupan za sva pitanja i pomoć.

Organizatori mogu odabrati iz niza plaćenih usluga koje aspekte organizacionog procesa bi želeli da delegiraju našem osoblju SciForuma.



International Conference on Intelligent Electronics and Micro/Nanosystems

7–9 October 2026, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract Submission Deadline

 10 May 2026

Abstract Acceptance Notification

 10 June 2026

Early Bird Registration Deadline

 15 July 2026

Late Registration Start

 21 September 2026

Covering Author Registration Deadline

 22 July 2026

Registration Deadline

 1 October 2026

Electronics, Micromachines, Microfluidics, Photonics, Integrated Circuits (IC), Computing Hardware, Robotics, MEMS, NEMS

Calendar

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3rd Annual Meeting Of Atmospheric Environmental Remote Sensing Society(AERSS)

10-13 May 2026, 罗马, Italy

Abstract Submission Deadline

15 February 2026

Abstract Acceptance Notification

25 February 2026

Early Bird Registration Deadline

20 March 2026

Late Registration Start

20 March 2026

Registration Deadline

20 April 2026

Development of Atmospheric Remote Sensing Instruments, Radiative Transfer Theory and Modeling, Retrieval Algorithms and Data Assimilation, Applications in Air Quality and Climate Research, Health and Sustainable Development Implications, Integration of Multi-Source Observations and Modeling, Emerging Technologies and Digital Innovation

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