What is peer review?
داوری همتا یا بازنگری بادقت یا داوری دقیق

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What is peer review?

- Reviewers play a pivotal role in scholarly publishing. The peer review system exists to validate academic work, helps to improve the quality of published research, and increases networking possibilities within research communities.

What is peer review?

- Review by peers
- Includes:
  - internal review (by editorial staff)
  - external review (by experts in the field)

- Despite criticisms, peer review is still the only widely accepted method for research validation and has continued successfully with relatively minor changes for some 350 years.
- The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society is thought to be the first journal to formalize the peer review process under the editorship of Henry Oldenburg (1618- 1677).

Peer-reviewed (or refereed) journals

- Peer-reviewed or refereed journals have an editorial board of subject experts who review and evaluate submitted articles before accepting them for publication.

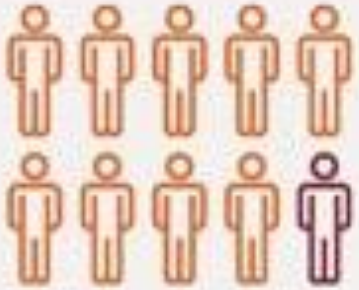
- A journal may be a scholarly journal but not a peer-reviewed journal.

Principles of Peer Review

Peer review is the central pillar of trust for researchers

84%

of researchers believe that without peer review there would be no control in scientific communication.



Peer review means better research

9 out of 10 researchers feel that peer review improves the quality of their published paper.

Good reviewers attract good authors

Reviewer quality and speed

are the top 2 contributing factors that lead to a pleasant publishing experience and attract authors to publish in a journal.

Publishers are key to good peer review

Researchers believe organizing and managing peer review is the crucial role of publishers.

Sources:

Wiley RAVO survey, 2013

Mabe & Mulligan, "What Journal Authors Want", New Review of Information Networking, 2011

Trust and Authority in Scholarly Communications in the Light of the Digital Transition, University of Tennessee & CIBER Research Ltd, 2013.

WILEY

Peer review (or referee) process

- An editorial board asks subject experts to review and evaluate submitted articles before accepting them for publication in a scholarly journal.
- Submissions are evaluated using criteria including the excellence, novelty and significance of the research or ideas.
- Scholarly journals use this process to protect and maintain the quality of material they publish.

Types of peer review

- Single anonymized review
- Double anonymized review
- Triple anonymized review
- Open review

Single anonymized review

- In this type of review, the names of the reviewers are hidden from the author.

- Reviewer anonymity allows for impartial decisions – the reviewers should not be influenced by the authors.
- Authors may be concerned that reviewers in their field could delay publication, giving the reviewers a chance to publish first.
- Reviewers may use their anonymity as justification for being unnecessarily critical or harsh when commenting on the authors' work.

Double anonymized review

- **Both the reviewer and the author are anonymous in this model.**

- Author anonymity limits reviewer bias, for example based on an author's gender, country of origin, academic status or previous publication history.
- Articles written by prestigious or renowned authors are considered on the basis of the content of their papers, rather than their reputation.

Triple anonymized review

- **With triple anonymized review, reviewers are anonymous and the author's identity is unknown to both the reviewers and the editor.**

- The complexities involved with anonymizing articles/authors to this level are considerable
- As with double anonymized review; there is still a possibility for the editor and/or reviewers to correctly divine the author’s identity from their style, subject matter, citation patterns or a number of other methodologies

Open review

- Open peer review is an umbrella term for many different models aiming at greater transparency during and after the peer review process.
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- **both the reviewer and author are known to each other during the peer review process.**

- Publication of reviewers’ names on the article page.

- Publication of peer review reports alongside the article, whether signed or anonymous.

- Publication of peer review reports (signed or anonymous) together with authors’ and editors’ responses alongside the article.

- Publication of the paper after a quick check and opening a discussion forum to the community who can comment (named or anonymous).

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- Many believe this is the best way to prevent malicious comments, stop plagiarism, prevent reviewers from following their own agenda, and encourage open, honest reviewing.

- Others see open review as a less honest process, in which politeness or fear of retribution may cause a reviewer to withhold or tone down criticism

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با انجام داوری همتا متن‌ها باید به سمت حضور هرچه بیشتر این 3 ویژگی سوق پیدا کنند:

- **قوی‌تر**: داوران به وجود شکاف‌هایی در متن اشاره می‌کنند که نیازمند توضیحات و آزمایشات اضافی است.
- **قابل‌فهم‌تر**: اگر بخش‌هایی از متن شما به‌سختی قابل‌درک باشند، بازخوان‌ها می‌توانند تغییراتی را پیشنهاد دهند.
- **مفیدتر**: داوران همتا اهمیت مقالهٔ شما را نسبت به مقالات دیگران در این حوزه را نیز در نظر می‌گیرند.

با تشکر از توجه شما!

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