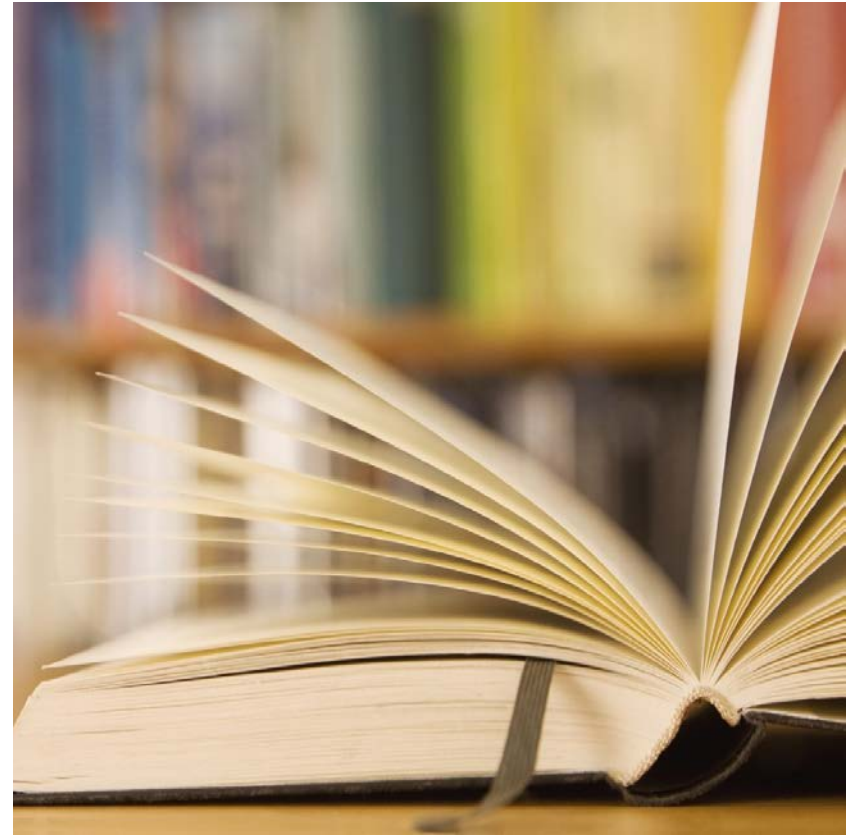


National Webinar on Academic and Research Integrity

RESEARCHER'S GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE ACADEMIC & RESEARCH WRITINGS



**Naharkatiya College, Dibrugarh, Assam
May 27, 2020**



Prof. Ramesh C.Gaur, is currently working as Dean & Director (Lib.&Inf.) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), Ministry of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi. Prior to this, he was the University Librarian, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, India (2011-2018). His past assignments includes –TIFR-Mumbai, CSIR-CRRI, IMT & MDI etc.

A Fulbright scholar (VT, USA), Dr. Gaur has visited over 25 countries in Asia, Europe including USA and Australia etc in relation to various assignments related to Digital Library and Allied Area. He has received over 12 national and international honours and awards for his exemplary works in his chosen filed.

He is Member of many National and International committees- **International Advisory Committee (IAC) UNESCO Memory of the World (MoW) Programme, Governing Council-INFLIBNET, Member-International Consultative Committee on Digital Dunhuang, China, NDLTD Board of Directors, IFLA RSCAO and ARL Section, UGC National Committee on Plagiarism Regulations 2018, UGC National Committee for Implementation of Submission and Access to Electronic Theses and Dissertations in Universities in India,**

He is the Member of Editorial /Advisory Board / Guest Editor in several International and National Journals. In over 28 year's professional career, he has authored and edited 8 books, has published over 60+ articles /papers and has presented / delivered over 400 papers / talks in various national and international conferences etc



STUDENTS GUIDE TO RESEARCH

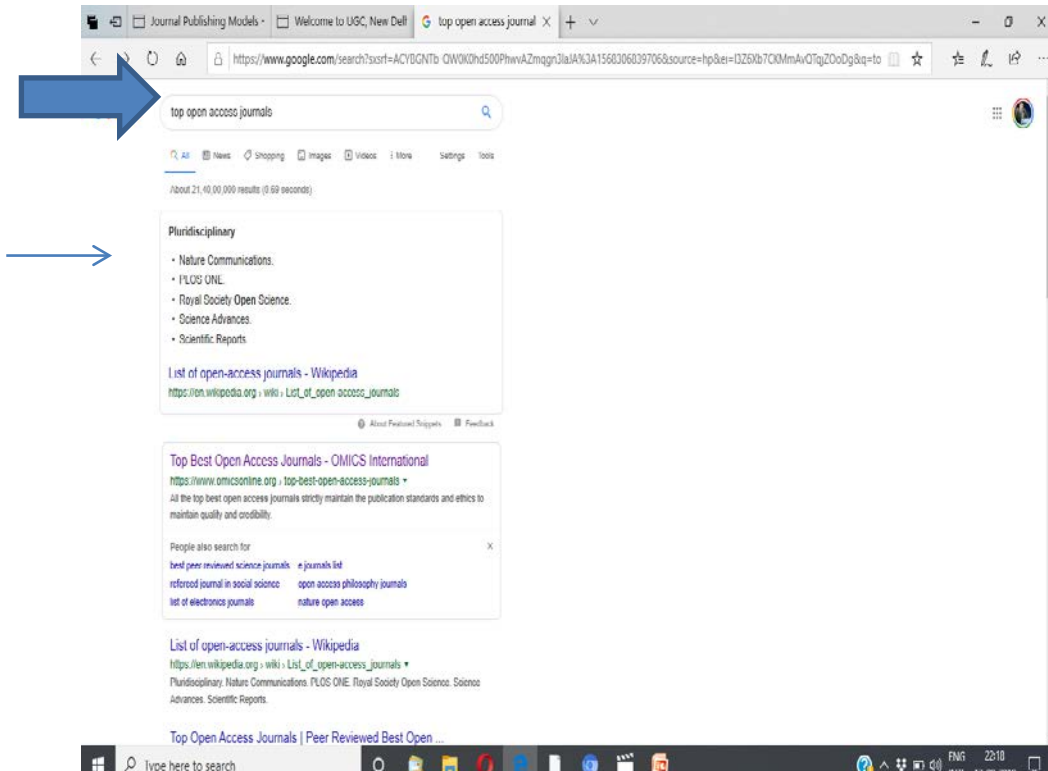
Research is the search for new knowledge, and it is thus distinct from the routine application of known results. The “re” in “research” is a misnomer. When you perform research, your goal is to add to human knowledge by discovering, inventing or creating what was previously unknown.

Dennis S Bernstein

Google Trustworthiness?

1. Google or any standard search engine provides Access to just 15-20 % web contents. What about rest 80=85 %?
2. Google search does not certify the authenticity of the information
3. While searching on Google You may not get most relevant results higher up in relevancy ranking
4. How to deal with Information Overload or explosion?

**INTERNET IS NOT LIBRARY OR
NOT EVEN A DIGITAL LIBRARY**

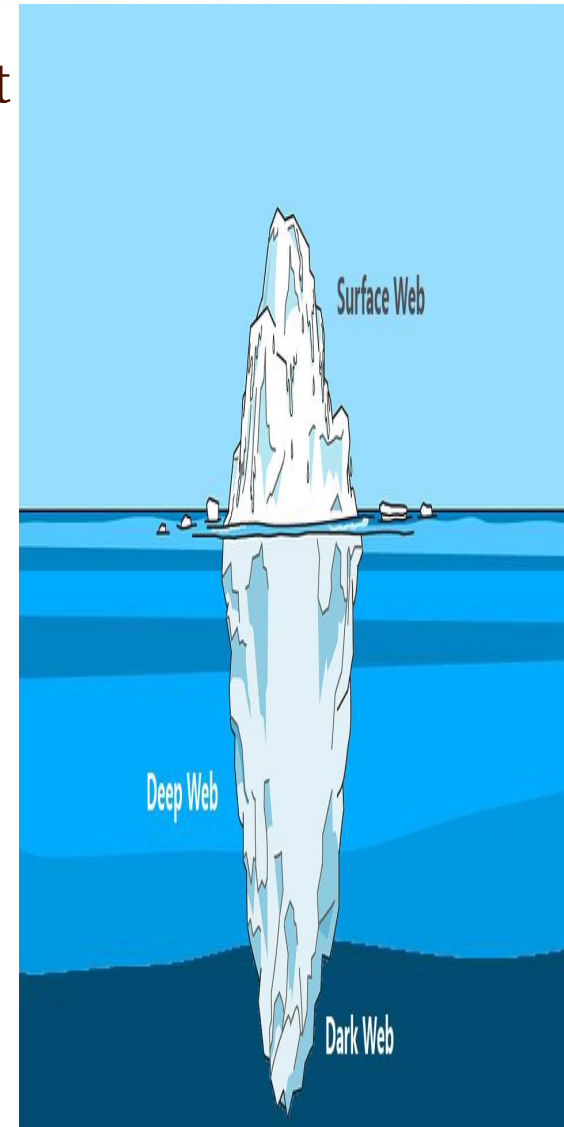


What is a Deep Web ?

- **Deep Web** is referred to the data which are not indexed by any standard **search** engine such as Google or Yahoo. The '**Deep Web**' refers to all web pages that **search** engines cannot find, such as user databases, registration-required web forums, webmail pages, and pages behind paywalls.
- The **deep web**, invisible **web**, or hidden **web** are parts of the World Wide **Web** whose contents are not indexed by standard **search engines** for any reason. ... The opposite term to the **deep web** is the surface **web**.

Deep web - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_web



Deep Resources

- **Dynamic Web Pages**
 - returned in response to a submitted query or accessed only through a form
- **Unlinked Contents**
 - Pages without any backlinks
- **Private Web**
 - sites requiring registration and login (password-protected resources)
- **Limited Access web**
 - Sites with captchas, no-cache pragma http headers
- **Scripted Pages**
 - Page produced by javascripts, Flash, AJAX etc
- **Non HTML contents**
 - Multimedia files e.g. images o videos



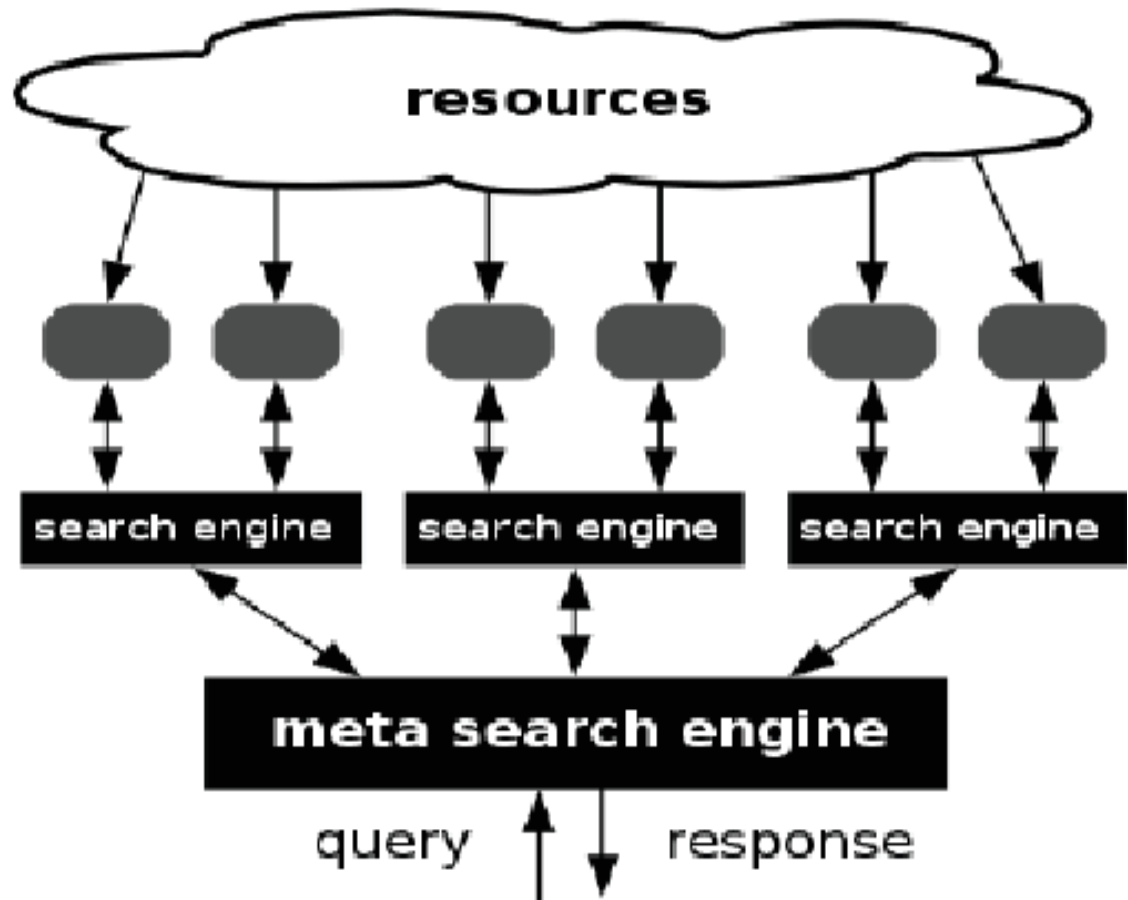
How big is Deep Web

- The Deep Web contains 7500 Terabytes of information. The Surface Web, in comparison, contains 19 terabytes of content.
- – The Deep Web has between 400 and 550 times more public information than the Surface Web.
- – More than 200,000 Deep Web sites currently exist.
- – Together, the 60 largest Deep Web sites contain around 750 terabytes of data, surpassing the size of the entire Surface Web 40 times.
- – The total quality of the Deep Web is 1,000 to 2,000 times greater than the quality of the Surface Web.
- – 550 billion individual documents can be found on the Deep Web compared to the Surface Web's 1 billion individual documents.
- – 95% of the Deep Web is publically accessible, meaning no fees or subscriptions.

<https://hewilson.wordpress.com/what-is-the-deep-web/statistics/>

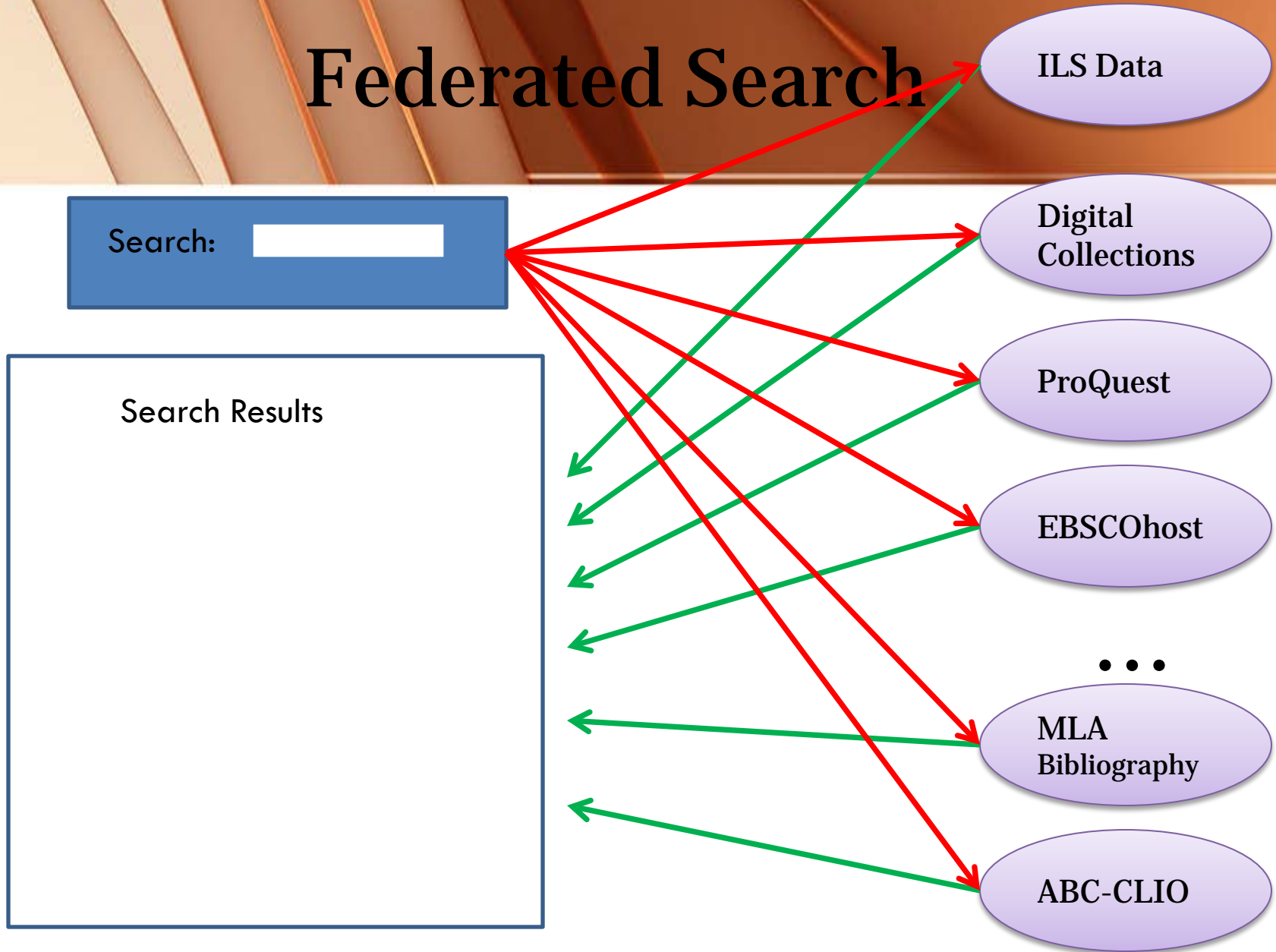
Present Deep Web Search Scenario

- Federated Search
- Google's surfacing
- Meta Search or Discovery



g. 1: Meta-search Engine Functioning [3]

Federated Search

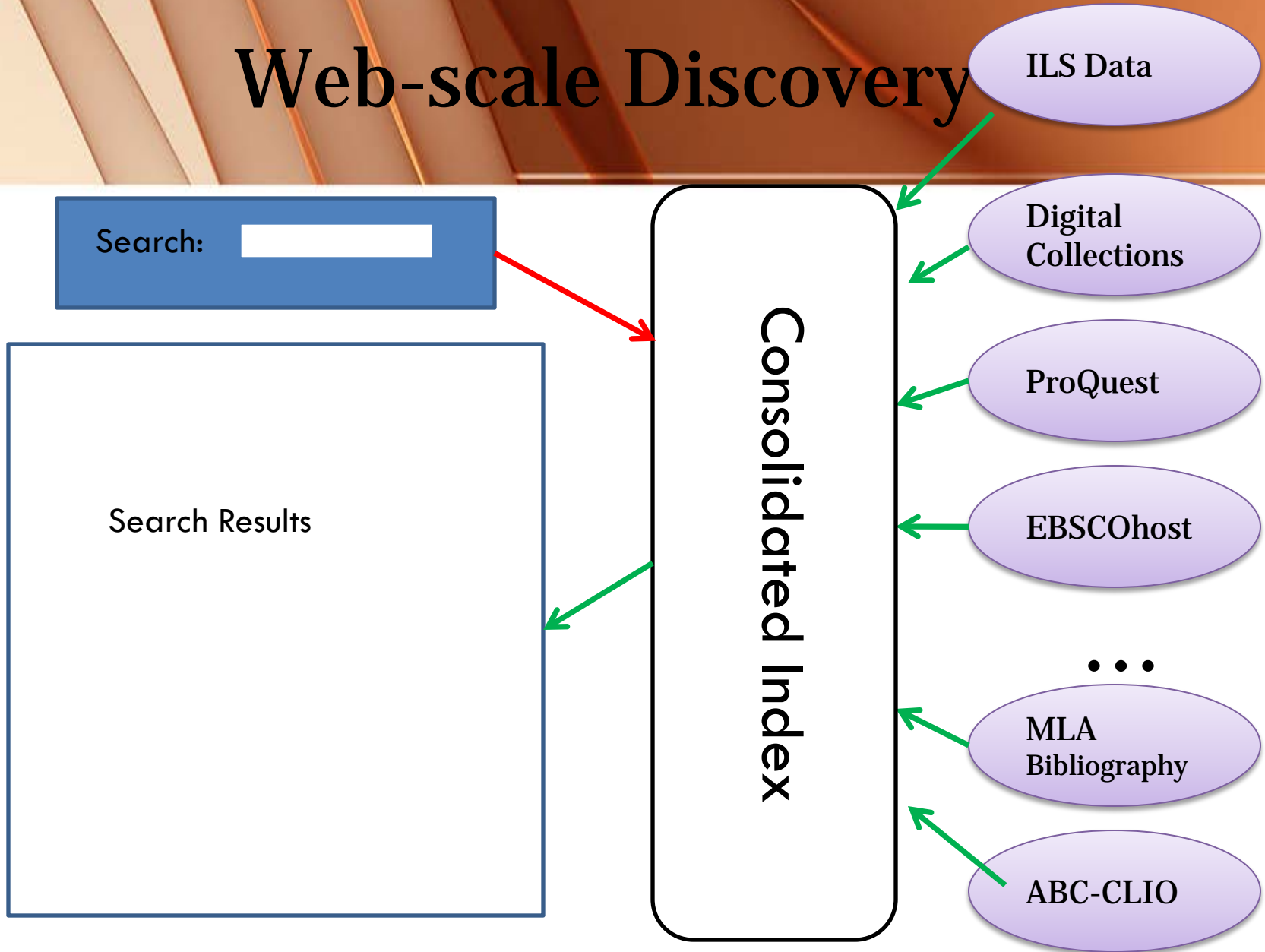


Real-time query and responses

What is a Discovery Service

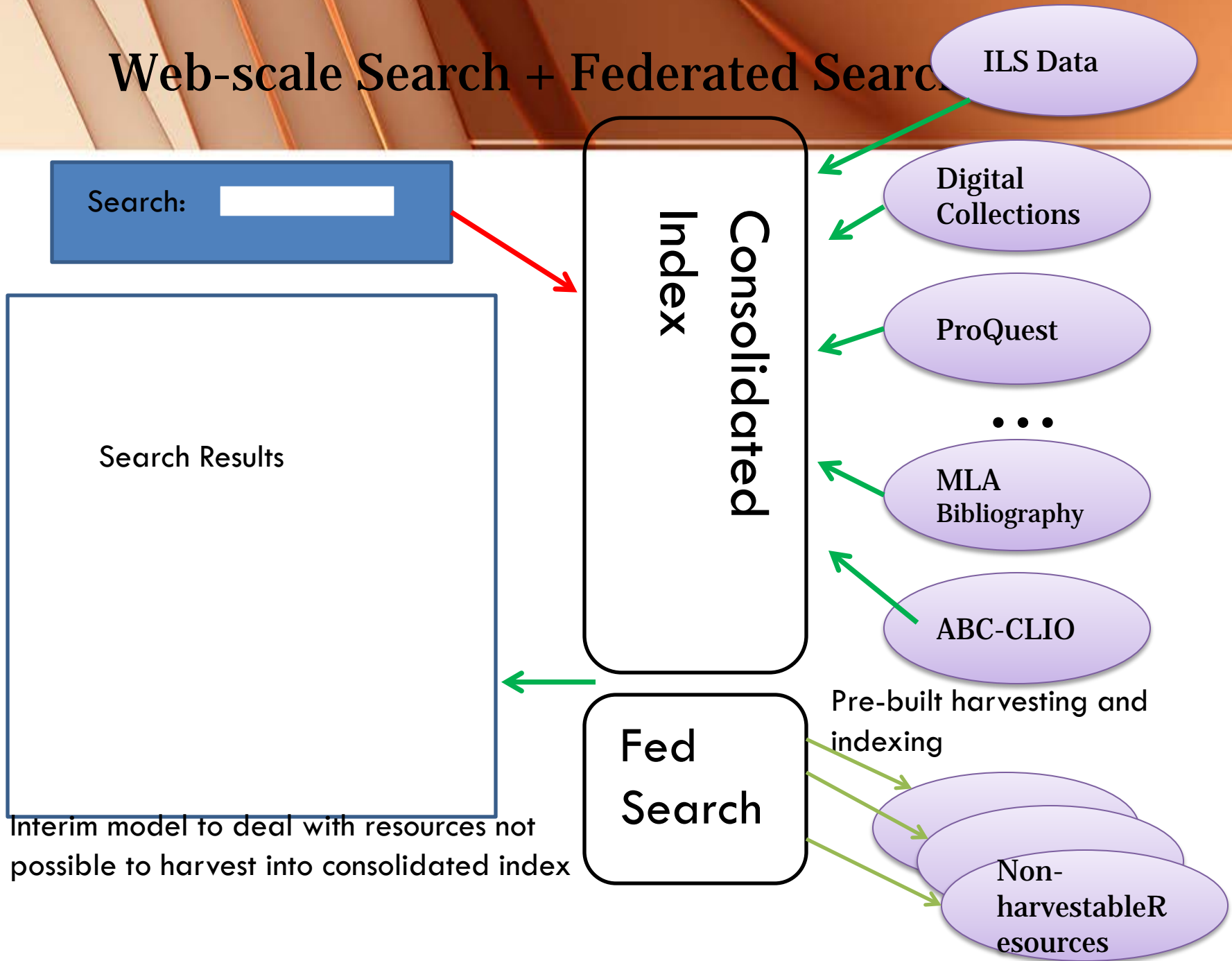
- Search Interface to pre-Index metadata and/or full text documents.
- Single Simple Entry Point.
- Discovery Services doesn't search live data like federated searching.
- Search Pre-indexed data: return search results more quickly.
- An Evolution beyond federated search which is a technology of 2002 - 2004).
- Provides integration with federated searching or provide API (Application Programming Interface) for other to provide integration.
- Uses a unified index.

Web-scale Discovery



Pre-built harvesting and indexing

Web-scale Search + Federated Search

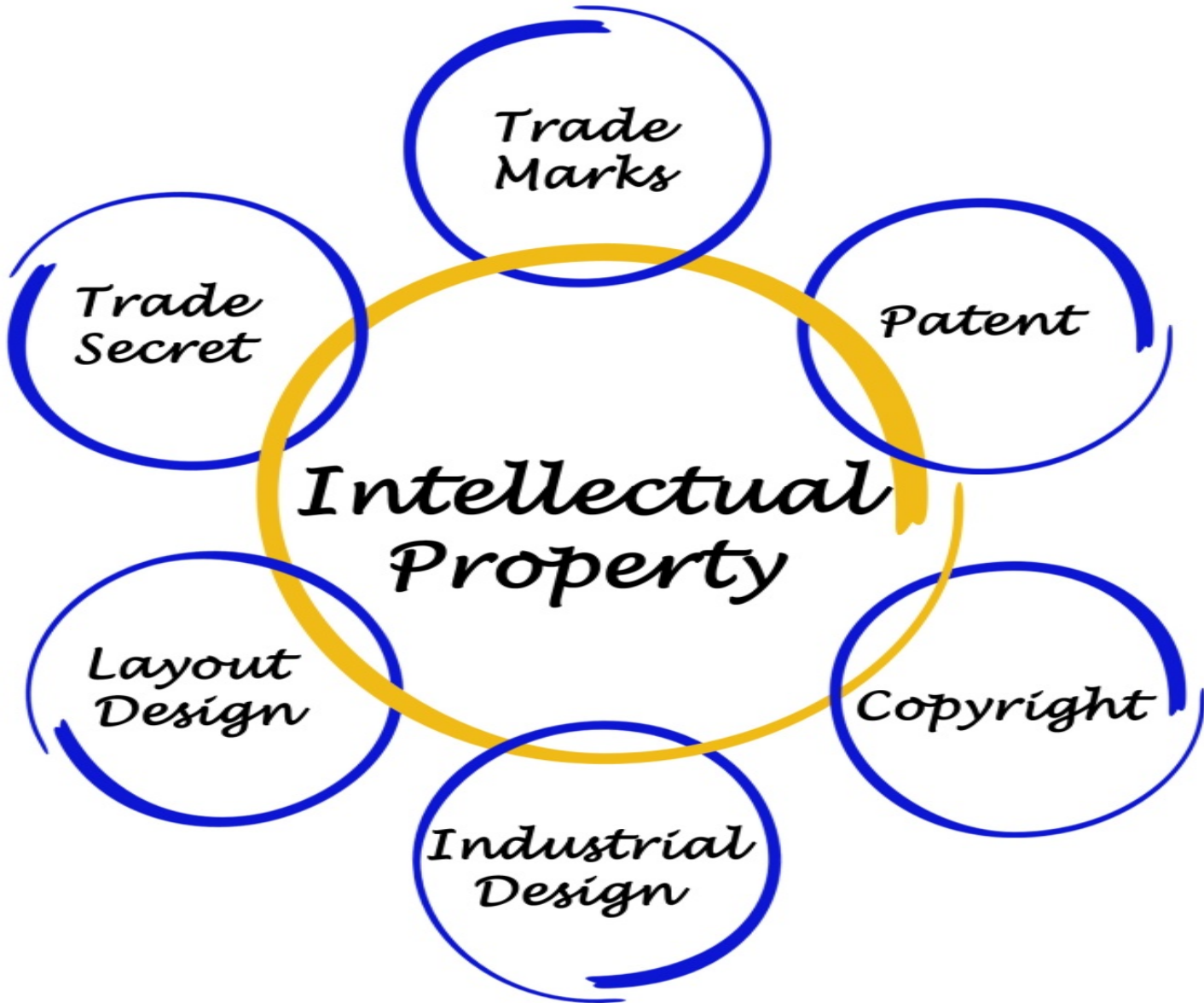


Search Engines to Search Deep Web

- **Semantic Search Tools and Databases**
- **Meta-Search Engines like [Academic Index](#).**
- **General Search Engines and Databases**
[OAIster](#)
- **Academic Search Engines and Databases**
[Google Scholar](#).
- **Scientific Search Engines and Databases**
[GoPubMed](#)
- **Collaborative Information and Databases**
[Del.icio.us](#)
- **Open access search engines [CORE](#)**

Protecting Copyrights

Part II



Intellectual property (IP) ?

- Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce. (WIPO)
 1. Copyright
 2. Patent
 3. Trademark
 4. Trade dress
 5. Trade secret
 6. Geographical indication

A Copyright Owner's Rights

- The primary goal of copyright law is to protect the time, effort, and creativity of the work's creator. As such, the Copyright Act gives the copyright owner certain exclusive rights, including the right to:
 - Reproduce the work
 - Prepare "derivative works" (other works based on the original work)
 - Distribute copies of the work by sale, lease, or other transfer of ownership
 - Perform the work publicly
 - Display the work publicly

Right transfer

- ◉ The copyright owner also has the right to authorize other people to do any of the rights mentioned above.
- ◉ The copyright owner has the option and ability to transfer his or her exclusive rights -- or any subdivision of those rights -- to others as well.
- ◉ If an author or artist creates a work for a company or in the course of his or her employment, the creator is usually not the copyright owner. This situation is known as a **work for hire** and it gives copyright ownership to the employer or person who commissioned the work

Copyright law of India

- Prior to 21 January 1958, The Indian Copyright Act, 1914, was applicable in India and still applicable for works created prior to 21 January 1958, when the new Act came into force
 - (the Copyright Act of 1911 passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom as modified in its application to India by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914)
- The ***Copyright Act 1957*** governs the subject of copyright law in India. The Act is applicable from 21 January 1958.
- The Copyright Act 1957 was the first post-independence copyright legislation in India and the law has been amended six times since 1957.
- The most recent amendment was in the year 2012, through the Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012.

International Copyright Order, 1991 (as amended in 1999 and 2000)

- Copyrights of works of the countries mentioned in the International Copyright Order are protected in India, as if such works are Indian works. The term of copyright in a work shall not exceed that which is enjoyed by it in its country of origin.
 - For further information on 1957 & 1991 visit the links below:
<http://www.ircc.iitb.ac.in/webnew/Indian%20Copyright%20Act%201957.html>
<http://www.advocatekhoj.com/library/bareacts/copyright/index.php?Title=Copyright%20Act,%201957>
http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=128101

Duration of copyright protection under the Copyright Act 1957

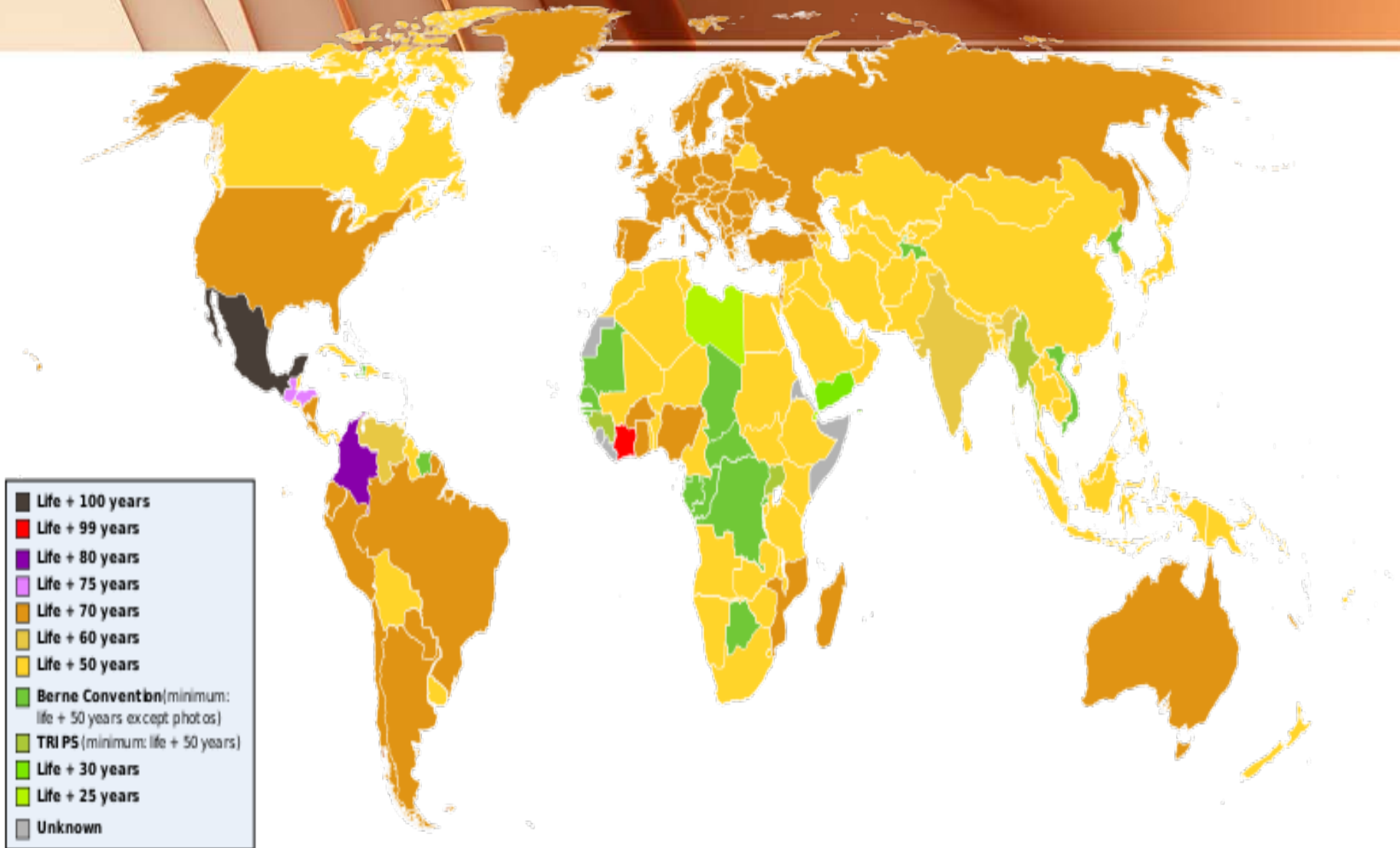
- Literary
- dramatic,
- musical and
- artistic works

lifetime of the author + sixty years^[12] from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.

- Anonymous and pseudonymous works
- Posthumous work
- Cinematograph films
- Sound records
- Government work
- Public undertakings
- International Agencies
- photographs

until sixty years^[12] from the beginning of the calendar years next following the year in which the work is first published^[13]

World copyright terms



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries%27_copyright_lengths

- Not every use of a copyrighted work is considered infringement. ***Fair Use*** is an exception that permits limited use of copyrighted material without acquiring permission from the rights holder. Typically, fair use includes categories such as ***criticism/parody, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research.***

Measuring Fair Use: The Four Factors

- When determining whether fair use exists, courts look to whether the use is transformative by examining four factors:
 - *The purpose* and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
 - *The nature* of the copyrighted work;
 - *The amount* and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
 - *The effect* of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work

Right to quote

- ***Right to quote*** or ***right of quotation*** or ***quotation right*** is one of the **copyright exceptions** provided by the Berne Convention, article 10:
 - "It shall be permissible to make quotations ... provided that their making is compatible with fair practice, and their extent does not exceed that justified by the purpose". With different language, it was already present in the 1908 revision of the treaty.

(The **Berne Convention** for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, usually known as the Berne Convention, is an international agreement governing copyright, which was first accepted in Berne, Switzerland, in 1886.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berne_Convention)

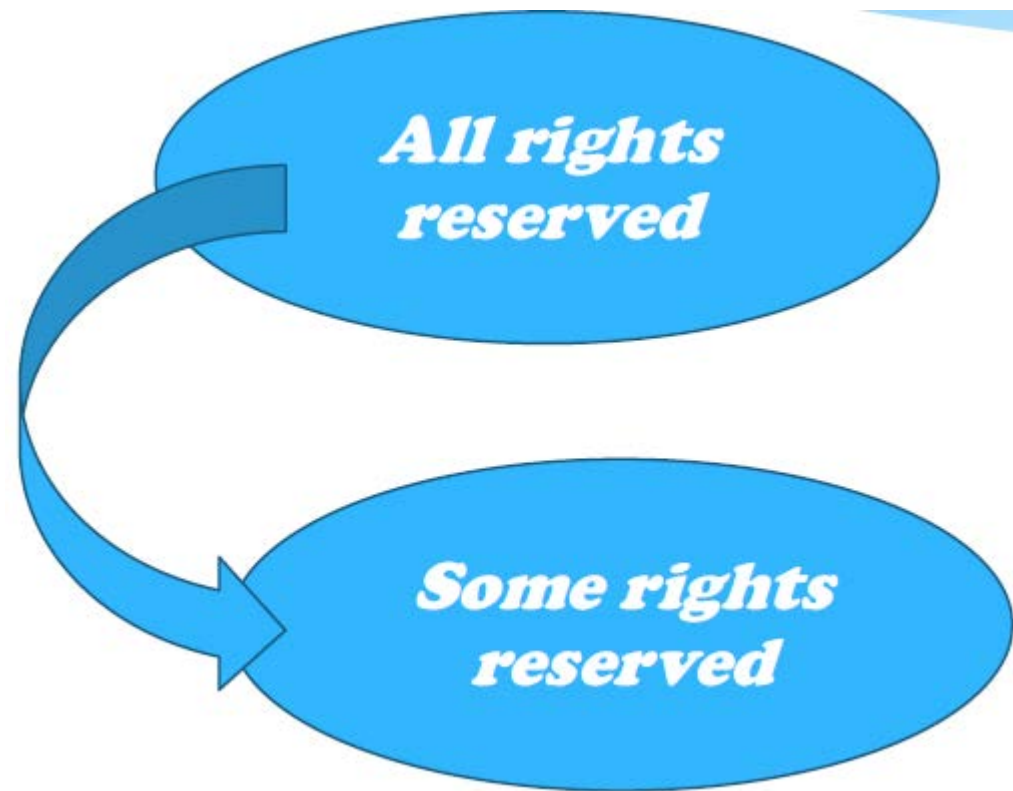
~ Wikipedia

Public domain

- The ***public domain*** consists of all the creative works to which ***no exclusive intellectual property rights apply***.
- Those rights may have expired, been forfeited, expressly waived, or may be inapplicable.
- For example, the works of *Shakespeare* and *Beethoven*, and most early silent films are in the public domain either by virtue of their having been created before copyright existed, or by their copyright term having expired.



- **Creative Commons (CC) is an internationally active non-profit organization that provides free licenses for creators to use when making their work available to the public.**
- **These licenses help the creator to give permission for others to use the work in advance under certain conditions.**



Public copyright licenses

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- Anti-copyright notice

C

- Creative Commons license

G

- Game System License

O

- Open Content License
- Open Directory License
- Open Game License

P

- Public copyright license
- Public information licence

S

- Share-alike
- Simputer General Public License

V

- Viral license

W

- WTFPL

CC Terms & Licences

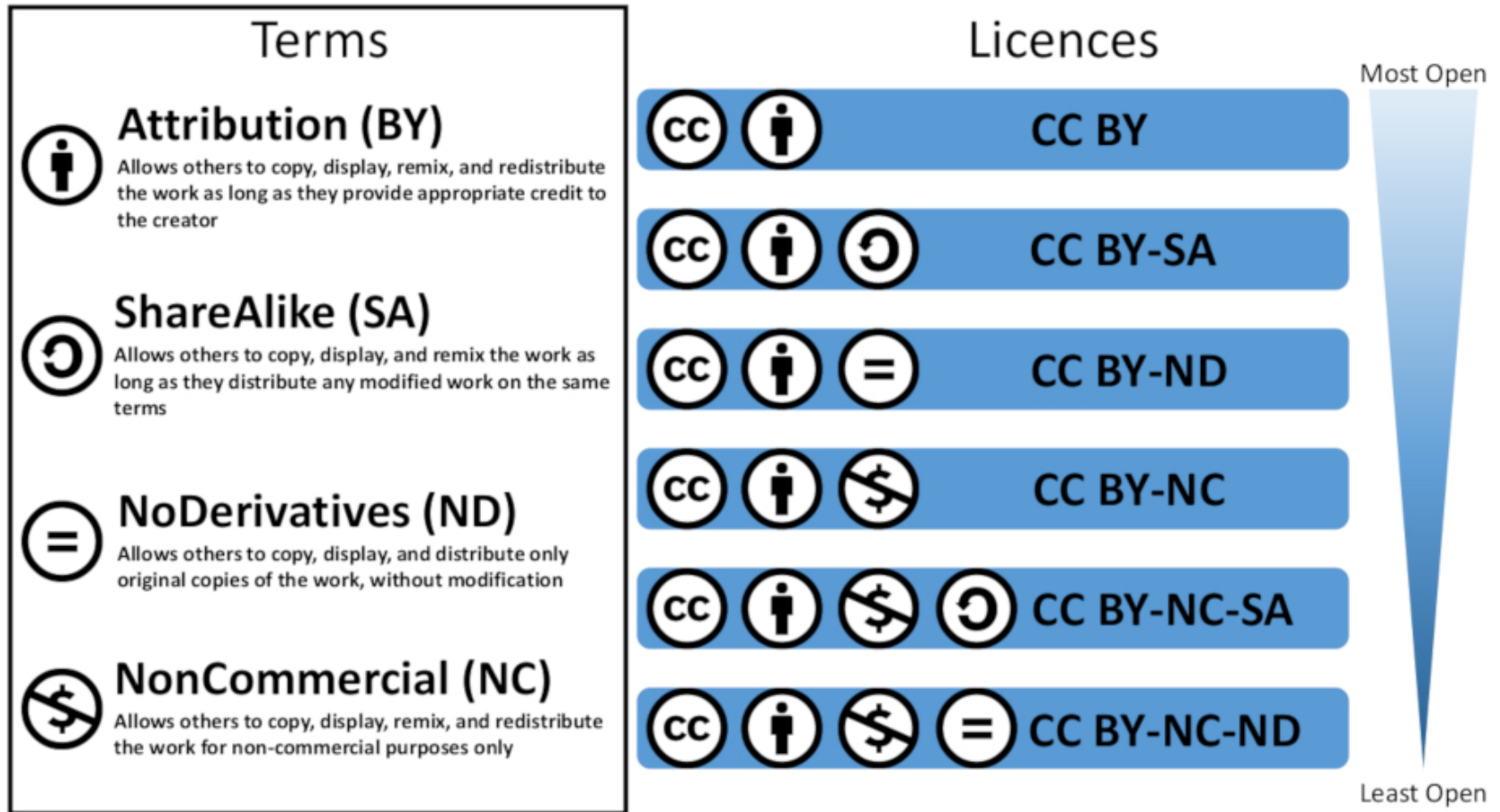


















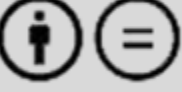

























Image credit: C. T. Tibbs, University of Exeter CC BY-SA 4.0

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Academic Integrity and Ethical issues in Research

- **Honesty**
- **Objectivity**
- **Integrity**
- **Carefulness**
- **Openness**
- **Respect for Intellectual Property**
- **Confidentiality**
- **Responsible Publication**
- **Responsible Mentoring**
- **Respect for colleagues**
- **Social Responsibility**
- **Competence**
- **Reference Management Tools**
- **Legality**
- **Animal Care**
- **Human Subjects Protection**

Copyright vs Plagiarism

- Copyright is about protecting rights of creator of information
- **Plagiarism** is using someone else's work or ideas without giving proper credit
- Plagiarism is a violation of academic norms
- Plagiarism is an offence against the author, while copyright violation is an offence against the copyright holder.
- Copyright is applicable to licensed contents only, while plagiarism is applicable to both licensed and unlicensed contents
- <https://researchguides.uic.edu/c.php?g=252209&p=1682805>

Plagiarism in Research

Plagiarism is specifically defined as a form of research misconduct

“Misconduct means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or any other practice that seriously deviates from practices commonly accepted in the discipline or in the academic and research communities generally in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research and creative activities.”

What is Plagiarism?

- The word **plagiarize** actually comes from the Latin **plagiare**—to kidnap (*Oxford English Dictionary*).
- **Plagiarism** is the act of stealing someone else's work and attempting to "pass it off" as your own. This can apply to anything, from term papers to photographs to songs, even ideas!
 - Submit a paper / Dissertation Thesis to be graded or reviewed that you have not written on your own.
 - Copy answers or text from another classmate and submit it as your own.
 - Quote or paraphrase from another paper without crediting the original author.
 - Cite data without crediting the original source.
 - Propose another author's idea as if it were your own.
 - Fabricating references or using incorrect references.
 - Submitting someone else's presentation, program, spreadsheet, or other file with only minor alterations;
 - buying or selling term papers / assignments/ Dissertations / Thesis;



Intentional Plagiarism: Falsification, Fabrication

- Fabrication is the intentional act of making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting/suppressing data or results without scientific or statistical justification, such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record. This would include the "misrepresentation of uncertainty" during statistical analysis of the data.
- Fake peer reviews

Unintentional or accidental Plagiarism

- **Failing to document or “cite” properly.** unfamiliar with International styles of documentation
- **Quoting excessively**
- **Failing to use your own “voice” to present information or ideas**
- May not know how to integrate ideas of others and document properly
- May not know how to take notes properly, or done sloppily
- taking the ideas of other writers and mixing them together.
- **Using minimal or careless paraphrasing**

Self-plagiarism

- Copying material you have previously produced and passing it off as a new production.
- Writers often maintain that because they are the authors, they can reuse their work as they please; it couldn't be defined as "plagiarism" since they are not taking any words or ideas from someone else. However, while the debate on whether self-plagiarism is possible continues, the ethics of self-plagiarism is significant, especially because self-plagiarism can infringe upon a publisher's copyright.

Plagiarism detection Tools

- [Council of Writing Program Administrators](#)
- [Harvard College Writing Program's Guide to Using Sources](#)
- [iThenticate](#)
- [Plagiarism.org](#)
- [PlagTracker.com](#)
- [Turnitin.](#)
- [WriteCheck](#)
- Grammarly

(PROMOTION OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PREVENTION OF PLAGIARISM IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS) REGULATIONS, 2018

- **Introductions**
- **Awareness and training**
- **Curbing Plagiarism**
- **Detection**
- **Academic Integrity Panel**
 - -Departmental
 - Institutional
- **Penalties**
- **Similarities upto 10%
- excluded**
- **Level 1: Similarities
above 10% to 40%**
- **Level 2: Similarities
above 40% to 60%**
- **Level 3: Similarities
above 60%**

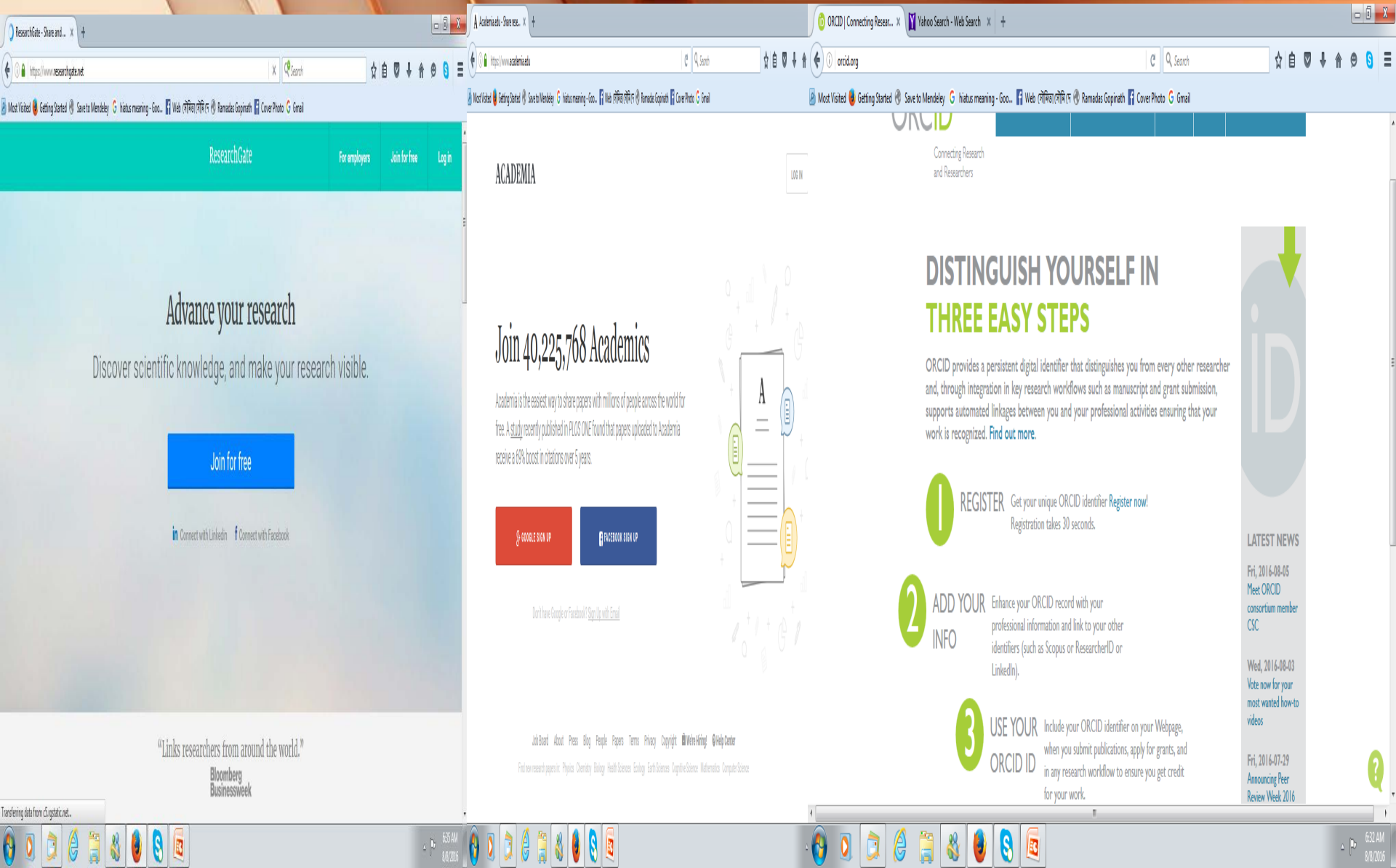
How to Avoid Plagiarism?

- simply be honest;
- **Understand what is plagiarism is? How to detect and avoid it**
- Read very carefully guidelines for writing thesis / dissertations / research papers/research and results reporting
- Must familiarize yourself with the subject
- Must know resources at your disposal
- Acknowledge the author of the original work you've used.
- How to cite a source
- **Understand what *doesn't* need to be cited**
- **Put your research under Open Access-for more visibility**

Must do things before start of research work

- Attend research methodology workshop, English remedial course, training in reference management tools, Library orientation programme etc. author workshops and course on technical writing skills etc
- How to read, understand, analysis and take notes from a a article
ieeecss.org/CSM/library/1999/feb1999/03-studentguidetoresearch.pdf (Dennis S Bernstein's 51 tips-Students Guide to research)
- Get account to check plagiarism, use of reference management tools, research forums, online discussion groups,

Forums to share Research



Advance your research

Discover scientific knowledge, and make your research visible.

Join for free

Connect with LinkedIn Connect with Facebook

"Links researchers from around the world."

Bloomberg Businessweek

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1 REGISTER Get your unique ORCID identifier. Register now! Registration takes 30 seconds.

2 ADD YOUR INFO Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearchID or LinkedIn).

3 USE YOUR ORCID ID Include your ORCID identifier on your Website, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

LATEST NEWS

Fri, 2016-08-05
Meet ORCID consortium member CSC

Wed, 2016-08-03
Vote now for your most wanted how-to videos

Fri, 2016-07-29
Announcing Peer Review Week 2016



6:52 AM
8/8/2016

What is Referencing ?

- **What is citation**
- **How do I cite sources**
- **Doesn't citing sources make my work seem less original**
- **When do I need to cite**
- **What's a Bibliography?**
- **what's an Annotated Bibliography?**
- **What is difference between References and Bibliography?**
- **What are Endnotes**
- **What are Footnotes?**
- **What's the difference between Footnotes and Endnotes**
- **If I cite sources in the Footnotes (or Endnotes), how's that different from a Bibliography**

Tools for in Reference Management and Academic Writing Skills

- [Citation Machine.](#)
- [CrossRef](#)
- [EasyBib.](#)
- [EndNote](#)
- [Mendeley](#)
- [OWL – Research and Citation Resources](#)
- [Zotero](#)

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Search hundreds of online databases and import your existing PDF collection. Then use EndNote to find full-text articles, update incomplete references and search your entire library, including your PDF annotations.

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With unlimited desktop reference storage and up to 5GB of online storage, EndNote lets you organize and store your research and related notes and files in any way that works for you. Group your references, make PDF annotations and add multiple file attachments to each reference.

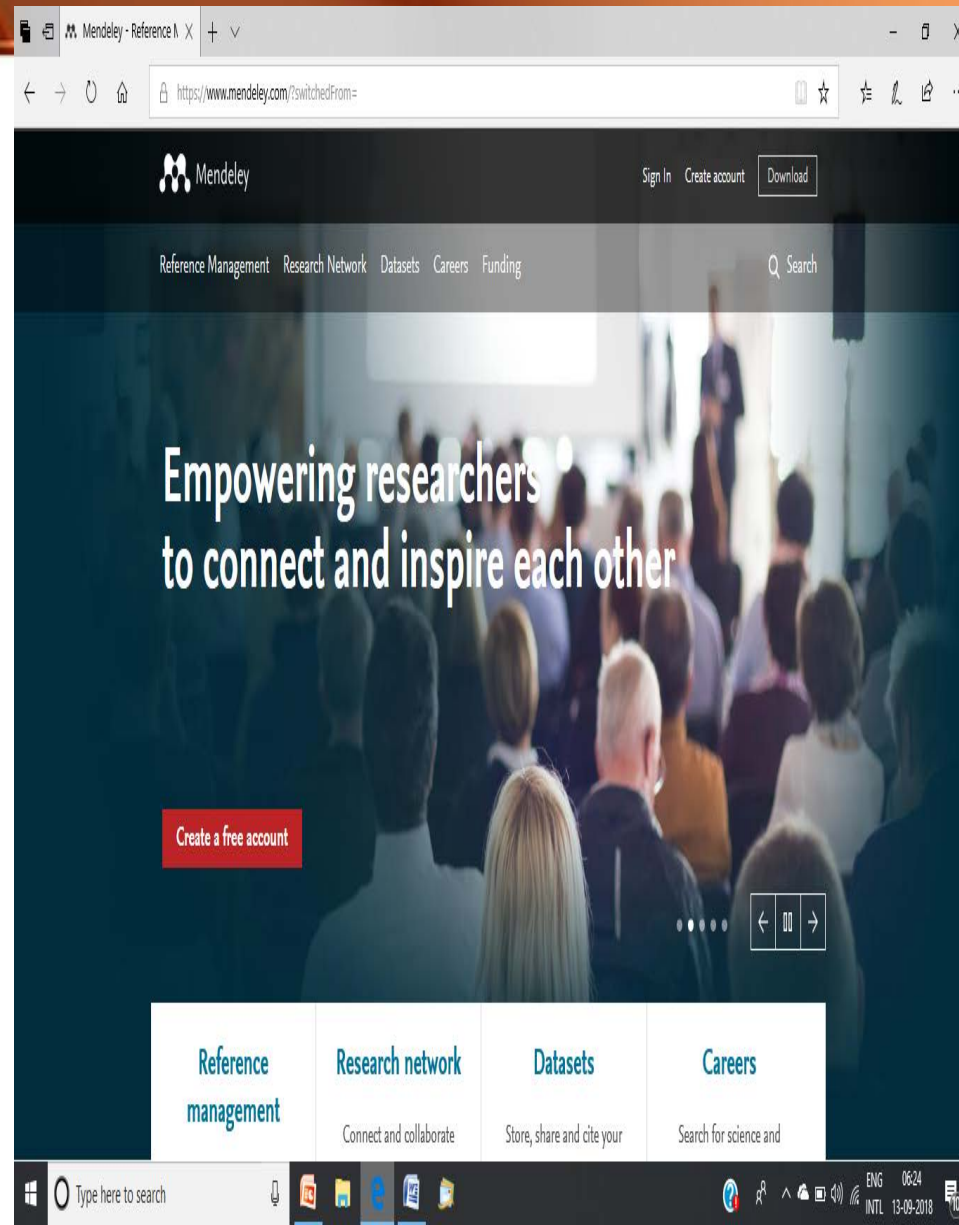
CREATE it >

Use Cite While You Write (CWYW), our patented bibliography creation technology, to create and format your reports, manuscripts and proceedings. Choose from over 5,000 bibliographic styles, and easily create complex bibliographies and custom reference types.

SHARE it >

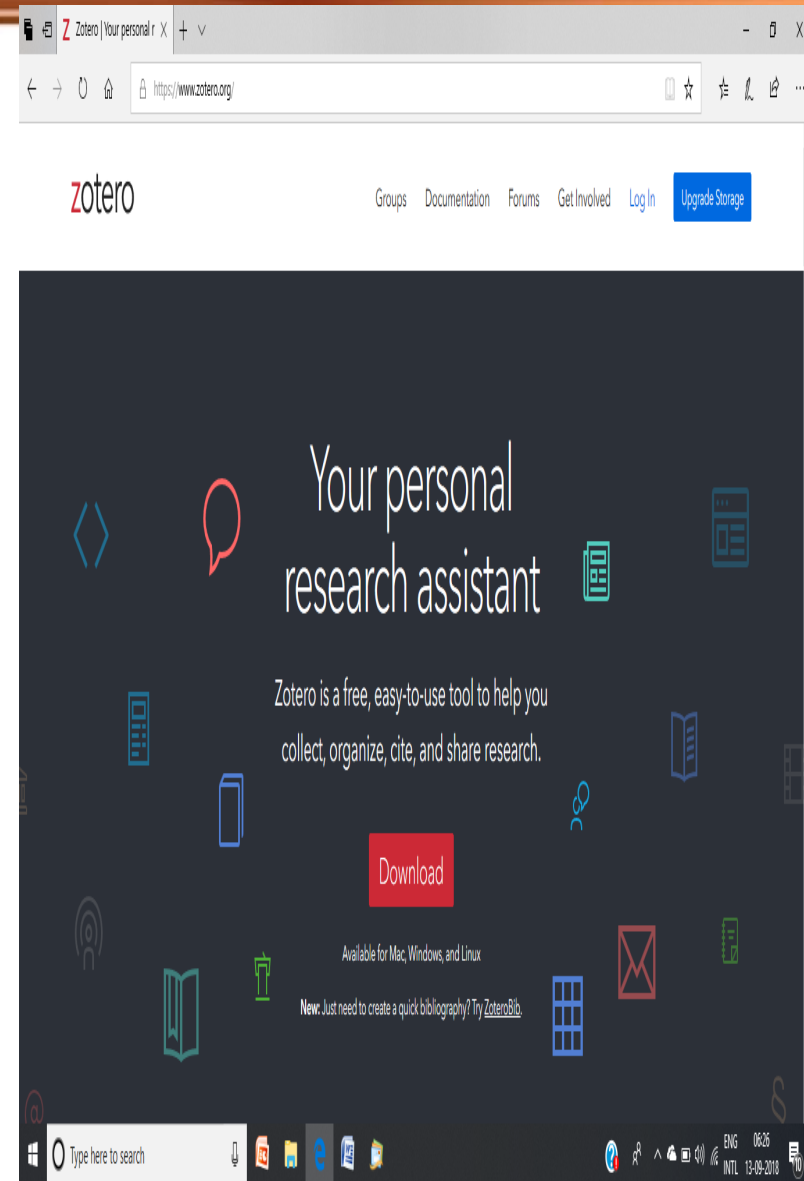
Share your research with colleagues and collaborate online. Give others read/write access to add references to the groups you share or import references into your library from someone else's shared group.

- Mendeleley is a free reference manager
- a combination of a **desktop application** and a **website** [easy Sync]
- to manage, share and discover both content and contacts in research
- download Mendeleley for free
- quick & simple installation
- add all your PDFs (Articles, Book Chapters, etc.)
- organize, cite and collaborate...
- works on Windows, Mac & Linux
- free and fully compatible with Windows Word 2003 – 2010, Mac Word 2008 – 2011, LibreOffice and BibTex



Zotero

- ❑ Free (open source), easy-to-use bibliographic reference manager
- ❑ Helps researchers collect, organize, cite, and share your research sources
- ❑ Can be downloaded from address below
- ❑ Uses various web browsers but is written for Mozilla Firefox.
- ❑ Also able to download from the link
- ❑ www.zotero.org/



Common Structure - Rephrased

- **Introducing Work**
- **Referring to Literature**
- **Describing Methods**
- **Reporting Results**
- **Discussing Findings**
- **Writing Conclusions**

Introducing Work

- Define the topic or key terms
- Establish the context
 - background and/or importance of the topic
- Indicate an issue, problem, or controversy in the field of study
- State the purpose of the essay or piece of writing
- Provide an overview of the coverage and/or structure of the writing

Introducing Dissertation

- Establish the context
 - background
 - importance of the topic
- Give a brief synopsis of the relevant literature
- Highlight the inadequacy of previous research
- Indicate a problem, controversy or a knowledge gap in the field of study
- Establish the desirability of the research
- List the research questions or hypotheses
- Provide a synopsis of the research method(s)
- Explain the significance or value of the study
- Define certain key terms
- Provide an overview of the dissertation structure
- Explain reasons for the writer's personal interest in the topic

Introducing Work - rephrased

- **Establish the territory** (establishing importance of the topic, reviewing previous work)
- **Identify a niche** (indicating a gap in knowledge)
- **Occupy the niche** (listing purpose of new research, listing questions, stating value, indicating structure of writing)

Referring to Literature

- **What is being studied?**
 - (Conceptual Framework)
- **What is already known?**
- **What work has been done before?**
- **What ideas and models have already been developed?**
- **What is not done? – Research Gaps**

Describing Methods

research setting

population - sample - sampling methods

data collection: methods and instruments

methods for data analysis

The Process of...

Reporting Results

- When reporting **qualitative** results:
 - the researcher will highlight and comment on the themes that emerge from the analysis
 - These comments will often be illustrated with excerpts from the raw data
- In **text based studies**:
 - this may comprise quotations from the primary sources
- In **quantitative** studies:
 - the results section is likely to consist of tables and figures, and
 - writers comment on the significant data shown in these
 - This often takes the form of the location or summary statement, which identifies the table or figure and indicates its content, and a highlighting statement or statements, which point out and describe the relevant or significant data.
- All figures and tables should be numbered and given a title.

Discussing Findings

- Consider both sides of an issue or question before reaching a conclusion
- Consider the results of research and the implications of these
- Try to achieve:
 - a 'statement of result' or
 - an important 'finding'

Writing Conclusions

- Looking back
- Key findings
 - A final comment or judgment
- The significance of the findings
- Recommendations for future work
- Making suggestions for improvement and speculating on future directions

Building Blocks - Introduction

- Introducing the topic
- General reference to previous research or scholarship
- Establishing the importance of the topic
 - for the discipline
 - for the world or society
- Highlighting an important problem
- Synopsis of literature
- Highlighting a controversy in the field of study
- Highlighting paucity of research
- Highlighting inadequacies or weaknesses of previous studies
- Highlighting a knowledge gap in the field of study

Contd/.

Building Blocks - Introduction

- Indicating the focus, aim, argument
- Stating the purpose of research
- Research objectives or questions or hypotheses
- Synopsis of the research design, method, source(s) of data
- Indicating significance or value
- Indicating limitations
- Outlining the structure
- Explaining Keywords

Building Blocks – L. Review

- **Conceptual/Theoretical Framework**
- **Research topic is prominent**
- **General descriptions of the relevant literature**
- **Previous research:**
 - history of research on the topic
 - approaches taken
- **Reference to current state of knowledge**
- **Reference to previous research:**
 - important studies
 - Similar studies
- **Summarizing the studies reviewed**

Building Blocks – Methodology

- Describe Research Settings
- Research approach – research methods
 - Giving reasons
 - why a particular method was adopted
 - why a particular method was rejected
- Research design
 - Population – Sample – Sampling methods
 - criteria for selection or inclusion
 - characteristics of the sample
 - Data collection methods and instruments
 - Data Analysis methods
- Describe the process of data collection
- Indicating problems or limitations

Building Blocks – Results

- Reference to aim, research questions
- Reference to methods
- Refer to data in a table or chart
- Highlight significant data in a table or chart
 - Positive and negative results
 - Your reaction
- Highlight significant, interesting or surprising results
- **Transition statements**

Building Blocks – Findings

- Background information: reference to literature or to research aim/question
- Statements of result
- Unexpected outcome
- Reference to previous research:
 - support
 - Contradict
- Explanations for results
- Cautious interpretation
- Suggest general hypotheses
- Note implications
- Suggestions for future work
- **Transition statements** (however, moreover, furthermore)

Building Blocks – Conclusions

- **Restatement of aims, methods**
- **Summarize research findings**
- **Suggest implications for the field of knowledge**
- **Significance of the findings or contribution of the study**
- **Comment on the limitations**
- **Comment on the strengths of the current study**
- **Implications and/or recommendations for practice or policy**
- **Recommendations for further research work**

Building Blocks - Abstract

- Purpose
- Design/Methodology/Approach
- Findings
- Implications
- Limitations
- Originality
- Value/Significance

Opening sentences...

- Investigating X is a continuing concern within ...
- X has been an important concept in the study of the ...
- In recent years, researchers have shown an increased interest in ...
- There is a growing body of literature that ...
- A considerable amount of literature has been published on ...
- Recent evidence suggests that ...
- However, no previous study has investigated ...
- What is not yet clear is ...
- There is an urgent need to address ...
- In this paper, I argue that ...
- This dissertation aims to unravel ...
- This thesis intends to determine ...
- This research seeks to address the following questions:
- This study was exploratory and interpretative in nature.
- The study offers some important insights into ...
- This study makes an original contribution to ...

- **Writing sequence**
 - Objective or questions
 - Methodology
 - Results
 - Findings / Discussions
 - Conclusions
 - Introduction
 - Abstract
- Use **small paragraphs**
- Use **transitive statements**
- **Don't expect PERFECTION!**
 - **Communicate ASAP**

What is Predatory Journal?

“A predatory journal is a publication that actively asks researchers for manuscripts. They have no peer review system and no true editorial board and are often found to publish mediocre or even worthless papers. They also ask for huge publication charges.”

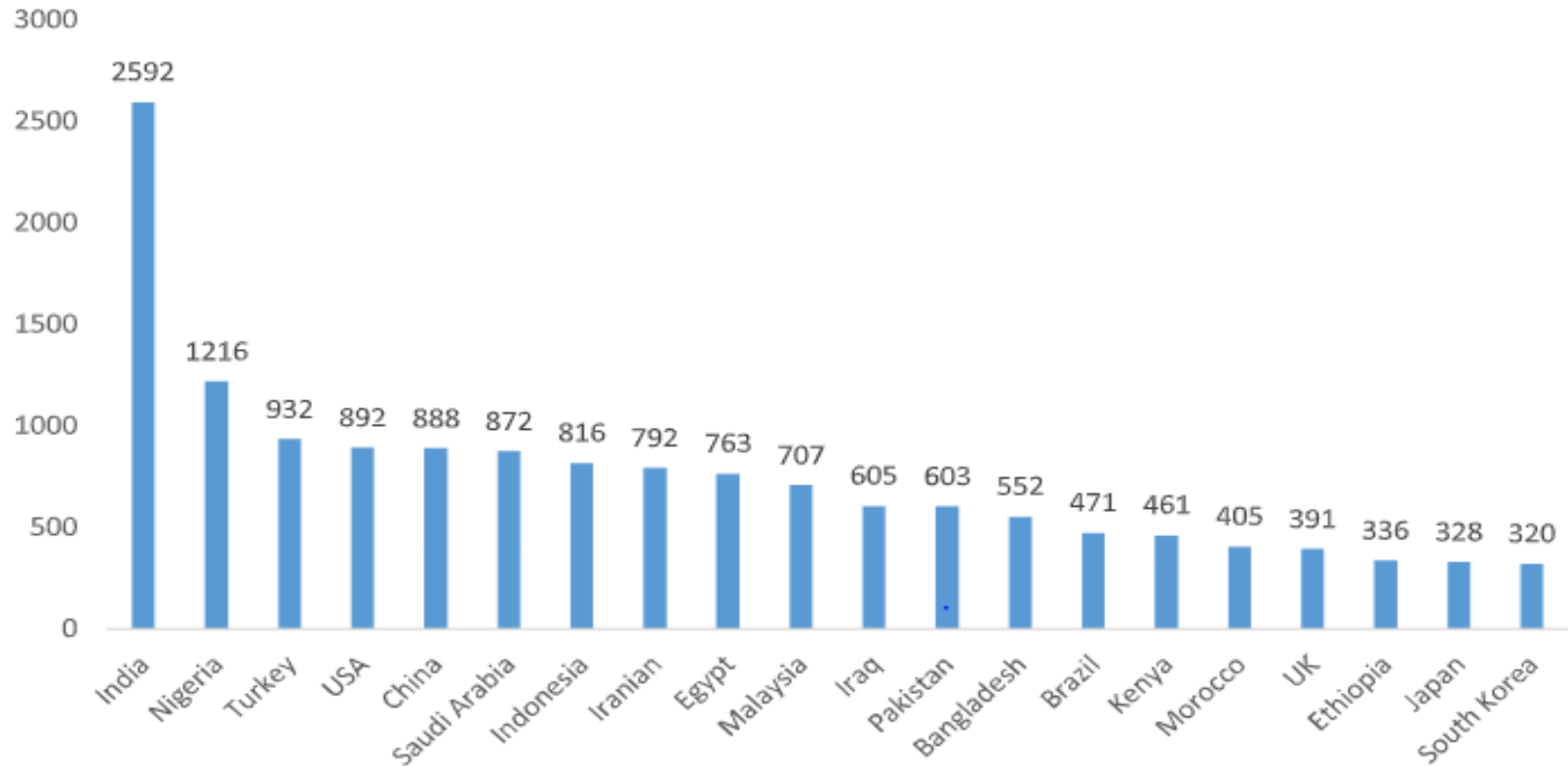
~ The Hindu (28th November, 2017)

How common are predatory journals?

- As of 2015, there were an estimated 996 predatory publishers (including 447 publishers of standalone journals) that published over 11,800 journals.
- Of those, roughly 8,000 journal titles were active and published a total of approximately 420,000 articles.

~ <http://mdanderson.libanswers.com/faq/206446>

Countries with the highest number of publications in predatory/fake journals (PFJs)



[~ https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.10.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.10.008)

Publishing models for scholarly journals

- Traditional (subscription) model
- Gold open access = free to reader, author pays a fee
- Platinum open-access = free to author, free to reader
- Delayed open access = subscription model but OA after some time

Predatory publishers and journals

- Predatory publishers (journals) are those that **exploit the gold open-access** model for their own profit
- They take advantage of, **exploit**, and pander to **scholarly authors**
- They **pretend** to be legitimate, copying established and respected journals' websites and practices
- Many do a poor or **fake peer review**

How are predatory journals different than Open Access journals?

- **Open Access journals** may solicit authors to publish for a fee, but maintain high standards for peer review and editing. The goal of Open Access publishing is to disseminate research to a larger audience by removing pay walls. Open Access journals can have **Impact Factors** and can **create a citation** advantage for authors.

How do I check to see if my journal is reputable?

- Is the journal open access? If so, it is listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals?
- Is the journal indexed in Medline?
- Has the journal been identified by others as predatory? Is it listed on the **Cabell's blacklist**?
- Does the journal have an Impact Factor or do they list one on their website?
- Finally, ask a librarian!

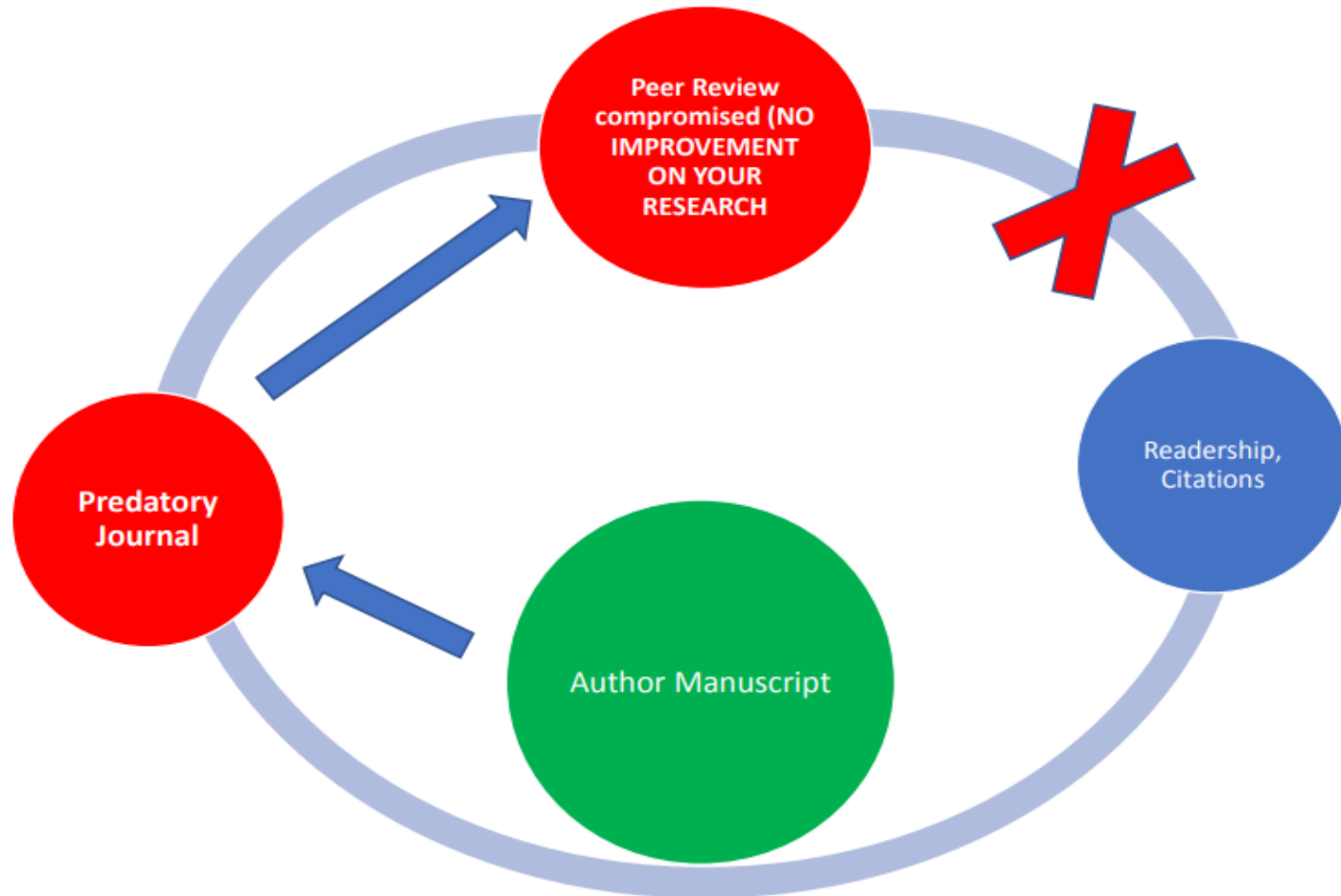
Why researchers publish in predatory journals?

- The academic "publish or perish" scenario.
- In research environments, there is usually more value for quantity over quality.
- Hiring and promotion of academics is based largely on their number of publications.
- Predatory journals has helped many pseudo-researchers to prosper.

What's the harm?

- **Your work may be subject to sub-par peer-review**
 - The peer-review system isn't perfect but there is general consensus that papers that undergo peer-review are better for it.
- **Your work could disappear**
 - One of the advantages of publishing with a responsible publisher is that they make commitments to preserve your work.
- **Your work will be hard to find**
 - Some predatory publishers advertise that they are included in well-known databases like Web of Science or Scopus when they are not.
- **Embarrassment**
 - Finding out you've been the victim of a scam is never fun.

Damage caused in the scholarly journal publishing value chain



How to Identify Predatory/Fake Journals?

- No single individual is identified as specific journal's editor
- No formal editorial/review board or the same editorial board for more than one journal
- The editor and/or review board members do not have academic expertise in the journal's field
- Provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees
- No proper indexing
- The name of a journal is unrelated with the journal's mission
- The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin
- Use boastful language claiming to be a 'leading publisher' even though the publisher may only be a start-up or a novice organization

How to Identify Predatory/Fake Journals?

- The publisher has poorly maintained websites, including dead links
- Prominent misspellings and grammatical errors on the website
- The publisher makes unauthorized use of licensed images on their website
- Re-publish papers already published in other venues/outlets without providing appropriate credits
- Provide minimal or no copyediting or proofreading of submissions
- Publish papers that are not academic at all
- Have a 'contact us' page that only includes a web form or an email address, and the publisher hides or does not reveal its location
- The publisher publishes journals that are excessively broad or combine two or more fields not normally treated together

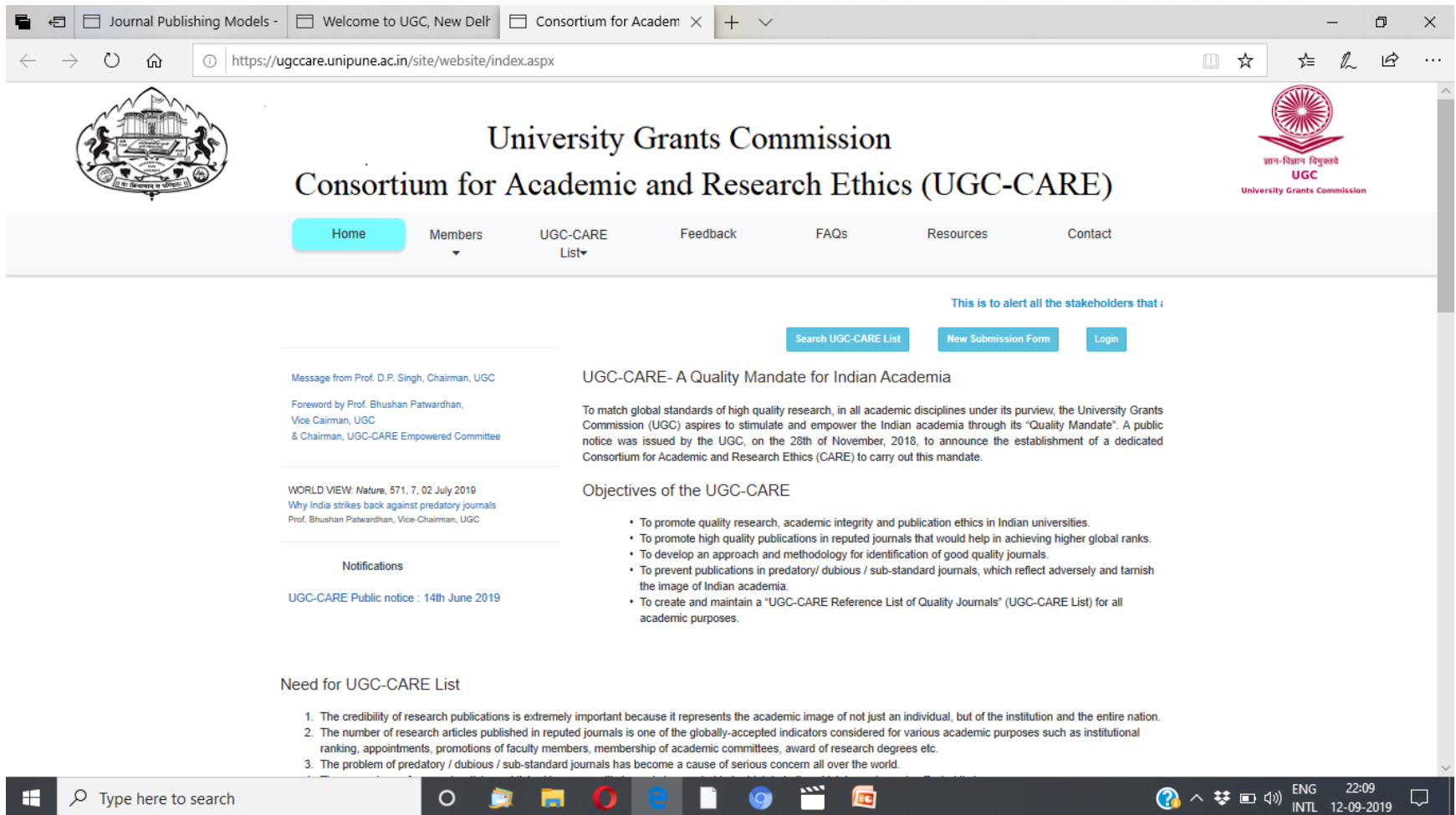
Checklist before you submit your work to a journal...

- 1. Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- 2. Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
- 3. Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- 4. Are articles indexed in services that you use?
- 5. Is it clear what fees will be charged?
- 6. Do you recognise the editorial board?
- 7. Is the publisher a member of a recognised industry initiative (COPE, DOAJ, OASPA)?

Important tools to find out the predatory Journals

- Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers
 - <https://beallslist.weebly.com/>
- Think. Check. Submit.
 - <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>
- Predatoryjournals.com
 - <https://predatoryjournals.com>

Checklist before you submit your work to a journal... UGC-CARE List



The screenshot shows the homepage of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics (UGC-CARE). The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://ugccare.unipune.ac.in/site/website/index.aspx>. The page features the UGC logo on the left and the UGC-CARE logo on the right. The main navigation menu includes: Home, Members, UGC-CARE List, Feedback, FAQs, Resources, and Contact. A central banner reads: "This is to alert all the stakeholders that:" followed by buttons for "Search UGC-CARE List", "New Submission Form", and "Login".

Message from Prof. D.P. Singh, Chairman, UGC

Foreword by Prof. Bhushan Patwardhan, Vice Chairman, UGC & Chairman, UGC-CARE Empowered Committee

WORLD VIEW: Nature, 571, 7, 02 July 2019
Why India strikes back against predatory journals
Prof. Bhushan Patwardhan, Vice-Chairman, UGC

Notifications

UGC-CARE Public notice : 14th June 2019

Need for UGC-CARE List

1. The credibility of research publications is extremely important because it represents the academic image of not just an individual, but of the institution and the entire nation.
2. The number of research articles published in reputed journals is one of the globally-accepted indicators considered for various academic purposes such as institutional ranking, appointments, promotions of faculty members, membership of academic committees, award of research degrees etc.
3. The problem of predatory / dubious / sub-standard journals has become a cause of serious concern all over the world.

UGC-CARE- A Quality Mandate for Indian Academia

To match global standards of high quality research, in all academic disciplines under its purview, the University Grants Commission (UGC) aspires to stimulate and empower the Indian academia through its "Quality Mandate". A public notice was issued by the UGC, on the 28th of November, 2018, to announce the establishment of a dedicated Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics (CARE) to carry out this mandate.

Objectives of the UGC-CARE

- To promote quality research, academic integrity and publication ethics in Indian universities.
- To promote high quality publications in reputed journals that would help in achieving higher global ranks.
- To develop an approach and methodology for identification of good quality journals.
- To prevent publications in predatory/ dubious / sub-standard journals, which reflect adversely and tarnish the image of Indian academia.
- To create and maintain a "UGC-CARE Reference List of Quality Journals" (UGC-CARE List) for all academic purposes.

Thank You

Dr. Ramesh C. Gaur

Ph.D. Fulbright Scholar (Virginia Tech, USA)

Dean , IGNCA &

Director (Lib, & Inf.) & Head, Kalanidhi Division

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