

**PACIFIC ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY, UDAIPUR**

Research Policy

1. Preamble

Research and innovation is the center of the vision and mission statement of the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research (PAHER) University, Udaipur. Research should directly contribute to social wellbeing, overall progress of the society as well as economy of the country. The PAHER University aspires to become research centric university. This policy is to spread an overall framework to promote research ecosystem for carrying out different research activities to develop an academic freedom environment to increase research outputs. It means responsibility to ensure that all research is conducted with integrity, honesty, safety, and accountability. The research shall also meet scientific as well as ethical conduct of research.

2. Objectives

The following are the main objectives of research:

- (i) To strengthen the capacity of university for research and encourage its faculty and students to achieve its planned research goals through their full commitment to engage in research, having industrial collaboration along with other institutions of higher education within as well as outside the country; both.
- (ii) To develop, strengthen and maintain state-of-the-art research infrastructure facilitating cutting-edge research areas.
- (iii) To provide an academic freedom environment within university to encourage intensive research culture as well as provide required support through research framework and guidelines.

- (iv) To increase research funding through research grants and approach. National and international organizations such as UGC, CSIR, DST-SERB, DNES, DST, DBT, NATO, DRDO and BARC to fund major and minor research projects undertaken by the faculty and students.
- (v) To integrate research activities in thrust areas, decided on the basis of Local, Regional, National, and International needs keeping sustainable development goals in the center.
- (vi) To take care of environment of undertaking socially useful research, which has a potential for commercialization.
- (vii) To effectively circulate research outcomes of faculty and research students in the form of research publications in reputed journals, enlisted in UGC-CARE list, indexed in Scopus/Web of Science with good impact factor.
- (viii) To help young researches with some seed money.
- (ix) To give some incentive for best performers in research and innovation. PAHER University encourages and promotes the culture of research and innovation done by the faculty and research scholars through acknowledgement of their achievements in University Newsletter, website and they shall be felicitated by certificate of appreciation.
- (x) To convert newer knowledge, technology, and innovations coming out of research into some processes, products, and services for over all benefit of the society.
- (xi) To get patent, copyright etc., under Intellectual Property Right (IPR) out of the research conducted by the university.
- (xii) To develop rules, procedures and guidelines for granting study leave, sabbatical leave, duty leave, reduction in workload, etc. for faculty members

undertaking research activities.

- (xiii) To identify and inform Faculty and researchers about the appropriate research opportunities announced by different Academic, Research, Industry or Government organizations.
- (xiv) To promote interdisciplinary research and establishing modalities for preparing and undertaking joint research projects.
- (xv) To identify and establishing linkages for a longterm relationships with industries for creating opportunities for teachers and students of the University to involve themselves in real life research projects and also for obtaining sponsorships.
- (xvi) To encourage and facilitate the presentation/communication of the research work/projects as well as their findings and recommendations through academic events such as Conferences/ Seminars/ Symposium/ Workshops/ Guest lectures.
- (xvii) To providing a mechanism to ensure that academic staff attain the desired mix of teaching, research and consultancy outputs.
- (xviii) To adopt research code, which informs all researchers about the ethical, legal norms and principles to be followed in the conduct of research.
- (xix) To prepare and implement research quality assurance mechanism for ensuring that all research activities of the University conform to standard quality specifications.
- (xx) Invite Industry to use the research facilities of the University and sponsor research project.
- (xxi) Research Publication Grantshell be encouraging its faculty to publish research and creative work of high academic quality in the form of papers,

reviews, Books, Monograph, Edited volumes, Conference proceedings, etc. through research publication grant.

(xxii) To create incentives for the faculty, who receives State, National and International recognition for research contributions as well as research awards and recognition from reputed professional bodies and agencies.

(xxiii) To create and maintain a database of research work and research projects undertaken by the faculty and students and collect data by metrics such as Citation Index, Impact Factor, h-index, etc.

(xxiv) If any Principal Investigator (PI) of any project leaves the university, and a project funded by some external funding agency is to be moved to another institution with an agreement with the funding agency, consent from this university and Institution where it is to be transferred. In case of completed projects, equipment and other facilities generated at this university utilizing the project fund shall not be transferred.

3. Research Ethics

Ethics in research are the guidelines and norms that distinguish acceptable and unacceptable behavior in research, which are important for protecting the rights, dignity, and welfare of research etc. These are:

(i) Minimising the risk of harm

The proposed research should not harm any researcher. If there is a possibility that other researcher could be harmed or they are placed in a position of discomfort, there must be strong justifications for doing this. This may require:

- Some additional planning to specify how harm (discomfort) to researcher can be avoided or it will be reduced,
- Informed consent, and
- Detailed debriefing.

There are a number of types of harm that researcher can be subjected to. These include:

- Some physical harm,
- Psychological distress, and discomfort,
- Social disadvantage, and
- An invasion of researcher privacy and anonymity.

(ii) Obtaining informed consent

It is the foundations of research ethics, which means that researcher should understand that-

- They are taking part in research, and
- What the research requires of them?

Such information may include the purpose of the research, the methods being used, the possible outcomes of the research, as well as associated demands, discomforts, inconveniences and risks that the researcher may face or take care.

Another part of informed consent means that researcher should be volunteers, taking part without having pressurised and deceived. In some cases, informed consent is not necessarily needed or needs to be relaxed, such as educational, organisational and naturalistic research settings.

(iii) Protecting anonymity and confidentiality

Protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of researchers is another important component of research ethics. Data should be treated confidentially, in terms of storage, analysis, or during the publication process.

(iv) Avoiding deceptive practices

The research should avoid any kinds of deceptive practices.

(v) Providing the right to withdraw

Researchers should always have the right to withdraw at any stage from the research process.