

**Ethics ...**

*has been well called  
the religion of science.”*

*Edwin Grant Conklin*

**PUBLICATION**

**ETHICS**

**DR.TEJASHRI THAKARE**

*“Many people say that it is the intellect which makes a great scientist. They are wrong. It is character.”*

- ALBERT EINSTEIN

All scientific jobs are completed by writing.

Scientists in the world communicate with each other by writing

Writings should be published somewhere in scientific journals or books, etc.

If misconducts happen in publication it will hurt science and related aspects.

Therefore, publication needs code of conducts

## **NEED OF STUDY OF THIS TOPIC**

# INTRODUCTION

- **New medicines, biomedical procedures and ways of altering plants and animals are bringing benefits to millions of people. However, these same innovations also have the potential to bring harms or to raise other kinds of ethical questions about their appropriate use. Human life, dignity of the frail and elderly, bodily integrity and ability to make reasonable decisions, rights to life and health are the fundamental values that are at stake **WHILE UNDERTAKING RESEARCH.****





**WHY YOU  
NEED TO  
PUBLISH**

## **Sharing research with a wider audience**

- makes you more visible in your field.
- helps you get cited more.
- enables you to cultivate a stronger reputation.
- promote your research.
- move forward in your career.
- Helps during admission process for further studies.
- For PhD scholars it is mandatory to publish their research papers in international level journals.
- For employment and career progression public

**But it is important to Choose the right journal. It should not be a Predatory journal. And one should stick to ethical publication.**

# WHAT IS ETHICAL PUBLICATION

- It ensures scientific progress
- It protects life and the planet
- It promotes ethical behavior
- It's good for your reputation

# PUBLISHING MISCONDUCT



Editors can't turn back the clock

- ***PLAGIARISM, RESEARCH FRAUD, UNDISCLOSED COMPETING INTERESTS....***
- These are just a few of the issues that can threaten not only the integrity of the science, but also one's standing in the scientific community.



## WHY MISCONDUCT?

# WHY MISCONDUCT?

- Faculty selection
- Compulsion for publication
- Increment and academic performance index
- Publish or perish
- Fame ,lack of time
- Promotions
- Rewards
- Not trained for writing

# ETHICS OF PUBLISHING

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- Understanding the boundaries in scientific research and publishing

Authorship  
disputes

Plagiarism

Conflict of  
interest

Simultaneous  
Submission

Salami  
slicing

Research  
Fraud

# AUTHORSHIP

- An “Author” is generally considered to be an individual who has made a significant INTELLECTUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY. Naming authors on a scientific paper ensures that the appropriate individuals get credit, and are accountable, for the research. "All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify should be listed."



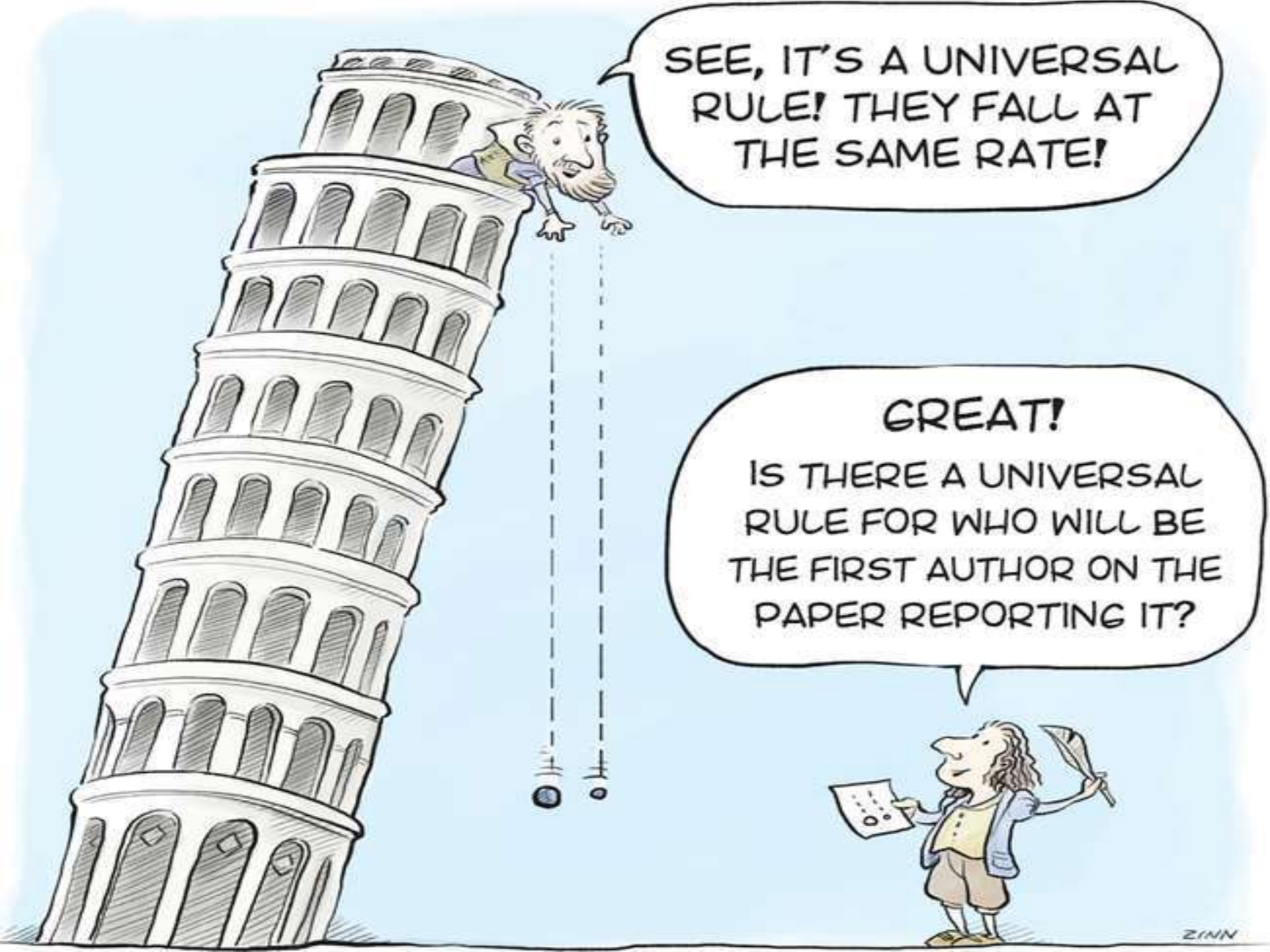


# FOUR CRITERIA MUST ALL BE MET TO BE CREDITED AS AN AUTHOR:

- Substantial contribution to the study conception and design, data acquisition, analysis, and interpretation.
- Drafting or revising the article for intellectual content.
- Approval of the final version.
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work.

# UNACCEPTABLE AUTHORSHIP

- THREE TYPES OF AUTHORSHIP ARE CONSIDERED UNACCEPTABLE:
  - "Ghost" authors, who contribute substantially but are not acknowledged .E.G., HIERARCHY;
  - "Guest" authors, who make no discernible contributions, but are listed to help increase the chances of publication;
  - "GIFT" Authors, who did not contribute significantly to the study  
E.G., Colleagues(increase publication)



SEE, IT'S A UNIVERSAL  
RULE! THEY FALL AT  
THE SAME RATE!

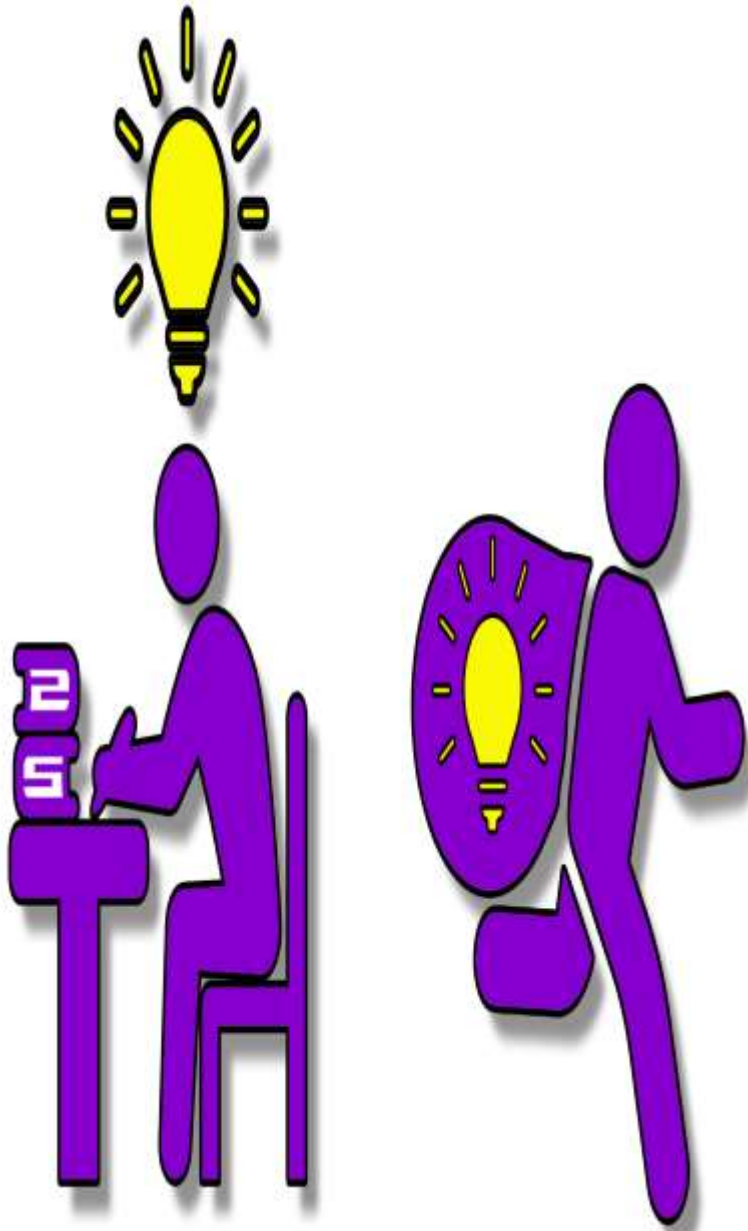
**GREAT!**

IS THERE A UNIVERSAL  
RULE FOR WHO WILL BE  
THE FIRST AUTHOR ON THE  
PAPER REPORTING IT?

# AUTHORSHIP DISPUTES

When not appropriately addressed, authorship issues can lead to dispute.

- Some disputes are based on misconduct (such as lying about one's role);
- some stem from questions of interpretation, such as the degree to which a person's contribution can be considered "substantial,"  
FOR JUSTIFICATION OF authorship.



# PLAGIARISM

One of the most common types of publication misconduct is plagiarism—when one author deliberately uses another's work without permission, credit, or acknowledgment. Plagiarism takes different forms, from literal copying to paraphrasing some else's work and can include:

- Data
- Words and Phrases
- Ideas and Concepts

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**Action****What is it ?**

Literal Copying

Reproducing a work word for word, in whole or in part, without permission and acknowledgment of the original source.

Substantial copying

This can include research materials, processes, tables, or equipment

Paraphrasing

Reproducing someone else's ideas while not copying word for word, without permission and acknowledgment of the original source.

Text-recycling

Reproducing portions of an author's own work in a paper and resubmitting it for publication as an entirely new paper.

Dont do it,  
it's plagiarism.  
It's stealing.

Go ahead  
and use it,  
no one will know.





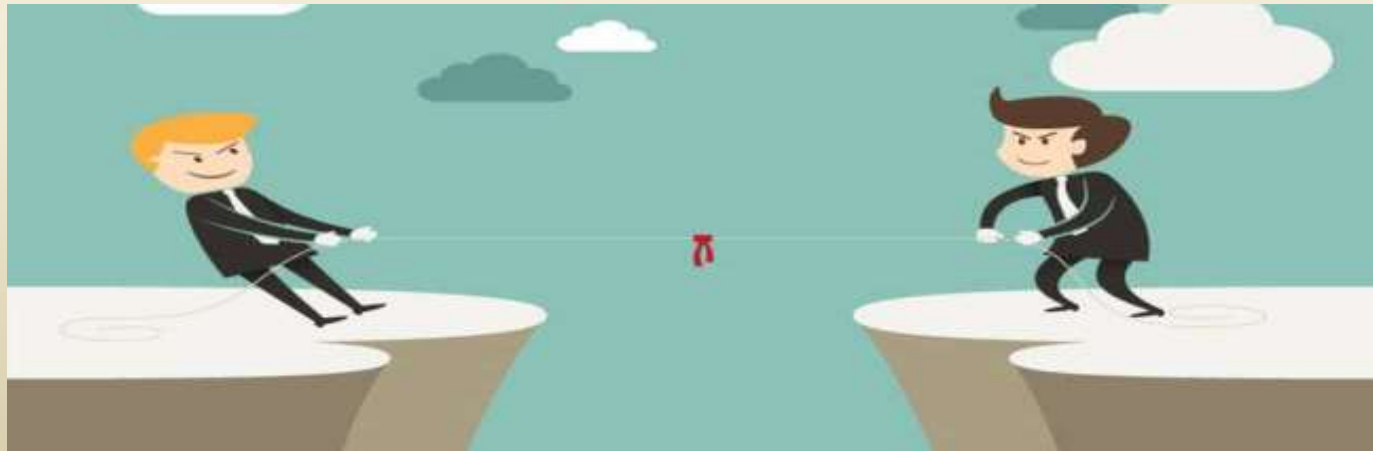
# AVOID PLAGIARISM



- Avoid copy paste
- Write concept in own words-spend more time
- Acknowledge original sources(even unpublished works)
- Cite references accurately
- Avoid writing several articles of the same type
- Use anti-plagiarism software tools

# COMPETING INTERESTS/ CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- Financial, personal ,social or other interests that directly or indirectly influence the conduct of the author with respect to the manuscript



# SIMULTANEOUS SUBMISSION

**Authors have an obligation to make sure their paper is based on original—never before published—research. Intentionally submitting or re-submitting work for duplicate publication is considered a breach of publishing ethics.**

- Simultaneous submission occurs when a person submits a paper to different publications at the same time, which can result in more than one journal publishing that paper.

- Duplicate/multiple publication occurs when two or more papers, without full cross-reference, share essentially the same hypotheses, data, discussion points, and/or conclusions. This can occur in varying degrees: literal duplication, partial but substantial duplication, or even duplication by paraphrasing.



# RESEARCH FRAUD



Research fraud is publishing data or conclusions that were not generated by experiments or observations, but by invention or data manipulations there are two kinds in research and scientific publishing

- **Fabrication.** Making up research data and results and recording or reporting them.
- **Falsification.** Manipulating research materials, images, data, equipments, or processes. Falsification includes changing or omitting data or results in such a way that the research is not accurately represented. A person might falsify data to make it fit with the desired end result of a study.

# **Salami Publication (Least Publishable Unit)**

## **Salami Slicing**



The "slicing" of research that would form one meaningful paper into several different papers is called "salami publication" or "salami slicing".

# Salami Slicing

- Unlike duplicate publication, which involves reporting the exact same data in two or more publications, salami slicing involves breaking up or segmenting a large study into two or more publications. These segments are referred to as "slices" of a study

# PREVENTION OF MISCONDUCT

- Better education on publication guidelines and ethics.
- Change criteria from quantity to quality when papers are used for assessment of posts or grants



# IJRH



As a premier research organization, CCRH is publishing its research JOURNAL IJRH as an open access online journal since 2013. CCRH is not only promoting integrity in research but also its ethical publication by following double blind peer review process and guidelines on authorship with a clearly defined mechanism to address authorship issues.

