

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

1 . Define Research Ethics.

ANSWER - Research Ethics is defined here to be the ethics of the planning, conduct, and reporting of research. It is clear that research ethics should include:

- Protections of human and animal subjects

However, not all researchers use human or animal subjects, nor are the ethical dimensions of research confined solely to protections for research subjects. Other ethical challenges are rooted in many dimensions of research, including the:

- Collection, use, and interpretation of research data
- Methods for reporting and reviewing research plans or findings
- Relationships among researchers with one another
- Relationships between researchers and those that will be affected by their research
- Means for responding to misunderstandings, disputes, or misconduct
- Options for promoting ethical conduct in research

The domain of research ethics is intended to include nothing less than the fostering of research that protects the interests of the public, the subjects of research, and the researchers themselves.

2 . What is metaphysic ?

Answers - Metaphysics is the study of reality and existence. It studies what we are and what our purpose is. Aristotle formally explored fundamental questions of metaphysics with topics about being, first causes, and change.

3 . State the meaning of falsification in research?

Answers - Falsification is the changing or omission of research results (data) to support claims, hypotheses, other data, etc. Falsification can include the manipulation of research instrumentation, materials, or processes. Manipulation of images or representations in a manner that distorts the data or "reads too much between the lines" can also be considered falsification.

4 .Define plagiarism in publication?

Answers :- Plagiarism means using someone else's work without giving them proper credit. In academic writing, plagiarizing involves using words, ideas, or information from a source without citing it correctly. In practice, this can mean a few different things.

Examples of plagiarism	Why is it wrong?
Copying parts of a text word for word, without quotation marks	It makes it seem like these are your own words.
Paraphrasing a text by changing a few words or altering the sentence structure, without citing the source	It makes it seem like you came up with the idea, when in fact you just rephrased someone else's idea.
Giving incorrect information about a source	If readers can't find the cited source, they can't check the information themselves.
Quoting so much from a source that it makes up the majority of your text	Even with proper citations, you're not making an original contribution if you rely so much on someone else's words.
Reusing work you've submitted for a previous assignment, without citing yourself	Even though it's your own work, the reader should be informed that it's not completely new but comes from previous research.
Submitting a text written entirely by someone else (e.g., a paper you bought from a ghostwriter)	Not doing the work yourself is academically dishonest, undermines your learning, and is unfair to other students.

5 . State the meaning of conflict of interest in research publication?

Answer A conflict of interest is anything that interferes with, or could reasonably be perceived as interfering with, the full and objective presentation, commissioning, peer review, editorial decision-making, or publication of research or non-research articles submitted to AIP Publishing Journals.

6 . What does self citation mean?

Answer - When it comes to a researcher's own work, attribution is necessary to avoid self-plagiarism or duplicate plagiarism. Such attribution is called self-citation. Self-citation is an act of academic integrity when expanding on previous research or referring to previously published work. There are legitimate reasons to self-cite; work is largely, especially in scientific research, cumulative and it's important to attribute prior foundational work.

But when the calculation of impact factor becomes a primary driving factor, self-citation may venture into the murky territory of self-promotion. This behavior has become a burgeoning concern within the research community.

For many researchers and research journals, a critical indicator for academic reputation is impact factor, a score based on the number of citations an article garners.

7 . What is JANE in Research ?

Answer - The Journal/Author Name Estimator (JANE) is a **free online bibliographic journal selection tool**. Journal selection tools, also known as journal matching or journal comparison tools, are popular resources that help authors determine the most appropriate in scope journal to publish their manuscripts

8 . What is a SNIP value ?

Answers _ Source-normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) is a field normalised assessment of journal impact. **SNIP** scores are the ratio of a source's average citation count and 'citation potential'. Citation potential is measured as the number of citations that a journal would be expected to receive for its subject field. Essentially, the longer the reference list of a citing publication, the lower the value of a citation originating from that publication. **SNIP** therefore allows for direct comparison between fields of research with different publication and citation practices.

The Scopus database is the source of data used to calculate SNIP scores. **SNIP** is calculated as the number of citations given in the present year to publications in the past three years divided by the total number of publications in the past three years. A journal with a SNIP of 1.0 has the median (not mean) number of citations for journals in that field.

SNIP only considers for peer reviewed articles, conference papers and reviews.

SNIP scores are available from the two databases listed below: CWTS Journal Indicators and Scopus.

9 . What is i10 index?

Answers_ The i10-index is the newest in the line of journal metrics and was introduced by Google Scholar in 2011.

It is a simple and straightforward indexing measure found by tallying a journal's total number of published papers with at least 10 citations.

i10 index also helps in increasing the weightage of any student profile. The main advantage of the i10 index is that it can be calculated very easily. Google scholar provides easy and free access to find out these metrics.

An i-10 index of 25 means that, out of total publications, the researcher has received at least 10 citations for every 25 published articles. The i-10 index differs from researcher to researcher. It mainly depends on the subject area and sub-section of the research area.