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THE ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC PROFILES OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS IN ENSURING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Abstract. According to World Development Indicators (WDI), there are around 3 million scientists in the world who have published more than 2.5 million articles in scientific journals in 2018 [1]. Most scientific journals adhere to Open Access policies, so the articles presented in them can be read and used by other scholars in their future works. That is why the issue of identifying authors and adhering to academic integrity by them is gaining particular importance.

To some extent, the scientific profiles of authors of publications can solve this issue, provided they are properly used. In addition, scientific profiles contribute to the dissemination of information about scientific achievements as they contain general information about authors, which can be used for receiving grants, participation in conferences, peer reviews of other researchers, international rankings, etc.

Let us consider main scientific profiles. According to T. Semigina, scientific profiles should be divided into those that are automatically generated (Author ID in Scopus) and those that are created by logging in and coring data (ResearcherID, ORCID, Google Scholar) [2].

Scopus AuthorID is a unique identifier of the author in Scopus, which presents information with variants of the author's name, place of work (affiliation), number of publications, years of publication activity, field of research, co-authors, total number of citations per author, the Hirsch index, etc. [3].

ResearcherID is an author identification system created by Thomson Reuters for use in the Web of Science scientometric database, which aims at addressing the issue of author attachment to a specific

publication. ResearcherID has now been transformed into Publons, which allows managing authors' publications and improving ratings of their profiles. [4] All publications of authors are immediately imported from Web of Science, ORCID, or bibliographic reference manager (e.g. EndNote or Mendeley). Publons is also useful for publishers and universities as it makes possible to improve the quality of article reviews and ensure transparency of this process. Publons helps universities with the following, namely:

- raise your institution's profile and discoverability as a center of research excellence;

- set your institution apart in funding and assessment rounds with new evidence of your researchers' influence over published research;

- understand researchers' true workloads for promotion and tenure applications;

- give your researchers the tools they need to flourish and stay abreast of trends in their field;

- quantify your institution's contributions to the global publishing enterprise.

ORCID was created in 2012 and is an open base that allows a scientist to present all his or her achievements and a scientific path. The ORCID identifier is a 16-digit numeric code that complies with the ISO (ISO 27729) standard, which is created by the author and that monitors the profile content [5]. The advantage of ORCID is the ability to be filled up by importing information from other databases (Crossref Metadata Search, Research Data Australia, ResearcherID, Scopus – Elsevier, etc.), as well as further exporting to other profiles of the author, including ResearcherID

(Publons). Currently, most scientific journals require an ORCID ID when submitting articles for publishing to identify the author. It may also be required when completing applications for research grants.

A Google Scholar profile is part of the Google search engine [6]. This search platform indexes a full text of scientific publications of all formats and disciplines, allows authors to track the citation of their own publications or the citation of a particular author, keep track of a specific topic, see their own Hirsch index and more. The profile can be closed (accessible only for the owner) and open to all. If the profile is open and linked to the author's university address, that profile is taken into account when determining the university's ranking by the citation index (Webometric rankings). The author's publishing activity is most widely represented in Google Scholar. However, because the profile is formed automatically, there can be many errors and not all authors spend time to "clean up" their profile, keep it up to date. We believe that this directly affects the academic integrity of the author, who, for various reasons, may not remove the same works created in different ways that have citations from his or her profile, or works of other authors who have the same surname and high ranking of citation of their works .

The affiliation of scientists in scientific profiles and their real place of work is equally important, as authors quite often "forget" to make relevant changes and their profiles work for the benefit of other universities, which is also a manifestation of academic dishonesty.

In addition to the information posted on the websites of higher educational institutions, international rankings of universities also use the information contained in scientific profiles of the institutions' staff. The lack of completed academic profiles leads to a decline in the

position of universities in international and national rankings.

In our view, reflection of information about participation in national and international grants in scientific profiles of employees of higher educational institutions is worth particular attention. The same applies to providing information about sources of funding for research including those received from the state budget [7]. Providing information on conducting scientific research on a scientific topic funded from the state budget in open access will contribute to:

- verification of information when submitting an application for a topic in the breakdown of the participants' publications, their previous research, citation indices, etc.;

- aligning the participants of the scientific topic with its performers, as well as with the list of persons receiving remuneration in the higher educational institution for conducting research;

- implementation of the plan of carrying out scientific researches based on their results, including publications financed by the funds allocated from the state budget for the implementation of a specific topic, etc.

Revealing deviations in the submitted applications for research and the information contained in scientific profiles will directly influence decisions on funding and will become an indicator of academic integrity of universities.

Therefore maintaining up-to-date information about researchers in their scientific profiles will contribute not only to the transparency of research results, but also to maintaining an adequate level of academic integrity of both individual persons and universities as a whole.

Keywords: academic integrity, education, scientific research, scientific profiles, publications, Scopus ID, ResearcherID, ORCID, Google Scholar.

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