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IAET'S Research Insider Spotlight

IAET'S—Bi annual Newsletter

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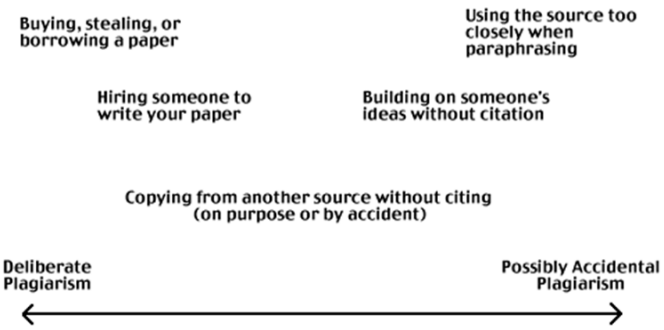
Dear Professors, Engineers Researchers, Professionals, Academicians, Technologists, students, Freelancers and scientist, research articles, review articles and short communications are invited for the forth coming issue of International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Technology (IJAET)

Inside this issue:

Avoiding Plagiarism

Academic writing for research journals is filled with rules that writers often don't know how to follow. A working knowledge of these rules, however, is critically important; inadvertent mistakes can lead to charges of ***plagiarism*** or the unacknowledged use of somebody else's words or ideas. While other cultures may not insist so heavily on documenting sources, IAET research journals do. A charge of plagiarism can have severe consequences. This article is designed to help writers develop strategies for knowing how to avoid accidental plagiarism. Actions that may be considered as plagiarism:

Avoid Plagiarism



Using suitable keywords for research paper

Keywords are a list of the major topics embodied in your article. Be as specific as possible in describing the concepts or ideas in the article. According to the statistic of IEEE, most IEEE articles are well indexed if they use 5 to 8 indexing keywords. So, please check that the keywords are appropriate for information retrieval purposes, at least 4 keywords.

When you select the keywords for your article, it is recommended to refer to the IEEE keywords list and the keywords listed in the high-quality papers of your research area

What is a Research Paper

A research paper is an expanded essay that presents your own interpretation or evaluation or argument. When you write an essay, you use everything that you personally know and have thought about a subject. When you write a research paper you build upon what you know about the subject and make a deliberate attempt to find out what experts know. A research paper involves surveying a field of knowledge in order to find the best possible information in that field. And that survey can be orderly and focused, if you know how to approach it.

Research is a Novel Journey

For example, a lawyer researches and reads about many cases and uses them to support her own case. A scientist reads many case studies to support an idea about a scientific principle. In the same way, a history student writing about the Vietnam War might read newspaper articles and books and interview veterans to develop and/or confirm a viewpoint and support it with evidence.

Regardless of the type of research paper you are writing, your finished research paper should present your own thinking backed up by others' ideas and information.

"Science too often trivializes the profound, answering questions that are very different from the ones that were asked. To formulate a question suitable for scientific research too often requires us to forget what it was that we really wanted to know."

How to write short articles

Use your 5 senses. Note how something looks, tastes or feels and write it down. Ask yourself questions. Who, what, when, where and why may spark some ideas.

Observe your surroundings. Take a look around and write down what you see. Ideas are all over the place. For example, if you see a couch in front of you, take that and turn it into "10 Ways to Avoid Becoming a Couch Potato."

Try the cluster method. On a piece of paper, write one word in the center and circle it. Draw lines from the circle and write other words associated with that main word. Soon ideas will start to form from the words you write.

Allow yourself to free-write. Set a time limit and write down anything you can, even if it is just mindless dribble. Continue to free-write until your time is up. By then you may have the start of some good ideas. If nothing comes the first time, try it again.

Read magazines. If you spot an article you like Try giving the topic a new spin .

Review of the Literature in a Field

A review of the literature in a field requires you to research information and then summarize and paraphrase. The purpose of a review is to show that you can find and understand the important professional literature in a particular field of study.

A literature review differs from a research paper. A research paper adds another step to the finding, understanding, and rewording of the information that you do in a literature review. A research paper adds the step of synthesizing the information and developing your own insight or **analysis** or **argument** on a topic or issue that the information presents.

Literature Review is the backbone of any research activity

Giving proper Credit to avoid plagiarism

Need to Give Credit	No Need Give Credit
When you are using or referring to somebody else's words or ideas from a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, Web page, computer program, letter, advertisement, or any other medium When you use information gained through interviewing another person When you copy the exact words or a "**unique phrase**" from somewhere When you reprint any diagrams, illustrations, charts, and pictures When you use ideas that others have given you in conversations or over email	When you are writing your own experiences, your own observations, your own insights, your own thoughts, your own conclusions about a subject When you are using "**common knowledge**" folklore, common sense observations, shared information within your field of study or cultural group When you are compiling generally accepted facts When you are writing up your own experimental results

Some tips for reading research papers

Read the paper 3 times. First read the abstract, the introduction and the conclusion and look through the references. If the paper is well written, you should now know what problem the authors are addressing, why the problem is important, what the authors solution is, what their solution contributes to the area, and how the authors demonstrate/ prove that their solutions works and that it improves on other solutions in some way (s).

Next read through the entire paper starting with the abstract again. Don't skip over figures, re-read parts that you don't understand. Write down questions you have as you go along.

Finally, re-read the paper critically. Did the authors do what they said they were going to do? What are the important ideas? (just because an author says something is important doesn't mean it really is) Do their results make sense? Are their methods sound? What assumptions are they making? How does their work fit in with other similar work? What improvements/extensions do they contribute?

"When you take stuff from one writer it's plagiarism; but when you take it from many writers, it's research."

More tips for reading research papers

Reading research paper is an art which requires to be practiced.

Make an outline of the paper The idea is to create some organized information about the paper that will help you sort out the details Highlight the major points of the paper This can be as detailed as you need it to be

Create a list of questions about parts that you don't understand about parts where you question their solution/ proof/methods/results

list comparisons of this paper to other related work with which you are familiar.

"Study and research into truth often only serves to make us see by experience our natural ignorance."

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Research teaches a man to admit he is wrong and to be proud of the fact that he does so, rather than try with all his energy to defend an unsound plan because he is afraid that admission of error is a confession of weakness when rather it is a sign of strength.

International Association for Engineering and Technology (IAET) is a scholarly, non-profit association of like minded professionals, engineers, academicians, technologists, students and freelancers that promotes research activities in the field of Engineering and Technology worldwide to cater the needs of the society. The main purpose of this organization is to provide a research platform and to promote new research and scientific applications in the field engineering and technology. international Association for Engineering and Technology is operated by academia, researchers, scientists and post graduate students of various Universities and research organization.

Writing a Result section for research paper

Content

- Summarize your findings in text and illustrate them, if appropriate, with figures and tables.
- In text, describe each of your results, pointing the reader to observations that are most relevant.
- Provide a context, such as by describing the question that was addressed by making a particular observation.
- Describe results of control experiments and include observations that are not presented in a formal figure or table, if appropriate.
- Analyze your data, then prepare the analyzed (converted) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or in text form.

What to avoid

- Do not discuss or interpret your results, report background information, or attempt to explain anything.
- Never include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research paper.
- Do not present the same data more than once.
- Text should complement any figures or tables, not repeat the same information.

Please do not confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Style

- As always, use past tense when you refer to your results, and put everything in a logical order.
- In text, refer to each figure as "figure 1," "figure 2," etc. ; number your tables as well (see the reference text for details)
- Place figures and tables, properly numbered, in order at the end of the report (clearly distinguish them from any other material such as raw data, standard curves, etc.)
- If you prefer, you may place your figures and tables appropriately within the text of your results section.