



**Social Issues in Management**  
*Society is Our Business*



# SIM Reviewer Workshop

30 January 2024 - Arno Kourula

# Reviewing from the perspective of...



Scholarship and community



Editors and journals



Faculties and universities



Industry and technology

# Scholarship and community

- Being a “complete” scholar.
- A skill to learn as a writer and researcher.
- Service to the community: Review onto others as you would like to be reviewed for.
- What the reviewer is **not**:
  - Language editor: Don’t focus on every comma.
  - Editor: Limit voicing a strong decision to the authors.
  - Author: Don’t take over the paper and make it what you want it to be about.
  - Advertiser: Avoid promoting your own work.
  - Expert of everything: Know your limits and state them in the “Comments to Editor”.



# Editors and journals

## Why I Rejected Your Paper: Common Pitfalls in Writing Theory Papers and How to Avoid Them

Joanna T. Campbell and Ruth V. Aguilera

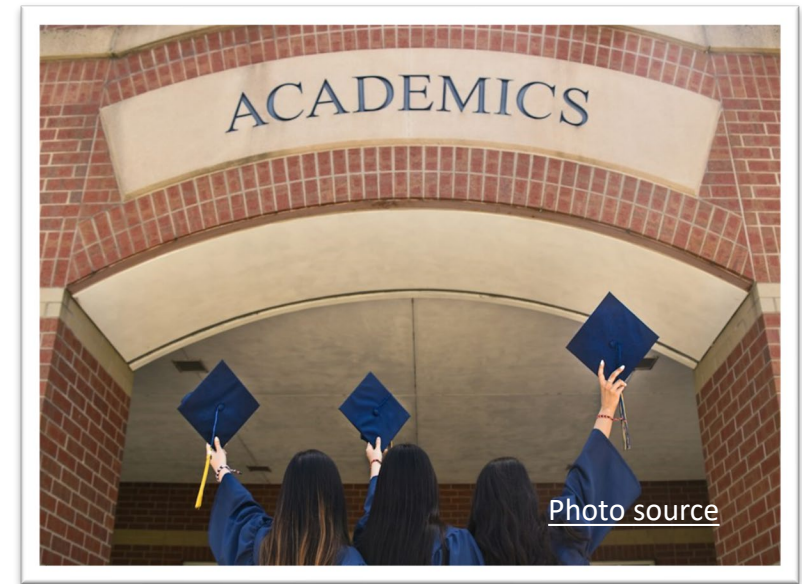
Published Online: 12 Oct 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2022.0331>

- ***How do you become a reviewer?***
  - Reactive: known (to editor) for expertise (theoretical, methodological, empirical); previous publication in journal.
  - Proactive: Sign up as reviewer for conferences, sign up in the editorial system of the journal, email the editor.
- ***How are you evaluated as a reviewer?***
  - Depending on journal/publisher: Typically rated on quality and timeliness, blacklists.
- ***How can reviewing develop into other roles?***
  - Reviewer → Editorial Review Board (ERB) Member → Associate Editor (AE) → Editor-in-Chief (EiC)
- ***What do editors look for in reviewers / how do they find reviewers?***
  - Specific expertise (theoretical, methodological, empirical); lack of conflict of interest; no on-going reviews in the journal; diversity (gender, institution, tenure).
  - Seeking through ERB of journal, editorial management system search, external search, journal's shared folders of reviewer expertise.



# Faculties and universities

- Reviewing is typically not compensated or necessarily appreciated, it is assumed.
- Pick journals and conferences you want to support and you want to be part of.
- Develop a constructive “friendly review” culture at your home institution: article circles, friendly reviews for colleagues, R&R seminars with reviews shared.
- Reviewing builds critical assessment skills for other tasks: Internal seminars, internal and external grants, doctoral committees, hiring committees.



# Industry and technology

- Publishing industry:
  - Attempts to incentivize and give credit.
  - The free labor of reviewing is the backbone of the academic publishing industry.
- AI in reviewing:
  - Don't run a paper you are reviewing through Chat GPT! It is not yours to "make public".
  - AI tools for research abound: *Elicit*: summarizes relevant papers, *Consensus*: answers questions based on academic research, *Iris*: suggests relevant literature for research, *Connected Papers*: it builds a graph of similar papers in the field if you enter a paper's DOI, *Citation Machine*: uses AI to automatically generate citations in various styles, *ChatPDF*: extracts specific information from a PDF user uploads, *Research Rabbit*: finds and organizes academic papers, *Semantic Scholar*: an academic search engine using AI for precise results, etc. (List from University of Amsterdam Teaching and Learning Center)
  - Experiment in research but keep integrity and privacy as central!

