



RESEARCH PUBLICATION/PRESENTATION CODE OF ETHICS

Research papers submitted for publication or presentation at professional conferences/journal should conform to the following policies and guide lines:

Where do students learn ethical decision making?

1. Mentor, advisor
2. Fellow graduate students
3. Family
4. Friends not in graduate school
5. Other faculty
6. Religious beliefs
7. Discussions in courses, labs, seminars
8. Professional organizations
9. Courses dealing with ethical issues

Three sets of obligations of a researcher to adhere to professional standards.

1. An obligation to honor the trust that their colleagues place in them.
2. An obligation to themselves. Irresponsible conduct in research can make it impossible to achieve a goal.
3. An obligation to act in ways that serve the public.

Research Ethics

Part I. Sharing Scientific Knowledge

- Research publication
- Authorship and collaborative Research
- Scientific Misconduct –FFP & QRP
- Examples of scientific misconduct in literature

Part II Laboratory Practice and COI

- Practices of Image and Data Manipulation
- Data Ownership & Intellectual Property Guidelines
- Conflict of Interest & Commitment
- Govt. vs. Industry Sponsored Research
- Sharing the data in thesis

Sharing Scientific Knowledge

Presentations –

- Social conventions play an important role in establishing the reliability of scientific knowledge Publications in peer reviewed journals –
- Research results are privileged until they are published
- Thesis

Author Responsibilities – Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts:

Follow General Rules:

- Ensure work is new and original research
- All Authors are aware of submission and agree with content and support submission
- Agree that the manuscript can be examined by anonymous reviewers.
- Provide copies of related work submitted or published elsewhere
- Obtain copyright permission if figures/tables need to be reproduced
- Include proper affiliation

What is publishable?

Journals like to publish papers that are going to be widely read and useful to the readers

- Papers that report “original and significant” findings that are likely to be of interest to a broad spectrum of its readers
- Papers that are well organized and well written, with clear statements regarding how the findings relate to and advance the understanding/development of the subject
- Papers that are concise and yet complete in their presentation of the findings

What is not acceptable?

- Papers that are routine extensions of previous reports and that do not appreciably advance fundamental understanding or knowledge in the area
- Incremental / fragmentary reports of research results
- Verbose, poorly organized, papers cluttered with unnecessary or poor quality illustrations
- Violations of ethical guidelines, including plagiarism of any type or degree (of others or of oneself) and questionable research practices (QRP)

Research Misconduct

Research misconduct means Fabrication, Falsification, or Plagiarism (FFP) in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.

- (a) Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- (b) Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
- (c) Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
- (d) Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

Definitions: Plagiarism and Self-Plagiarism

- Plagiarism: using the ideas or words of another person without giving appropriate credit (Nat. Acad. Press document)
 - Self-Plagiarism: The verbatim copying or reuse of one’s own research (IEEE Policy statement)
- Both types of plagiarism are considered to be unacceptable practice in scientific literature

Other Types of Ethical Violations

- Duplicate publication/submission of research findings; failure to inform the editor of related papers that the author has under consideration or “in press”
- Unrevealed conflicts of interest that could affect the interpretation of the findings
- Misrepresentation of research findings - use of selective or fraudulent data to support a hypothesis or claim

Data Manipulation

Researchers who manipulate their data in ways that deceive others are violating both the basic values and widely accepted professional standards of science. - failure to fulfill all three obligations.

- They mislead their colleagues and potentially impede progress in their field or research.
- They undermine their own authority and trustworthiness as researchers.

How publisher/journal detects and handles Problem Papers

- (a) Information received from reviewers or other editors
- (b) Literature search for related papers by the author TM
- (c) Withdrawal of a paper from publication TM
- (d) Banning authors from publication in the journal for 3-5 years and informing the co-authors and editors of related journals of our action TM
- (e) For less serious cases, placing the author on a “watch list” for careful examination of their submissions prior to requesting reviews

Free Plagiarism Detector/Checker is available on web are as follows:

- **Plagiarism Tool:** www.plagiarism.com/
- **Plagiarism Checking TURNITIN - Paraphrase plagiarized content:** www.thesiseditingsupport.com/
- **Free Plagiarism Checker for Students Online | Toolkit.ThePensters:** <https://toolkit.thepensters.com/free-plagiarism-checker-for-students-o...>

- [Plagiarism Checker - Free Online Software For Plagiarism Detection:](https://www.duplichecker.com/)
<https://www.duplichecker.com/>
- [Advanced Plagiarism Checker | Free Article Checker Online:](https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker)
<https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker>
- **Plagiarism Checker** - the most accurate and absolutely **FREE!** Try now:
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