innopolis university

Research Ethics

S. M. Ahsan Kazmi

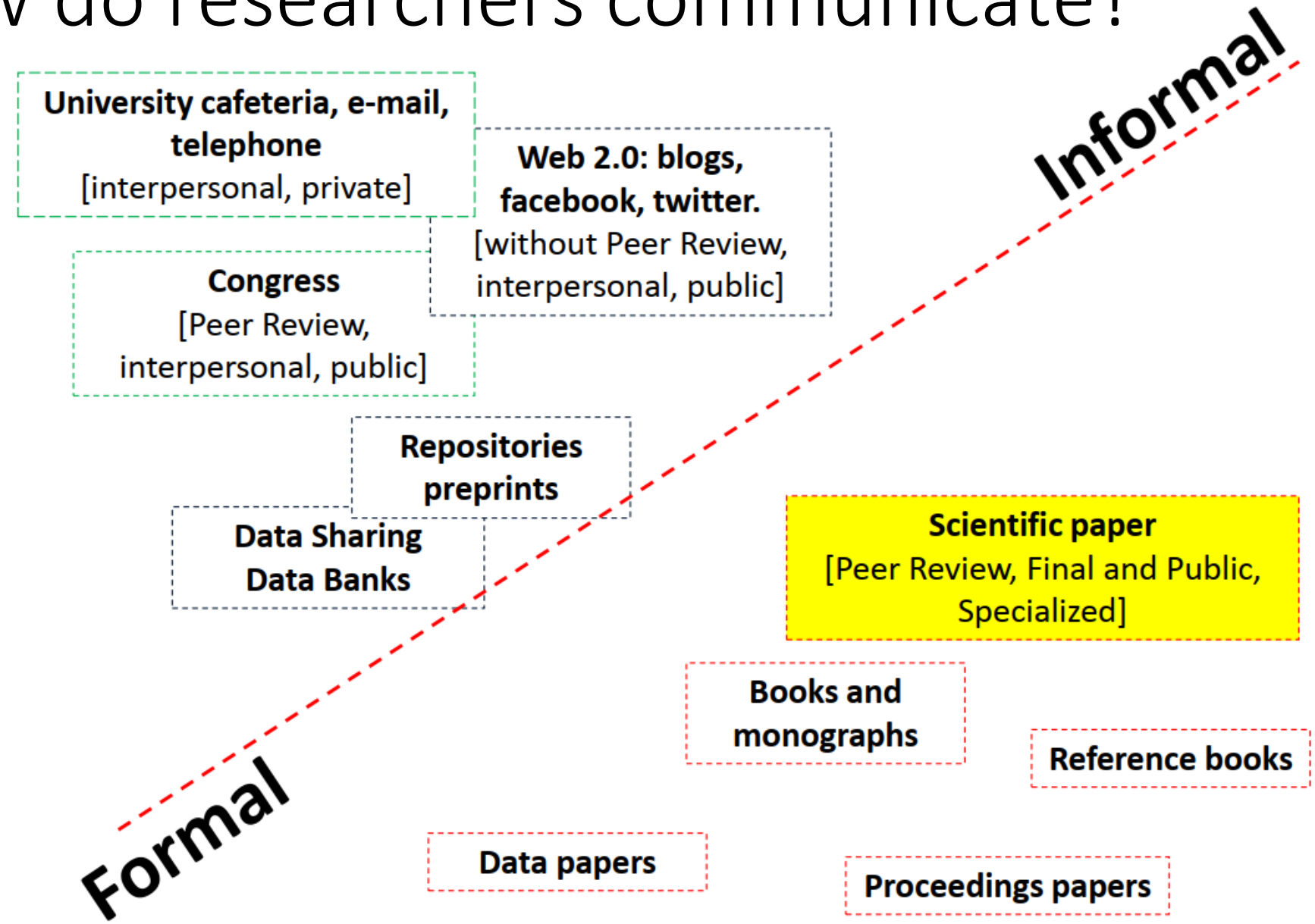
Why do we need to publish?

- To disseminate our work to our community
- To gain prestige and recognition from our peers
- To show our research performance to our funding bodies
- To validate our findings

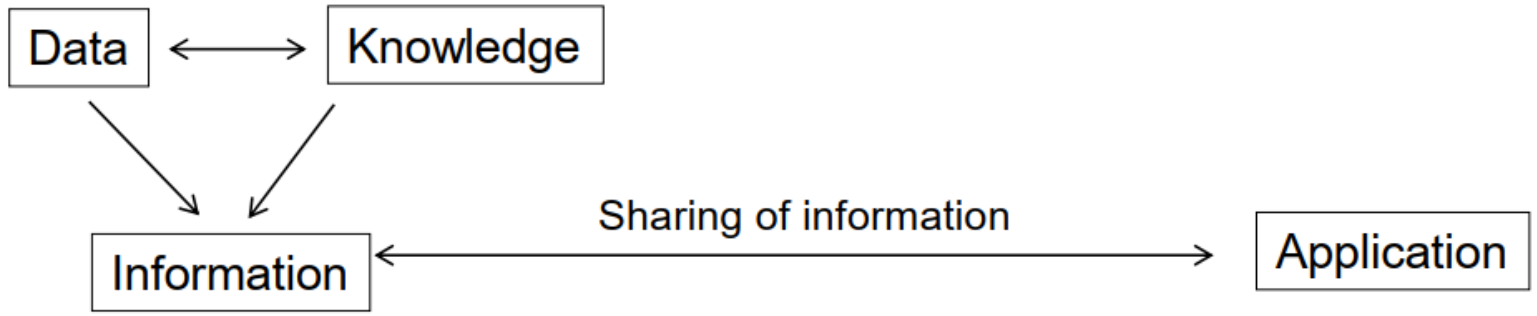
Why should we publish in journals?

- Journals are currently the main vehicle for scholarly communication
- Journals ensure peer review and quality control
- Journals are one of the main evaluation measures for funding bodies
- Journals represent a fast way to communicate our findings

How do researchers communicate?



What Is the Reason? Why We Write Research Articles?



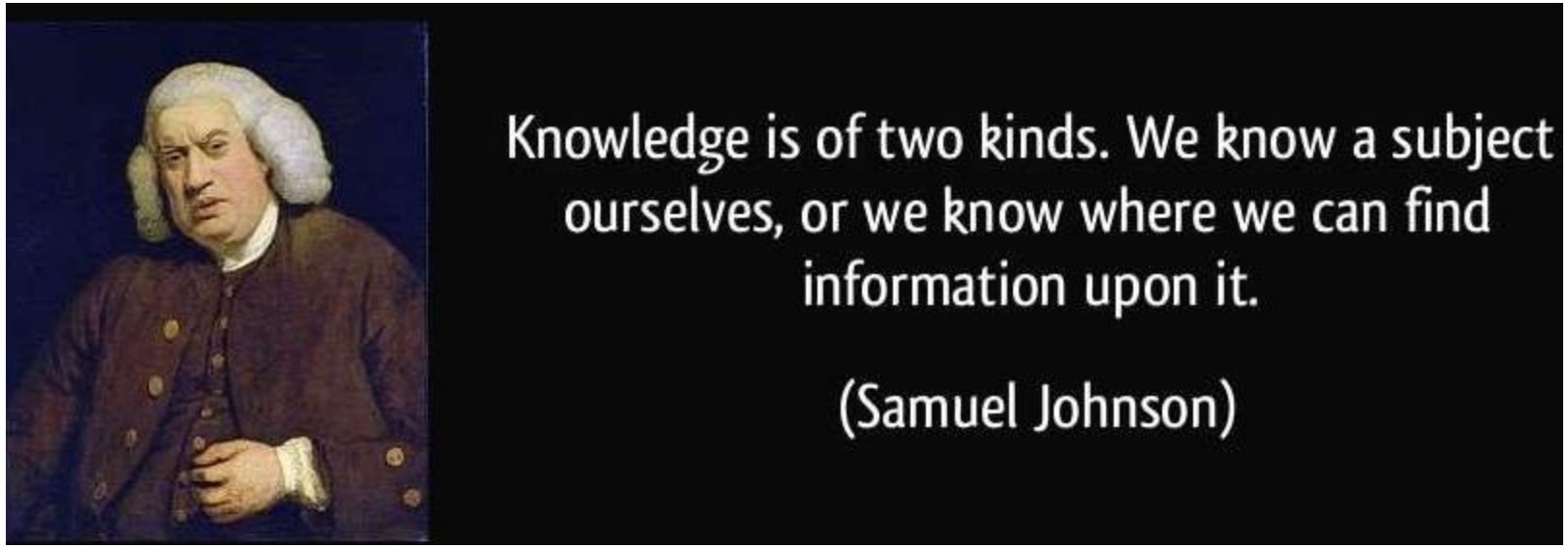
- Articles are considered tools used for sharing R&D information, thus being a means of progress in diverse spheres of research carried out by experts.

- From the practical point of view, articles represent a tool to measure “scientific performance”.

The scientific method

- Define a question
- Gather information
- Form an explanatory hypothesis
- Test the hypothesis
- Analyze the data
- Interpret the data
- Publish the results through the right channel

Define a Question

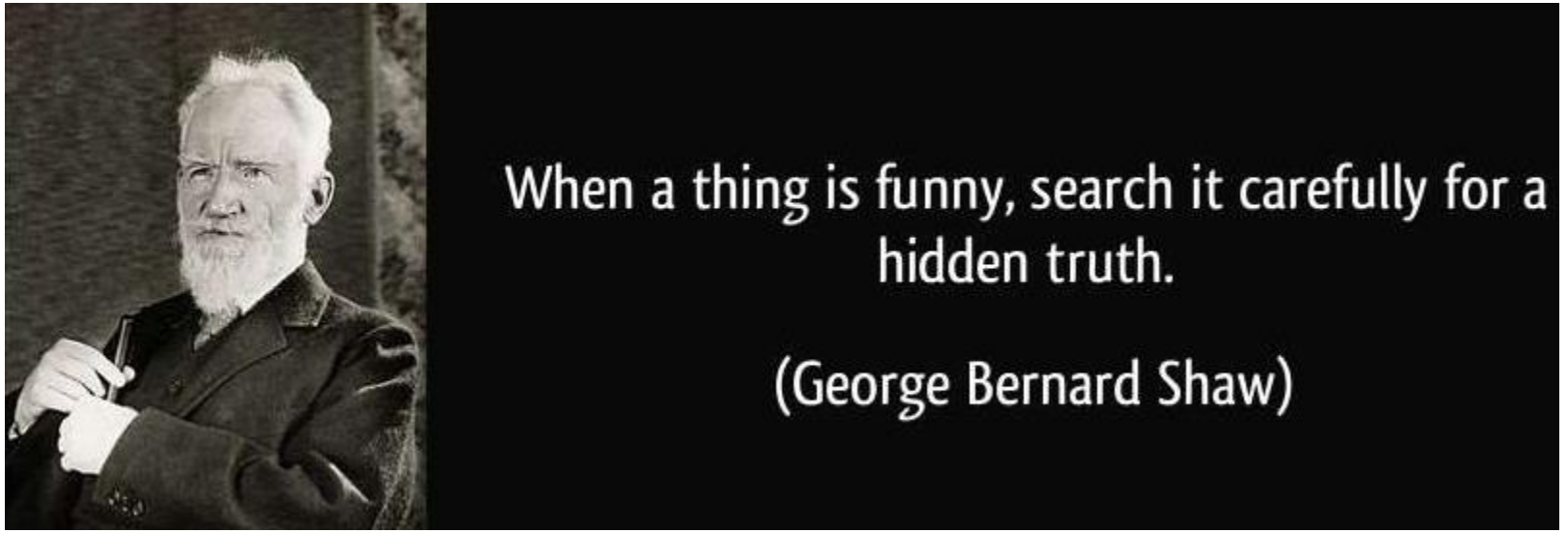


- What do we want to know?
  - Defining the problem
- Why is it important?
  - Justifying the study
- Why do we want to know it?
  - Set the aims

Gather Information

- Has it been already studied?
- If it has, let’s review the state-of-the-art
- This will allow us to:
  - Learn about its novelty
  - Define the problem
  - Establish the theoretical framework
  - Compare results

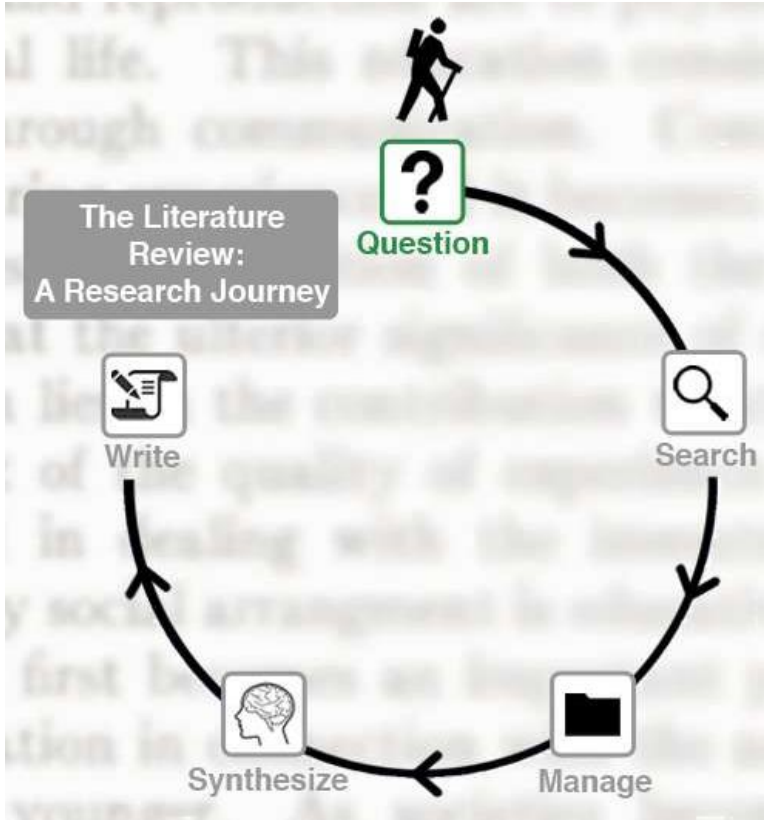
Form an explanatory hypothesis



- Define the topic (time period, unit of analysis, geographical limits, theoretical framework)
- Set the objectives
- Formulate the hypothesis
- Value the importance (novelty, viability, relevance)

Test the hypothesis

- Establish a methodology:
  - What are we going to do?
  - How?
  - With which tools?
  - When?
  - Where?
  - Unit of analysis?
  - Which is the sample?
- Gather and process the data
  - Systematic data retrieval
  - Statistical techniques



Analyze and interpret the data

- Write a manuscript following the IMRaD structure (or a variant depending on the discipline and nature of the study)
- This manuscript is the one that will be later submitted to a journal in order to…

PUBLISH THE RESULTS

The IMRAD structure

What question was studied?	Introduction
How was the problem studied?	Methods
What where the results?	Results
	And
What do the findings mean?	Discussion

The role of the scientific journal

- A scientific journal aims to disseminate original, valid, and novel scientific knowledge to progress the advancement of science.

- Journals are a part of the scientific method as they play an essential role in the last phase of dissemination and communication of the research findings.

Article in a Research Journal

- Full articles/Original articles
  - The most important article type – includes significant research results.
  - The number of pages is usually 10-25.

- Letters/Rapid Communications/Short Communications
  - Include important information, advances in the relevant field.
  - Usually published in a shortened publication process.
  - Shorter than full articles.

- Review/Perspectives
  - Summary of recent developments in the relevant field providing reference to previously published papers on the same topic.
  - Often by invitation only.

Ethical Rules

"Publish AND Perish – if you break ethical rules."

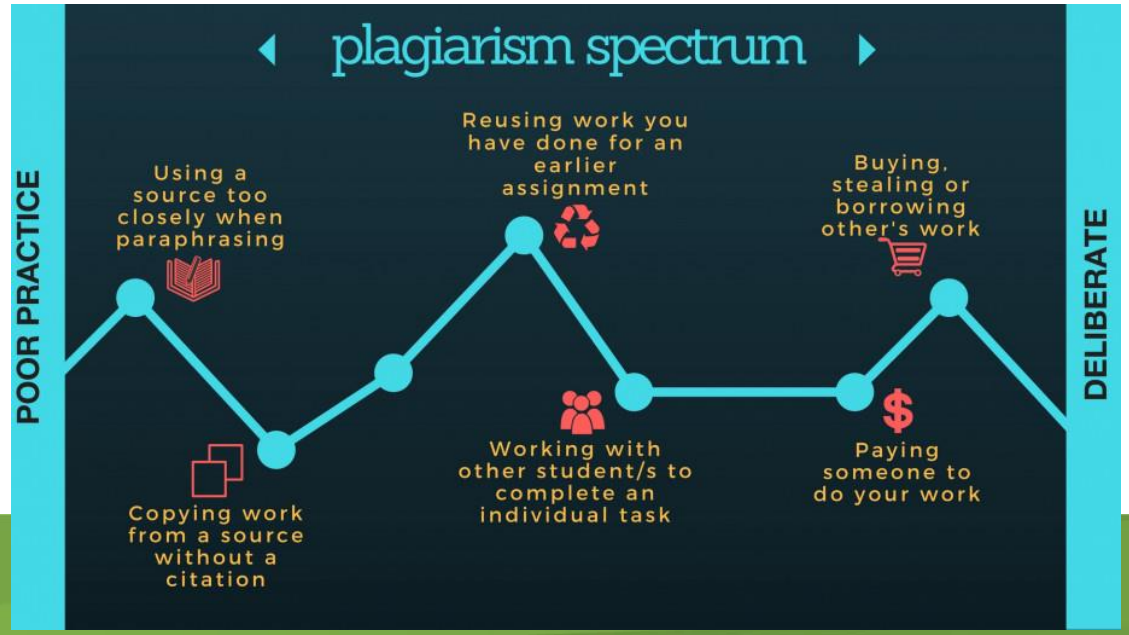
Please avoid the following:

- Falsification of results and data
- Plagiarism incl. incorrect citations, unauthorized use of figures, etc.
- Simultaneous submission of the manuscript to two or more editors
- Submission of manuscripts without informing all co-authors
- Financial support awarded in an inappropriate/incorrect manner
- Failure to disclose any potential conflict of interests
- Submission of previously published work
- Incorrect data on co-authorship of individuals or a denied co-authorship

Authors may be requested to submit the original data.

Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is the use of another's original words or ideas as though they were your own.
- **Any time you borrow something developed or created by someone else and do not give that person proper credit, you have committed plagiarism.**



https://www.anu.edu.au/students/academic-skills/academic-integrity/plagiarism

Plagiarism

Famous Stories

René Diekstra

Profile: ACDM-2004-CJO
Name: René Diekstra

War on Plagiarism Threat Level: Yellow: Elevated Risk

Occupation: Formerly Faculty of Social Sciences Dean and Professor of Social and Clinical Psychology at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands

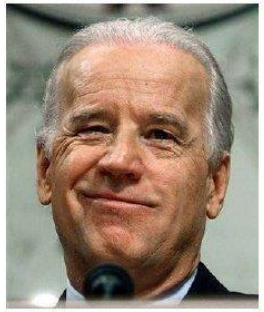
Allegations: Copying of other researchers' work; copying autobiographical details and poetry of other authors

Results: Had to leave Leiden University in 1997; Loss of free-lance writing opportunities; Diekstra continues to contest the charges of plagiarism in spite of other instances of derivation surfacing

PLAGIARISM

BUSTED!

- Senator Joseph Biden was forced to withdraw from the 1988 Democratic Presidential nomination because it was revealed that he failed a course in law school due to **plagiarism**.



Copyright law

- Copyright law grants authors and artists the exclusive right to make and sell copies of their works, the right to create derivative works, and the right to perform or display their works publicly.

- A violation of Copyright occurs when there is any infringement upon the legal rights of the copyright holder.

- If something has been copyrighted, you must obtain permission from the copyright holder to use it.
  - That may mean you may have to pay money to the copyright holder to use something that is protected by copyright.

Honor Code (MIT)

https://integrity.mit.edu/

Do	Don't
Plagiarism	
Trust the value of your own intellect.	Don't purchase papers or have someone write a paper for you.
Undertake research honestly and credit others for their work.	Don't copy ideas, data or exact wording without citing your source.
Unauthorized Collaboration	
Trust the value of your own intellect.	Don't collaborate with another student beyond the extent specifically approved by the instructor.
Cheating	
Demonstrate your own achievement.	Don't copy answers from another student; don't ask another student to do your work for you. Don't fabricate results. Don't use electronic or other devices during exams.
Accept corrections from the instructor as part of the learning process.	Don't alter graded exams and submit them for re-grading.
Do original work for each class.	Don't submit projects or papers that have been done for a previous class.
Facilitating Academic Dishonesty	
Showcase your own abilities.	Don't allow another student to copy your answers on assignments or exams. Don't take an exam or complete an assignment for another student

End of Lecture