

LECTURE 32
PUBLICATION ETHICS
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Definition

Publication ethics in ARCC Journals refer to the ethical standards, policies, and guidelines set to ensure the integrity, quality, and validity of published research in science. These ethical standards aim to promote honesty, transparency, and accountability among authors, editors, reviewers, publishers, and readers.

These guidelines aim to promote the integrity, transparency, and reliability of scientific research, ensure that it is conducted ethically and with appropriate rigor, and prevent any misconduct or ethical violations.

- Author Responsibilities/Authorship
- Plagiarism and Originality
- Peer-review Policy and Process
- Editorial Policies / Role of Editors
- Role and Responsibilities of Reviewer
- Transparency
- Data Manipulation/Quality/Security
- The Conflict of Interest
- The Scientific Misconduct
- Informed Consent
- Retractions and Corrections
- The Duplicate Submission Policy
- Open access
- Copyright & Licensing
- Article Processing Charges (APC)
- The Redundant Publication Policy
- Sanctions
- Support

AUTHORSHIP / AUTHOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Authorship criteria: Authors should only be listed on a manuscript if they have made a significant contribution to the research and the writing of the manuscript. All authors should agree to the final version of the manuscript and its submission for publication.

Order of authorship: The order of authorship should reflect the level of contribution made by each author. The first author should be the person who made the most significant contribution to the research and writing of the manuscript.

Authorship disputes: Any disputes regarding authorship should be resolved including situations where authors disagree about the order of authorship or the extent of their contributions

Authorship should be based on substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data. All authors should be involved in drafting or revising the manuscript and should have approved the final version. Contributors who do not meet these criteria should be acknowledged.

HOW DOES PLAGIARISM HARM?

As plagiarism is a serious violation of trust, it harms the author's interest as well as the whole pillars on which the integrity of journalism depends. It is simply an act of deception and damages the ideas behind intellectual property.

THE DO'S & DON'TS OF PLAGIARISM

- Give credit to references.
- Mention all sources of information.
- Provide acknowledgments and footnotes.
- Paraphrase the authentic work.
- Seek permission from the creator of the original work for extensive quotations.
- Take permission from the publisher of the previous article written by you to avoid self-plagiarism.
- Seek permission for the use of published illustrations.

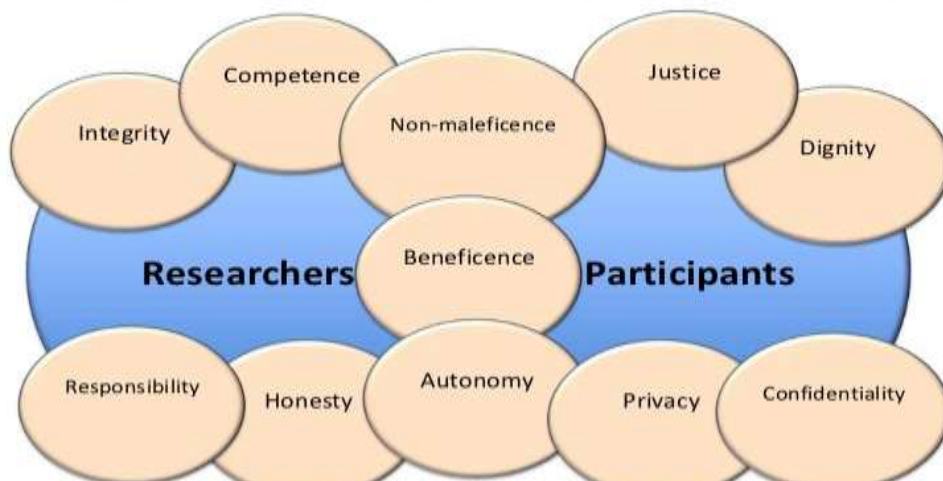
RESEARCH ETHICS

- **Ethics are the set of rules that govern our expectations of our own and others' behavior.**
- **Research ethics are the set of ethical guidelines that guides us on how scientific research should be conducted and disseminated.**
- **Research ethics govern the standards of conduct for scientific researchers. It is the guideline for responsibly conducting the research.**

Objectives of Research Ethics:

- To guard/protect human participants, their dignity, rights and welfare
- To make sure that research is directed in a manner that assists welfares of persons, groups and/or civilization as a whole.
- To inspect particular research events and schemes for their ethical reliability

Ethical Principles of Research



FIVE PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH ETHICS

- ◉ **MINIMIZE THE RISK OF HARM**
- ◉ **OBTAIN INFORMED CONSENT**
- ◉ **PROTECT ANONYMITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY**
- ◉ **AVOID MISLEADING PRACTICES**
- ◉ **PROVIDE THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW**

ADVANTAGES OF RESEARCH ETHICS

- ◉ **Research ethics promote the aims of research.**
- ◉ **It increases trust among the researcher and the respondent.**
- ◉ **It is important to adhere to ethical principles in order to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of research participants.**
- ◉ **Researchers can be held accountable and answerable for their actions.**
- ◉ **Ethics promote social and moral values.**