**FINAL TRAINING MANUAL**

**Day 1 – Basic Understanding**

**Module:**

**Hi, Welcome to the Team.**

1. Who we are?

We are a company who help PhD and Master’s (occasionally) students in their research work.

1. What type of clients we serve?

We generally help PhD (National and International) and Masters (International) students.

1. What services we offer broadly?

We offer following services:

* Research Consultation
* Topic Suggestions
* Proposal/Synopsis Development
* Writing of the Chapters
* Data Analysis using Software (Management Domain)
* Software Implementation (Technical Domain)
* Research Paper development for Journal Publication
* Editing and Proofreading
* Plagiarism check and removal

We do not help scholars in selecting a University or getting admission in the University.

1. What region we target?

We target scholars who are pursuing PhD and Masters from India, UK, US, Middle East, Malaysia, etc.

1. What all options are available on Websites for client interactions?

Clients can raise queries through:

* Contact us form,
* Place order page,
* request a form,
* Live chat,
* Direct phone call on Contact numbers on websites,
* Email from clients on the email registered on websites,

1. What are the various areas or domains where research can be conducted?

Various research areas where we offer our services are:

Management

* Supply chain Management
* Marketing Management
* Consumer Behaviour
* Human Resource Management
* Corporate Social Responsibility

Law

* Intellectual Property
* International Trade
* Contracts Act
* Corporate governance
* Criminal Law

Computer Science & Engineering

* Cloud Computing
* Data Mining
* Big Data
* Information communication technology
* Image processing
* IoT

Chemistry

* Molecular Chemistry
* Organic Chemistry
* Inorganic Chemistry
* Cluster Chemistry
* Synthetic Chemistry

Geography

* Water Conservation
* Climate Change
* Carbon footprint
* Alternative Fuels
* Natural resource conservation

English Literature

* Gender role
* Feminism
* Comparative study of two novels
* Politics
* Religion

Psychology

* Cognition
* Personality Disorder
* Criminal psychology
* Eating Disorder
* Human Development

Philosophy

* Logic
* Linguistics
* Metaphysics
* Buddhism
* Freedom

Medical Science & Healthcare

* Diabetes research
* Ageing
* Paediatrics research
* Gynaecology
* Community health

1. What is the general process of PhD?

The process of PhD is as below:

Step 1: Registration in PhD –

You need to finalize the University and the research domain in which you wish to pursue PhD. For some universities, topic and proposal is also required to take admission.

Step 2: Post Registration –

You need to complete a course work of 1 year. After completion, you need to finalize the topic of the research, base paper of the research, problem statement and the proposal/synopsis. This process takes 6 months to 1 year.

Stage 3: Research Work-

Once the topic and proposal gets finalized, actual research work starts which includes development of Literature Review, research design, Questionnaire design or Implementation Design. 1 or 2 progress reports is also submitted in this stage. This process takes 12 months to 18 months.

Stage 4: Final Thesis and Journal Paper Publications-

In this stage, we will assimilate the research results, develops a thesis or empirical/technical paper and do editing/corrections, if any. This process takes 12 months to 18 months.

1. In which currencies, do we accept the payments?

We accept payment in following currencies:

* INR
* USD (US Dollar)
* MYR (Malaysian Ringgit)
* GBP (Great Britain Pound)
* ZAR (South African Rand)
* Euro

In case, client is willing to pay in any other currency, which is not listed, then we will first convert the currency in the mentioned ones and then accept the payments.

1. What is the approximate price for our services?

The approximate price varies from service to service.

* Topic consultation package approximately ranges from Rs. 15,000 – Rs, 35,000.
* Thesis writing in ~100 pages/~25000 words ranges from Rs. 75,000 – 100,000.
* Data Analysis using SPSS varies from Rs. 20,000 – Rs. 30,000.
* Software implementation ranges from Rs. 60,000 – Rs. 100,000.

18% GST is applicable on all the services which is mandatory.

1. What is the approximate word count covered in 1 page?

Word count refers to the number of words written in a page. We write approximately ~250 words in 1 page.

1. What are the basic formatting styles?

There are various formatting styles:

APA, Sixth Edition – Commonly used

Chen, J., & Dallas, J. (2015). How to Write Bibliography. Adventure Works Monthly, III(10), 32-40.

Chicago, Sixteenth edition

Chen, Jacky, and James Dallas. 2015. "How to Write Bibliography." Adventure Works Monthly III (10): 32-40.

Harvard, 2008

Chen, J. & Dallas, J., 2015. How to Write Bibliography. Adventure Works Monthly, III(10), pp. 32-40.

IEEE

[1] J. Chen and J. Dallas, "How to Write Bibliography," Adventure Works Monthly, vol. III, no. 10, pp. 32- 40, 2015.

MLA Seventh Edition – Used only in Literature Studies

Chen, Jacky and James Dallas. "How to Write Bibliography." Adventure Works Monthly III.10 (2015): 32-40.

1. What is the difference between PhD from India, UK and US?

* The quality of research is high in UK and USA as compared to India.
* Almost researches is funded in UK and USA whereas it is limited in India.
* Getting research papers published is easy in US as Indian research papers are considered to be plagiarised.
* Getting a good job after your PhD is not too hard. If you wish to return to India, and continue in academia, you should be able to find a job in one of the IITs, NITs or other good colleges
* As there are many successful industries in the US, PhD students who wish to work with an industry where their expertise will be relevant, should find job security
* In India, Research facilities are not up-to-date and still lack technologies that are being used abroad, especially in the US.
* In India, it takes 4-5 years to complete, whereas in UK and US, they have an online platform where the scholars have to submit the work on the mentioned deadlines.

1. What are the UGC norms for PhD?
2. The minimum duration for PhD as per UGC is 3 years.
3. To get admission, firstly candidate need to clear the Entrance test or NET conducted by each university, institution, deemed to be university.
4. It is then followed by an interview.
5. At the time of interview, doctoral candidates are expected to discuss their research interest/area.
6. Only the predetermined number of students may be admitted to PhD programme.
7. After getting admission, there is a course work of 1 year where a candidate has to undertake course work for a minimum period of one semester.
8. Upon completion of course work, scholar shall undertake research work and produce a draft thesis/proposal within a reasonable time.
9. Prior to submission of the thesis, the student has to submit the progress reports.
10. During the PhD duration, scholar has to publish at least 2 research papers in National/International Journals.
11. The minimum plagiarism to be maintained in the work is 10%.

**Quiz:**

1. Please tick the correct answer. Which level of students we help?

* Bachler Students
* Masters Student
* PhD Student
* School Students

2. Tick the service which we do not provide?

* Topic Selection
* Editing and Proofreading
* University Selection
* Thesis writing

3. How do clients contact us? Tick the incorrect answer.

* Direct Phone Calls
* Direct Visit to Office
* Email
* Placing query on Website

4. Which clients we generally target? Tick the correct answer.

* Indian & Middle Eastern
* African
* Egyptian
* Chinese and Japanese

5. Where is Dissertation India located? Tick the correct ones.

* Delhi
* Bangalore
* Chennai
* Hyderabad

6. Where is Chanakya Research located? Tick the correct ones.

* Delhi
* Bangalore
* Chennai
* Hyderabad

7. Where is Five Vidya Located? Tick the correct ones.

* Delhi
* Bangalore
* Chennai
* Hyderabad

8. Place the correct websites under given heads: (Drag and Drop)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National Websites** | **International Websites** |
| Regent Statistics | Chanakya Research |
| PhD Box | Thesis Clinic |
| Thesis India | Five Vidya |
| 360 Dissertations | Elk Consulting |
| Editing Proofreading | Dissertation India |

9. Select the domain in which we do not help?

* Management and Law
* Psychology and Philosophy
* Mathematics and Fine Arts
* Medical and Healthcare

10. Select the Technical domains.

* Chemistry
* Law
* Biology
* Data Mining and Big Data

11. Place the services in the correct order.(Drag and Drop)

* Questionnaire Development
* Topic selection
* Data Analysis
* Proposal Development
* Data Collection

12. Coursework is done during which of the following stages?

* Research work
* Post Registration
* Entrance Stage
* Post Submission of Research

13. Select the incorrect statement.

* Research gap can be actually identified post registration stage even before you actually commence your research work.
* In general, the coursework is of 1 year and is undertaken post registration by a scholar.
* Scholar begins to develop an interest in the domain only once he begins his research work.
* Before starting the research work it is necessary

14. Pilot study is necessary to proceed with a study in the Technical domain.

* True
* False

15. Arrange the process of PhD in the correct order.(Drag and Drop)

* Get an Official guide
* Formulate topic and Develop Proposal
* Finalizing the base paper, Problem and Extension
* Scholar develops an interest in one domain
* Research Gap Development
* Plan for implementation
* Finalize University where one can apply
* Final Topic and Synopsis/Proposal
* One Year Coursework
* Research design
* Development part – Implementation
* Progress reports
* Thesis writing

16. Based on the data analyzed I can construct the questionnaire.

* True
* False

17. What is the minimum plagiarism to be maintain in the writing work as per UGC?

* 10%
* 15%
* 18%
* 20%

18. What is the rate of GST applicable on our services?

* 15%
* 18%
* 25%
* 10%

19. Which type of formatting is done in Literature studies?

* APA
* Chicago
* MLA
* Harward

20. What is the minimum duration of PhD as per UGC?

* 1 year
* 2 years
* 3 years
* 5 years

**Day 2 – Topic and Proposal**

1. What is a research gap?

Research gap comes after the review of the literature. It denotes the missing elements of the existing research literature. The research studies that are reviewed may have limitations, faults or may not be reliable. These limitations or faults form the basis of the research gap.

Example: There are multiple studies on consumer behaviour of country X while almost non-existing study on the same subject of country Y. People of country X may be different from country Y due to social, cultural, economic and geographic reasons. Thus, the results of studies on country X may not be valid for people of country Y. This creates a gap in information and knowledge. This gap can be bridged by conducting a fresh research study on consumer behaviour of people of country Y.

1. What is a base paper?

Base paper is a reference paper which is considered as a base for the current research. It is a research paper that is similar to current research subject and is used as the foundation of the present research. The research methodology followed in the base paper is used in the present study. The results of the base paper are expanded and explored in the present study.

1. What is a Problem Statement?

Problem statement describes the issues that the research will address. The problem is analysed and the desired goal is stated in the problem statement. Ideally, a problem statement focuses on who, what, when, where and why of an issue. The research study shifts from generalised issue to a specific problem that can be resolved through the study.

1. What is the difference between a proposal and a synopsis?

The terms Research proposal and synopsis are generally used interchangeably. However, both are not exactly the same.

A research proposal is prepared at the start of the actual research study. Its intention is to convince the University of the Worthiness and necessity of the research subject undertaken.

A synopsis is a report that has elaborate details regarding the research project. Sometimes it is a lengthier version of the proposal, while sometimes it is submitted prior to actual research thesis. Length of the synopsis depends on the University requirements.

In our organization, we consider both as same unless otherwise stated by the client.

1. What are the various parts of a proposal/synopsis?

A proposal or synopsis usually contains:

* Research topic
* Introduction/Background of the Study
* Aims and objectives
* Problem Statement
* Literature Review
* Research Gap
* Conceptual Framework
* Proposed Research Methodology
* Expected outcomes
* Limitation of the study
* Significance of the study

1. What is a Protocol?

A research protocol is similar to the research proposal. Sometimes it is more elaborative and definite than the proposal. It has the timetable and complete layout of the research process.

1. What is a usual length for a proposal/synopsis?

The general length of the proposal is around 10 pages or 2500 words. However, the length can vary as per University guidelines. For each page, we consider ~250 words.

1. What is the Topic Consultation package for Management Domain.

* 2-3 fresh topic basis on research ideas and academic & professional background
* Overview of 200-300 words on the finalised topic
* Proposal development on the finalised topic
* PhD Planner

1. What is the Topic Consultation package for Technical Domain?

* 2-3 base paper suggestions basis on the research idea
* Defining of Problem Statement on the finalised base paper
* 2-3 fresh topic suggestions on the finalised base paper and problem statement
* Proposal development on the finalised topic
* PhD Planner

1. How do we calculate prices for topic and proposal and in which currencies we can accept the payments?

Topic consultation price varies according to the subject. It differs for management and engineering topics and the price for the proposal is calculated as per the word count of the proposal.

**Quiz**

1. Rearrange the service in correct order.

* Problem Statement
* Research Gap Identification
* Base Paper Selection
* Topic Selection
* Proposal Development

2. Is base paper and reference paper exactly same?

* Yes
* No

3. Is proposal and synopsis same?

* Yes
* No

4. Select the services which are covered in topic consultation package?

* Writing of Introduction chapter
* Proposal Development
* Topic Selection
* Overview
* Selection of Universities
* Guide allocation

5. What all services you will provide from the following if the domain is Chemistry?

* Base Paper Selection
* Reference papers
* Topic Suggestions
* Proposal Development
* Problem Statement Definition

6. Pick the odd one out.

* 35 pages/ ~7500 words
* 15 pages/ ~3750 words
* 24 pages/~6000 words

7. Pick the odd one out.

* Research Report
* Research Proposal
* Research Synopsis
* Research Protocol

8. Arrange the parts of the synopsis in correct order.

* Expected Outcomes
* References
* Aims and Objectives
* Introduction
* Proposed Methodology
* Topic
* Literature Review

9. Who will do the work for the scholars? Tick the correct one.

* Consultants
* Content writers
* Academic writers
* PhD Subject matter experts

10. Can we accept the payment in International currency?

* Yes
* No

11. Research Protocol will be developed in which of the following area of study?

* Optimization
* Psychology
* Medical
* English Literature
* Mathematics

12. If the topic of my study is on ‘Study of productivity of the assembly line process in the automobile industry with specific reference to XYZ Company’, will my topic consultation include Problem definition?

* Yes
* No

**Day 3 – Thesis Development (Part 1)**

1. What all services are included in a thesis?

Parts of a thesis in case of Management/Medical Thesis:

* Topic
* Table of Contents
* Introduction
* Literature Review
* Research Methodology
* Data Analysis
* Discussion and Conclusion
* References and Appendices

Parts of a thesis in case of IT/Engineering Thesis

* Topic
* Table of Contents
* Introduction
* Literature review
* Implementation/Research design
* Results
* Discussion & Conclusion
* References and Appendices

1. What are the parts of Introduction and Literature Review Chapter?

The introduction part of the research thesis contains:

* Background of the study
* Rationale of the study
* Aims and objectives
* Research questions
* Limitations of study
* Thesis structure
* References

The literature review of the research thesis contains:

* Review of previous studies
* Research Gap
* Conceptual framework
* Variables of the study/Operational definition
* Hypothesis
* Reference

1. What is annotated bibliography?

An annotated bibliography is a list of references along with a brief description of each and every citation. Authors’ background, the purpose of the work, the scope of the work, and the methodology adopted is also part of the description.

Example:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No. | Theme | Author | Research Methodology | Inference | Research Gap | Title of the Paper | Journal Name | Year of Publication |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. What is a research objective?

Research objectives reveal all the specific actions the researcher will take for the study. It is written in an infinitive sentence format.

Example: To analyze the male to female population ratio of India.

1. Difference between Research Objective and Research Question?

Research questions and research objectives have the same purpose. The difference lies in there form. Research question comes in question format whereas objective comes in statement of intention format.

* Research objective: To analyse the male to female population ratio of India
* Research question: What is the male to female population ratio of India?

Some universities require either of the two while some require both.

1. What is a hypothesis? What are the different types of Hypothesis?

A hypothesis is a presumptive statement that seeks to provide a tentative explanation of any issue, problem, phenomenon or observation. The researcher assumes the relationship between two or more variables through hypothesis. The hypothesis should be testable through scientific methods so as to prove the proposed theory.

There are various types of hypothesis depending upon the structure. In our field, we most of the time come across two types of hypothesis.

Null Hypothesis: The statement tells that there exists no relationship between the two variables .

Example: Excessive consumption of junk food does not lead to obesity.

Alternative Hypothesis: The statement tells that there exists a relationship between the two variables.

Example: Excessive consumption of junk food leads to obesity.

1. How are hypotheses developed?

A hypothesis is developed from the review of the literature and the research questions. An educated guess or prediction is made as per the research question. At first, research variables are identified and then their supposed relationship with one another is stated in statement format.

1. How to test the hypothesis? What is p value and how does it affect the results?

Hypothesis is tested by analyzing the collected data and comparing it with assumptions.

For example:

Null hypothesis: Excessive consumption of junk food does not lead to obesity.

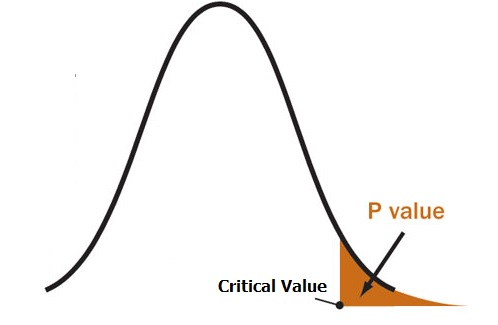
Alternate hypothesis: Excessive consumption of junk food leads to obesity.

Here, independent variable is Excessive consumption of junk food and the dependent variable is obesity.

Data will be collected with respect to the consumption pattern of junk food and gain or loss in body weights of research participants. Test statistic which is a mathematical formula will be utilised to examine the impact of junk food on obesity. There are many test statistics such as mean score, proportion, t statistic, z-score, etc. Selection of test statistic varies as per the research objectives. The results of the test statistic are then analysed and the hypothesis that conforms to the calculated result is accepted and the other one gets rejected.

**P-Value:**

The strength of evidence in support of a null hypothesis is measured by the P-value. The smaller the p-value, the strong the evidence that the null hypothesis should be rejected. For example, if the p value is 0.025, there is 2.54% chance that the results may have happened by chance. If p value is higher, then the probability of the results being completely random also increases.



Alpha levels are determined by the researcher and are related to the confidence level. If the confidence level in the research should be 95%, then the alpha level is (100%-95%) 5%. Through hypothesis testing, the p-value is determined. Then that value is compared with the alpha value.

For example, let’s say the chosen alpha level is 5% (0.05). If the results from the test give:

A small p (≤ 0.05), reject the null hypothesis. This is strong evidence that the null hypothesis is invalid.

A large p (> 0.05) means the alternate hypothesis is weak, so the null hypothesis need not be rejected.

**Quiz**

1. Please select the correct parts to be included in Management Thesis?

* Implementation
* Topic and Proposal
* Research Methodology
* Discussion and Conclusion

2. Pick the odd one out for the Introduction chapter.

* Research Background
* Critical review of what the studies predict
* Aims and Objectives
* Limitations of the study

3. Arrange in a sequence.

* Research Questions
* Research objectives
* Finalized topic

4. Tick the correct statements.

* Null Hypothesis – The hypothesis where there is no difference between the existing sample and new sample /situation
* Alternate Hypothesis - The hypothesis where there is no difference between the existing sample and new sample /situation
* Null Hypothesis – The hypothesis where there is a difference between the two situations –existing and assumed.
* Alternate Hypothesis - The hypothesis where there is a difference between the two situations –existing and assumed.

5. How are hypothesis developed? Tick the correct statement.

* Hypothesis are developed basis on the finalized topic.
* Hypothesis are developed basis on the research objectives.
* Hypothesis are developed basis on the research questions.
* Hypothesis are developed basis on the research.

6. When the null hypothesis will be rejected?

* When p value is less than 0.05
* When p value is more than 0.05

7.  Can we write Literature Review of ~25000 words?

* Yes
* No

8. Can we write Introduction of ~25,000 words?

* Yes
* No

9. Every research should have hypothesis.

* True
* False

10. Ram is not registered in PhD and require help to identify the research gap. Which of the following service you will suggest?

* Topic finalization
* Proposal Development
* Literature Review
* Annotated Bibliography

**Day 4 – Thesis Development (Part 2)**

1. What is included in research methodology chapter?

Research methodology chapter includes:

* Research Philosophy
* Research Approach
* Research Design
* Data collection method
* Research sample design
* Pilot Study
* Data analysis
* Statistical tools employed
* Software tools employed

1. What is Exploratory, Descriptive and Causal Research Designs?

Exploratory Research Design: This research design is followed in situations where the research problem is not well studied. The researcher tries to gain insight into the research area, subject and phenomenon through this design. It explores “how/why/when” of the research problem.

Descriptive Research Design: This research design is focused on describing the characteristics and various aspects of the research problem. It is focused on “what” types of questions.

Causal Research Design: The objective of this research design is to evaluate the cause-and-effect relationship between the research variables.

3. What is longitudinal and cross sectional data?

Longitudinal data is the data which is collected over a period of time say 6 months, 1 year, 2 year in multiple sets. The sample of study remains same during this time period.

For example, data may be collected from the same set of respondents at a particular time and then after six months and after one year of first data collection.

Cross sectional data is the data which is collected from various sections, like rural and urban at the same point of time. This techniques may use multiple sets of respondents for data collection.

4. What is Primary and Secondary Data?

Primary Data: The first hand real time data collected through surveys and interviews from respondents using questionnaire.

Secondary data: The past data collected from other sources like Journals, books, websites, online, magazines etc.

5. What is Quantitative and Qualitative Data? How it is analyzed? Which software’s would be used?

Quantitative Data: This kind of data can be measured and expressed numerically. The data collection approach is objective and structured. It can be collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Example: The number of pens you own.

Analysis of quantitative data is done through descriptive analysis, inferential analysis, SEM analysis using various statistical tests such as: Z Test, T- Test, F-Test, Chi Square tests, Regression analysis, Correlation, ANOVA, MANOVA etc.

SPSS, MS Excel are the software’s used in quantitative data analysis.

Qualitative Data: In this data, the classification of elements is based on their characteristics and properties. The data collection approach is subjective and unstructured. It can be collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Example: The color of the sky.

The analysis of qualitative data depends on the nature of data. Thematic analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, discourse analysis etc. are some of the methods of qualitative data analysis.

Some of the commonly used qualitative data analysis softwares are: NVivo, QDA MINER etc.

6. What is a Conceptual Model? What is Independent and Dependent Variable?

Conceptual model is the graphical representation of the research system. It depicts the research variables and their relationship that the research tries to prove. There are two types of major variables in a research study.

Independent variable: It has independent existence and within the particular research universe this variable is not influenced by other variables. The researcher manipulate the independent variables to determine their impact on dependent variables.

Dependent variable: These variables get influenced by the independent variables in the research study. The researcher examines these variables with respect to changes in independent variables.

Example: Junk food: Independent variable, Obesity: Dependent variable

7. How to design a questionnaire? What are the types of Questions?

Questionnaire is designed as per data collection method and the research variables. Close ended questionnaire is prepared for quantitative data collection, open ended questionnaire is prepared for qualitative data collection and mixed questionnaire is prepared for mixed data collection.

Close ended questions have pre defined boundaries within which the answers vary. Various rating scales and multiple choice questions are used in preparation of close ended questions.

Example: How often do you go for personal apparel shopping?

* Every day
* Once a week
* Once a month
* Others (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Open ended questions do not have fixed boundaries and the response depends on the opinion of the respondent.

Example: How frequently do you go for personal apparel shopping?: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. What is the process of Implementation and which are different tools used for implementation?

In implementation following processes are carried out:

* Selection of base paper
* Problem statement
* Implementation plan
* Implementation/Coding
* Results: Code

Software’s used for implementation: Matlab/NS2/ANSYS etc.

**Quiz:**

1. Arrange in a sequence.

* Data Analysis/Implementation
* Research Methodology
* Introduction
* Discussion and Conclusion
* Literature Review
* References

2. Which of the following is not included in Research Methodology chapter?

* Pilot Study
* Analysis and Interpretation of Data
* Data Collection Methods
* Objectives of the research

3. Can a single research have all Primary, Secondary, Quantitative and Qualitative data?

* Yes
* No

4. Which software would be used to check the relationship between independent and dependent variables?

* SPSS
* MATLAB
* AMOS
* ANOVA

5. Is it possible to collect primary data using secondary sources?

* Yes
* No

6. Is it possible to collect qualitative data using secondary sources?

* Yes
* No

7. How can we do inferential analysis?

* Using Statistical software
* Manually

8. A scholar is doing research in Medical domain. Data would be collected twice – Pre Medication and Post medication. What type of data is this?

* Quantitative data
* Longitudinal data
* Qualitative data
* Cross Sectional data

9. Can we use Standard Questions in our study?

* Yes
* No
* Depends on research objectives

10. Tick the odd one.

* MATLAB
* ANSYS
* ANOVA
* NS2/NS3

11. If a research has a mixed methodology, how we will do the analysis? Select one.

* SPSS analysis
* Thematic analysis
* SPSS + Thematic

12. Is there a specific limit on the number of questions to be added in the questionnaire?

* Yes
* No

**Day 5 – Research Paper Development**

1. What is a Research Paper: Review, Empirical and Technical?

Review Paper: In this paper, review of literature is carried out in the research subject. This is done prior to research topic selection so as to identify gaps in existing research and finalize research area to be studied. It has introduction, literature review and conclusion. We do this in both domains.

Empirical Paper: It contains part of research undertaken by the researcher. It has introduction, literature review, research methodology, analysis, discussion and conclusion. Empirical paper belongs to the management domain.

Technical paper: It is similar to empirical paper. The only difference is, it belongs to the technical domain.

1. What is a difference between Manuscript and Journal Paper?

Manuscript is the unpublished research paper or thesis whereas journal paper is a published research paper.

1. Which are different types of journals in which one can publish?

Various classifications of journals are: Peer-reviewed journals, refereed journals, open access journals, non-open access journals etc.

1. What is National, International and High Factor Journal means?

National Journal: Level of circulation is at national level

International Journal: Level of circulation is vast and covers multiple countries. There are various criteria that have to be met by a journal to regarded as an international journal.

High factor journal: Journals having high impact factor. Impact factor is calculated based on number of citation to articles published in the journal in a particular year.

1. What is Open Access and Close Access Journals?

Open access journals: The Journals where published articles are available for free.

Non-open access journals: The journals that do not provide free access to readers.

1. What is Paid and Unpaid Journals?

Paid journals: Journals where authors pay to have their papers published

Unpaid journals: Journals where authors do not pay to have their papers published

1. What is Journals Directory and Thomson Reuters?

Journals Directory and Thomson Reuters: Organizations which give Impact factor to journals.

Journal directory provides the list of academic and research journals. The are multiple journal directories and the list they provide depends on the area they are concerned about.

International Journals directory: Provides list of journals related to American studies

1. What is ISSN? What is difference between ISSN and ISBN?

ISSN: International Standard Serial Number:

It is an eight digit international standardized code used for identification of all journals, periodicals and magazines.

ISBN: International Standard Book Number:

ISBN is a ten digit code that is used to identify books. Each conference book has this unique number.

1. What is IEEE?

IEEE stands for Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers. IEEE organizes multiple conferences and workshops and publishes a variety of Journals related to all aspects of computer science and EE.

1. What is SCI?

* SCI means Science Citation Index.
* Originally created by ISI, then run by Thomson Reuters, the SCI is now owned by Clarivate Analytics.
* The SCI is a list of journals judged to meet certain criteria deemed to make them worthy of tracking - how much they are cited, for example. SCI journals receive an Impact Factor, an aggregated estimate of average citation to articles in that journal during a window of time.

1. What is SSCI?

SSCI is same as SCI but this is for Social Science Citation Index.

1. What are UGC listed journals?

University Grants Commission has

1. What is Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 journals of Anna University?

**Quiz**

1. My area is Chemistry. I want to publish in SCI Indexed Journal. What type of Research paper is required?

* Review Paper
* Empirical Paper
* Technical Paper

2. I want to publish my journal paper in the reputed journal. Can you help me in this?

* Yes
* No

3. I want help in a Review paper so that I can publish it in IEEE. Can you help me in developing a paper for the same?

* Yes
* No

4. Who provides Impact factor to a journal?

* IEEE
* SCI
* Google
* Thomson Reuters

5.  I want to develop and publish an empirical paper in a National/International Journal. Is it possible?

* Yes
* No

6.  During his PhD, Tom has successfully published his conference proceedings in a book. Which of these is true/applicable for this book?

* ISSN
* ISBN
* Impact factor

7.  UGC listed journals will include only the Indian Journals.

* True
* False

8.  During her research work, Jaya wants to read a lot of research papers on the current developments in her domain. To be able to read the recent papers from XYZ Journal, she needs to take subscription by paying a certain amount. Which type of journal is XYZ for Jaya?

* Paid Journal
* Unpaid Journal
* Open Access Journal
* Close Access Journal

9.  If my Manuscript has cleared the initial screening at Elsevier and is undergoing peer review, I can term it is ‘Journal Paper’.

* True
* False

10. Stefan has drafted a manuscript on his research. He can get it published it in one of the SCI journals for free. Which type of journal is said SCI journal for Stefan?

* Paid Journal
* Unpaid Journal
* Open Access Journal
* Close Access Journal

11.  Arrange the following journals in order of their impact factor.

* SCOPUS
* IEEE
* SCI/SSCI

12.  Select the incorrect option. Shaine has developed his technical paper in Fluid Mechanics and wants to get it published in:

* Springer
* SSCI
* Elsevier
* IEEE

13. I have published my research in a Springer Journal. Can I modify the draft and submit it a SCOPUS listed Journal?

* Yes
* No

14. Select the correct statement.

* Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 journals are published by Anna University.
* Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 is a list of journal classification given by Anna University.

15. After submission of a manuscript to a journal, post peer review for which of the following final decisions, the journal is willing to reconsider the manuscript once again?

* Accept with minor revisions
* Accept after major revisions
* Revise and resubmit
* Reject the paper

**Quiz for Day 2**

1. I have checked plagiarism in the document. It is 8%. Can you please reduce it?

* Yes
* No

2. Which software will be used to check the plagiarism?

* Turnitin
* Turninit
* Turneten

3. Do I need to pay an amount to publish in the close access journals?

* Yes
* No
* Maybe

4. Ingrid wants to remove the plagiarism from two chapters of her thesis. To be able to proceed with plagiarism removal, which of these do you require?

* Research Proposal
* Word count of the thesis
* Draft of the two chapters
* Draft of the complete thesis
* Plagiarism Report
* None of the above