Farook Training College Innovative Academia (FTCIA)

Online Collaborative Learning Project (OCLP)

Study Materials.

Farook Training College Innovative Academia (FTCIA)

Online Collaborative Learning Project (OCLP)

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The entire materials are prepared by the Research scholars of Farook Training College, Calicut, Kerala.

It is expected that this will be a support for those who need simplified, concise but comprehensive study materials for their examination preparation. It is a smart footstep to self learning and peer learning.

A note of appreciation to all research scholars who are the workforce behind this great endeavor.

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OCLP

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Paper III

Research Ethics

RPE 01 PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

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RPE 01-PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

Introduction to Philosophy

Philosophy is the study of fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence. Especially when considered as an academic discipline

Definitions

- Philos- Love ,Sophia-Wisdom :- Philosophy -Love of wisdom
- “Philosophy is the logical enquiry in to the nature of reality”Dr. Radhakrishnan
- “Philosophy aims at a knowledge of the eternal nature of things” plato
- “Truth of reason(analytical propositions)” Immanuel Kant
- “The study of nature and meaning of the Universe and of human life” Oxford advanced learner's Dictionary

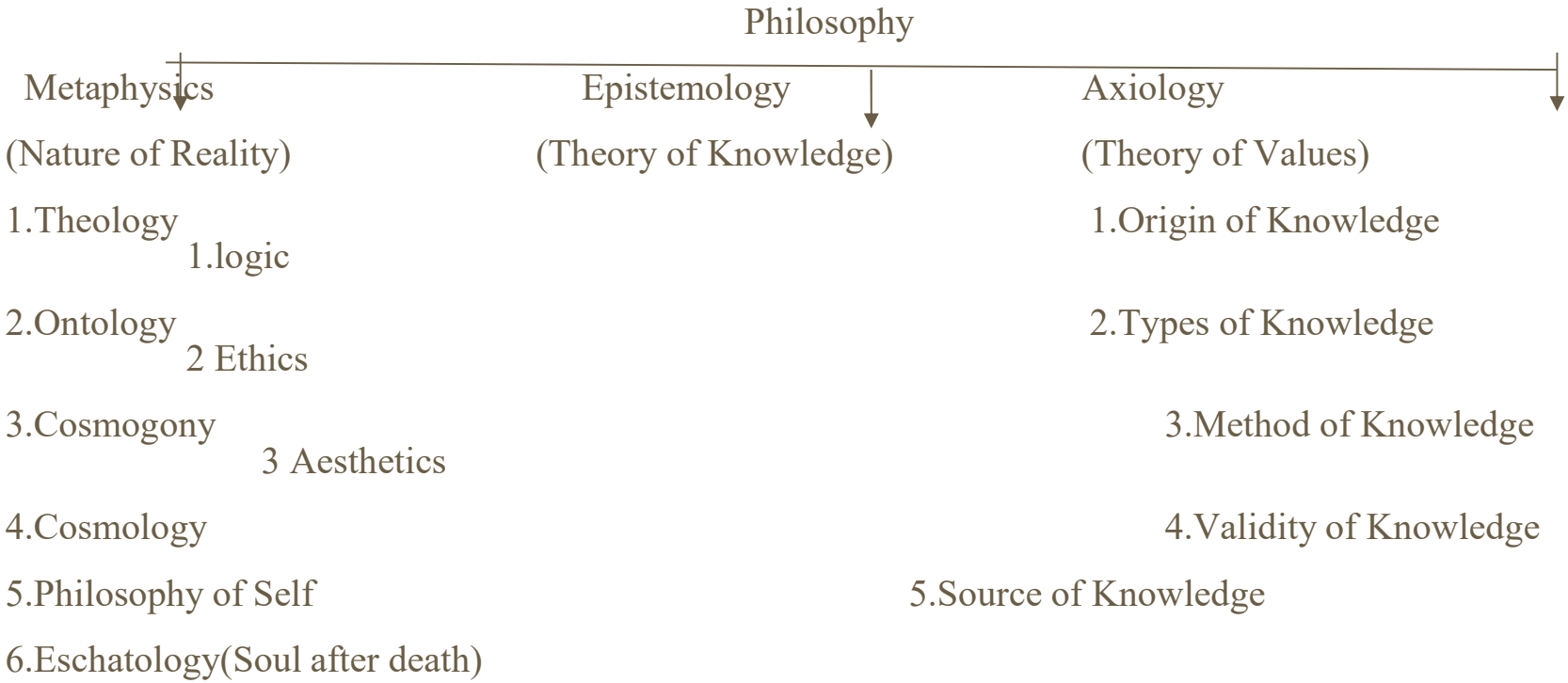
Nature and Scope of Philosophy

Philosophy enquires into the nature of matter, time, space, causality, evolution, life and mind and their relation to one another.

Scope of Philosophy

- Nature of the Universe
- Standard of Justice & Conduct of life
- Validity of knowledge
- Create application of reason
- Criteria of Beauty
- Relationship between language and Thoughts

Concept and Branches of Philosophy

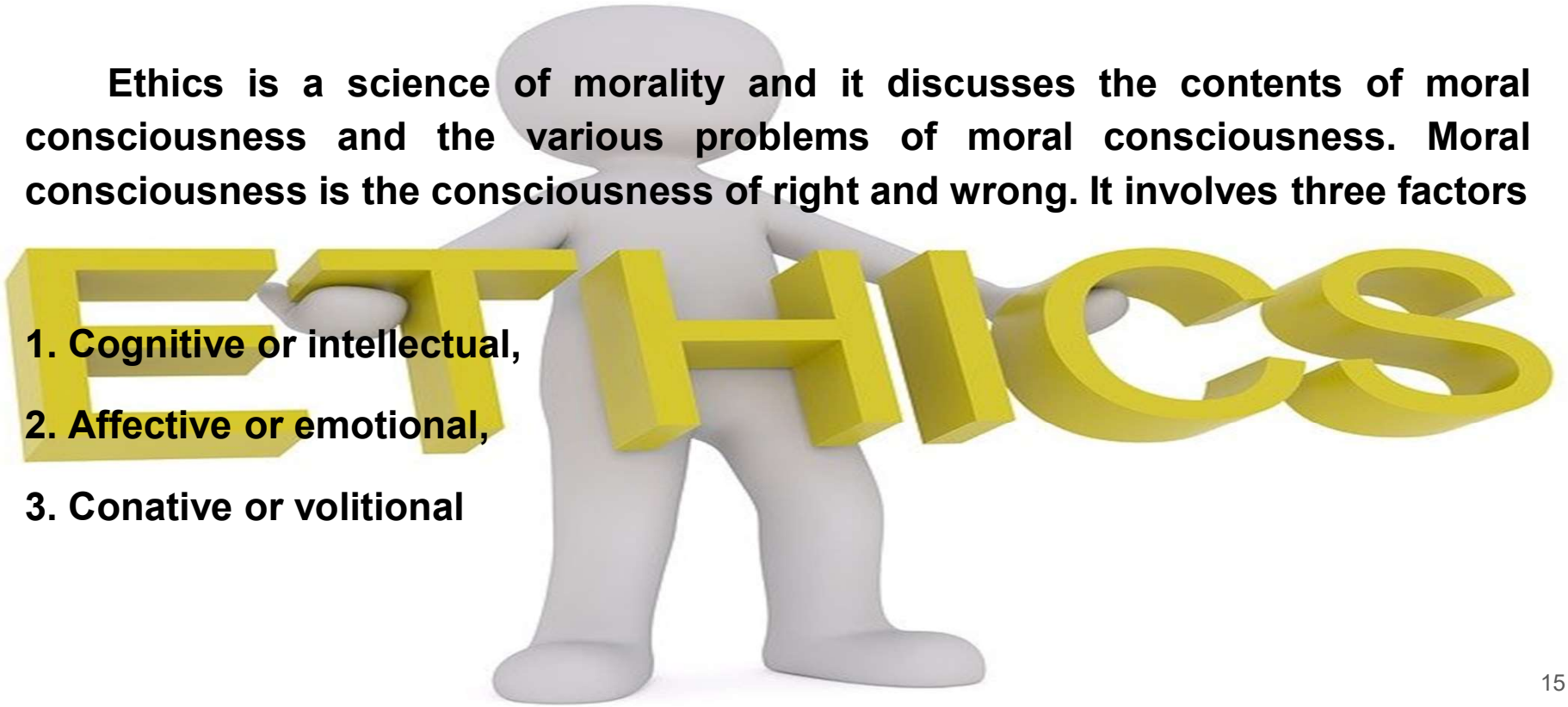


- Meta physics : Addresses the ultimate nature of reality; what is real & exists
- Epistemology : Examines the nature of knowledge
- Axiology : Examines the nature of values
- Logic : Focuses the examination of ideas in an orderly and systematic way and how ideas relate to each other
- Ethics : Concerned with issues of right & wrong Responsibility and standards of conduct.
- Aesthetics : Studies the nature of beauty and art .


ETHICS

ETHICS

Ethics is a science of morality and it discusses the contents of moral consciousness and the various problems of moral consciousness. Moral consciousness is the consciousness of right and wrong. It involves three factors



1. Cognitive or intellectual,

2. Affective or emotional,

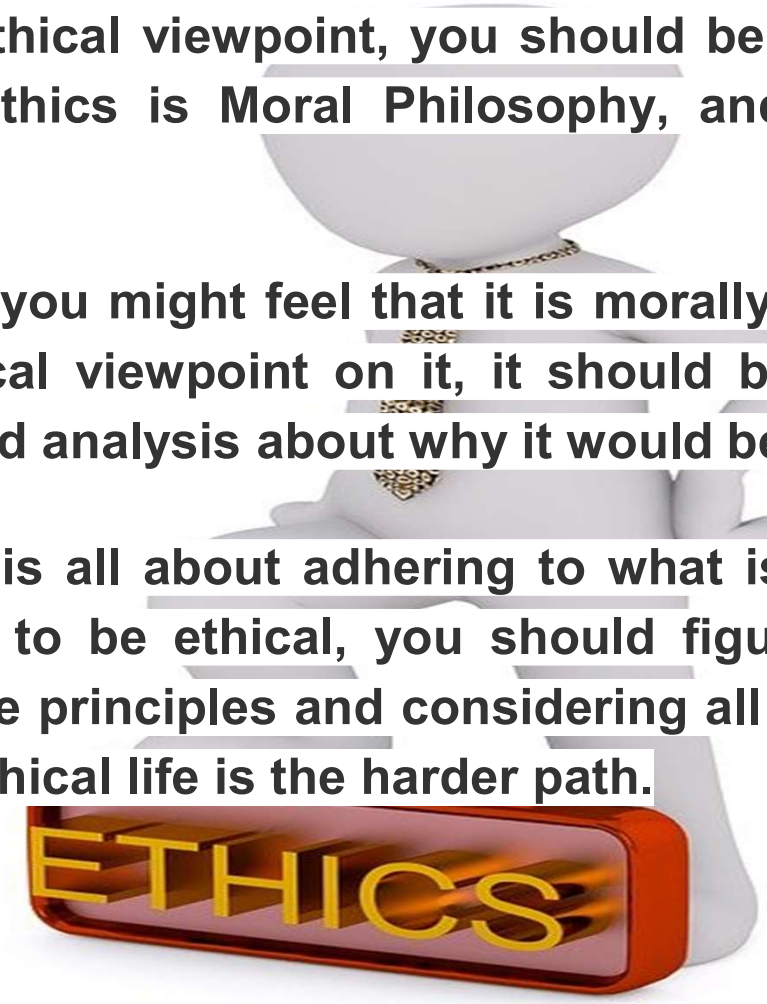
3. Conative or volitional

- ★ Ethics is the study of what is right or wrong in human conduct. This is a branch of Philosophy which studies moral principles. Hence, Ethics is also known as Moral Philosophy.
- ★ Many people use the words Ethics and Morality interchangeably. However, there is a difference between Ethics and Morals.
- ★ To put it in simple terms, Ethics = Morals + Reasoning.

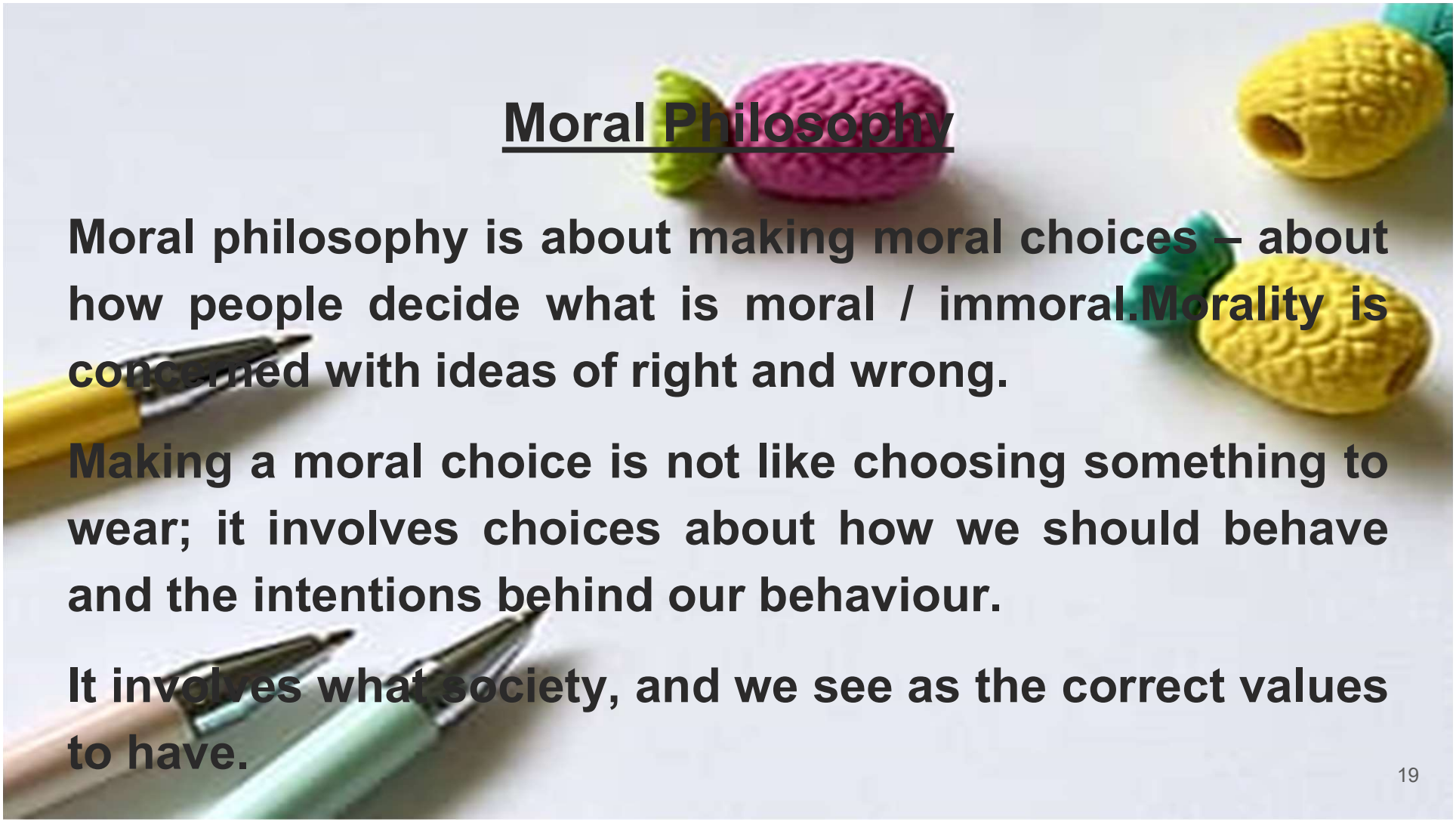
To have an ethical viewpoint, you should be able to give some reason for it. Yes, Ethics is Moral Philosophy, and Philosophy is all about reasoning

For example, you might feel that it is morally wrong to steal, but if you have an ethical viewpoint on it, it should be based on some sets of arguments and analysis about why it would be wrong to steal.

To be moral is all about adhering to what is described (by society or religion). But to be ethical, you should figure out what is right – by applying some principles and considering all the complexities involved. Clearly, the ethical life is the harder path.



MORAL PHILOSOPHY

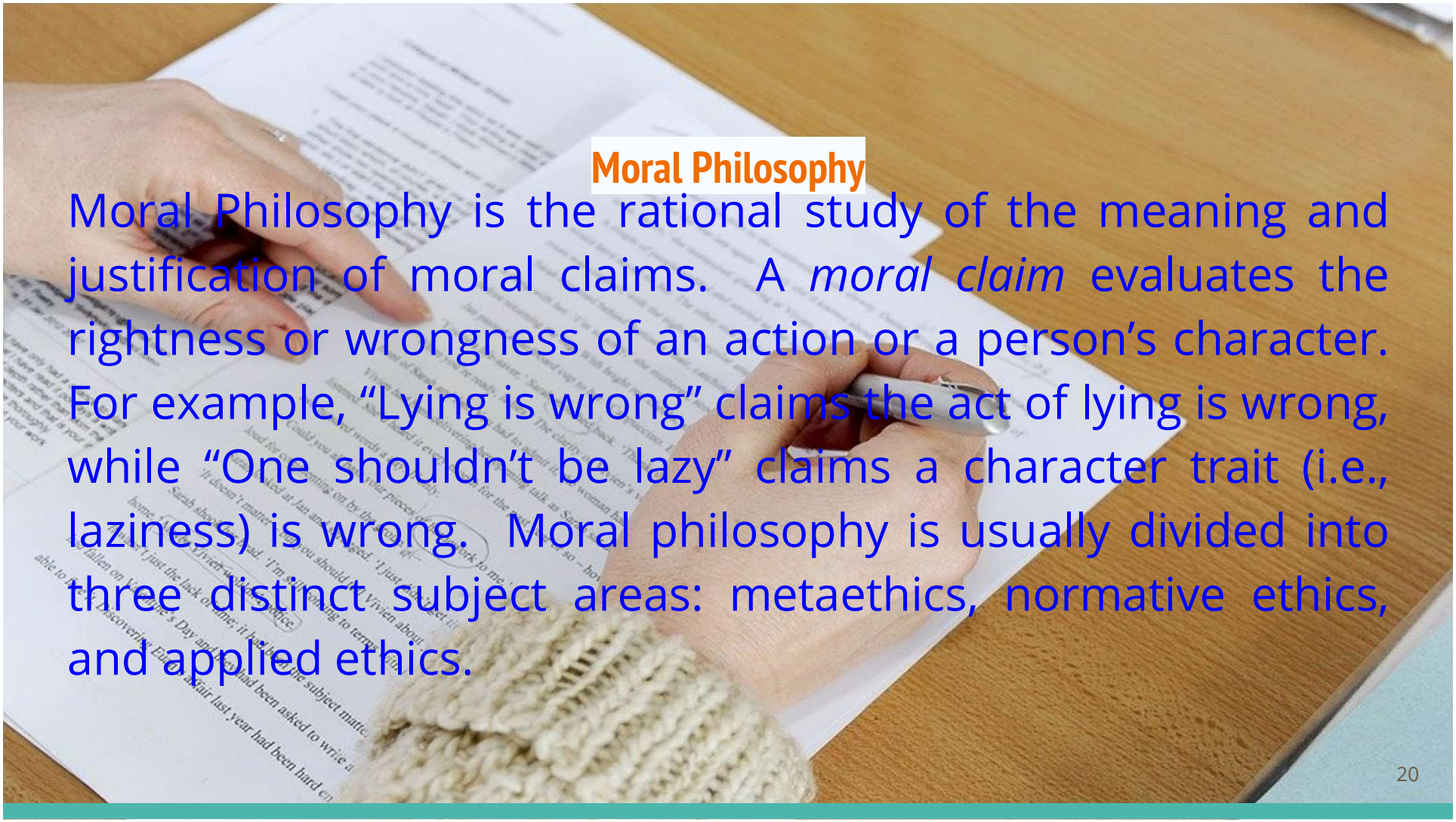


Moral Philosophy

Moral philosophy is about making moral choices – about how people decide what is moral / immoral.Morality is concerned with ideas of right and wrong.

Making a moral choice is not like choosing something to wear; it involves choices about how we should behave and the intentions behind our behaviour.

It involves what society, and we see as the correct values to have.



Moral Philosophy

Moral Philosophy is the rational study of the meaning and justification of moral claims. A *moral claim* evaluates the rightness or wrongness of an action or a person's character. For example, "Lying is wrong" claims the act of lying is wrong, while "One shouldn't be lazy" claims a character trait (i.e., laziness) is wrong. Moral philosophy is usually divided into three distinct subject areas: metaethics, normative ethics, and applied ethics.

What is Metaethics?

Metaethics examines the nature of moral claims and arguments. This partly involves attempting to determine if moral claims have clear essential meanings (i.e., they avoid vagueness and ambiguity). But it also attempts to answer questions such as:

Are moral claims expressions of individual emotions?

Are moral claims social inventions?

Are moral claims divine commands?

Can one justify moral claims?

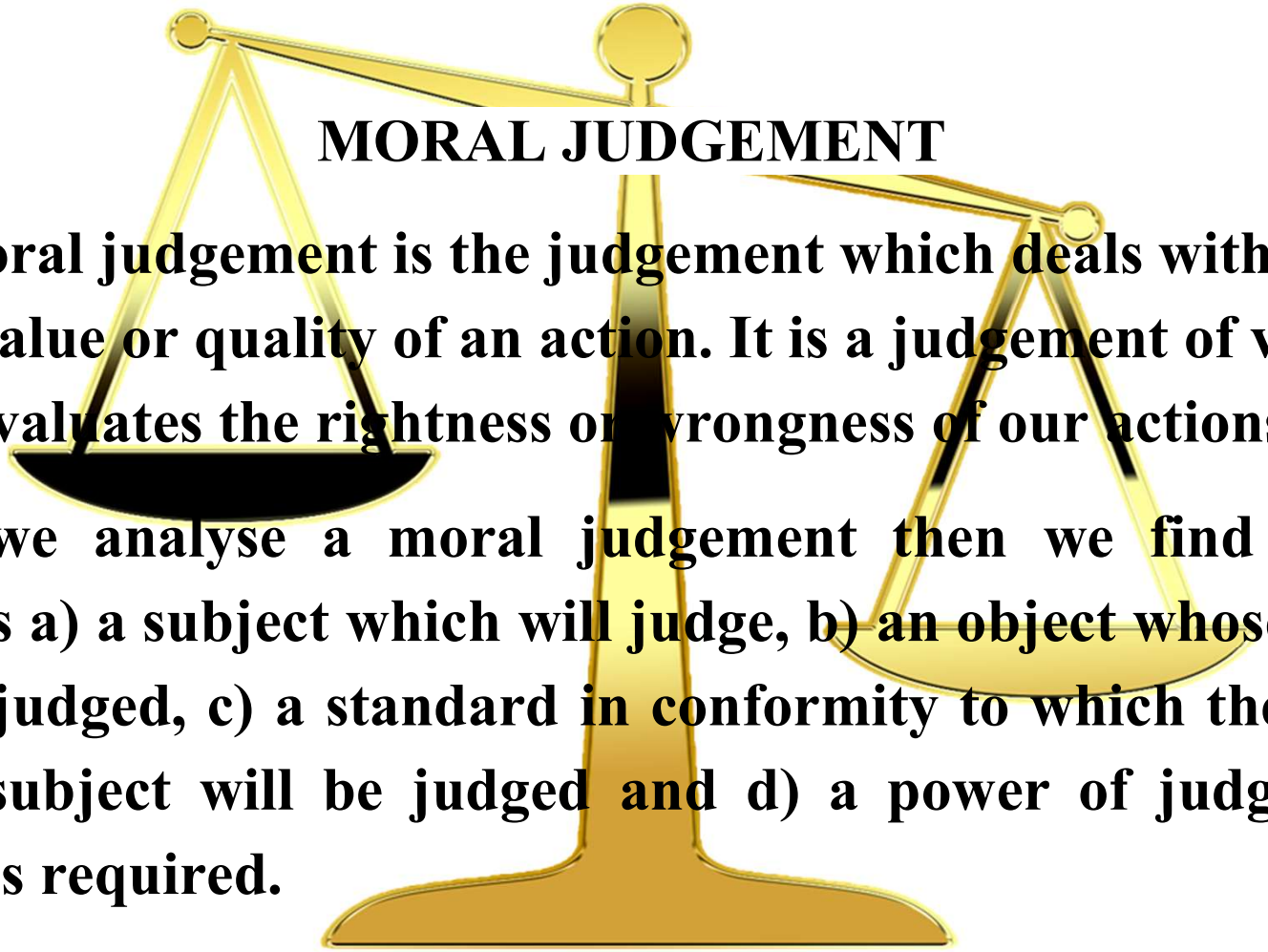
How does one justify them?

What is Normative Ethics?

Normative ethics examines moral standards that attempt to define right and wrong conduct. Historically, this has involved examining good and bad habits, duties, or an action's consequences. In addition, historically, normative ethics has focused on the prospect of a single moral standard defining right and wrong conduct; but it has become more common for philosophers to propose a moral pluralism with multiple moral standards.

What is Applied Ethics

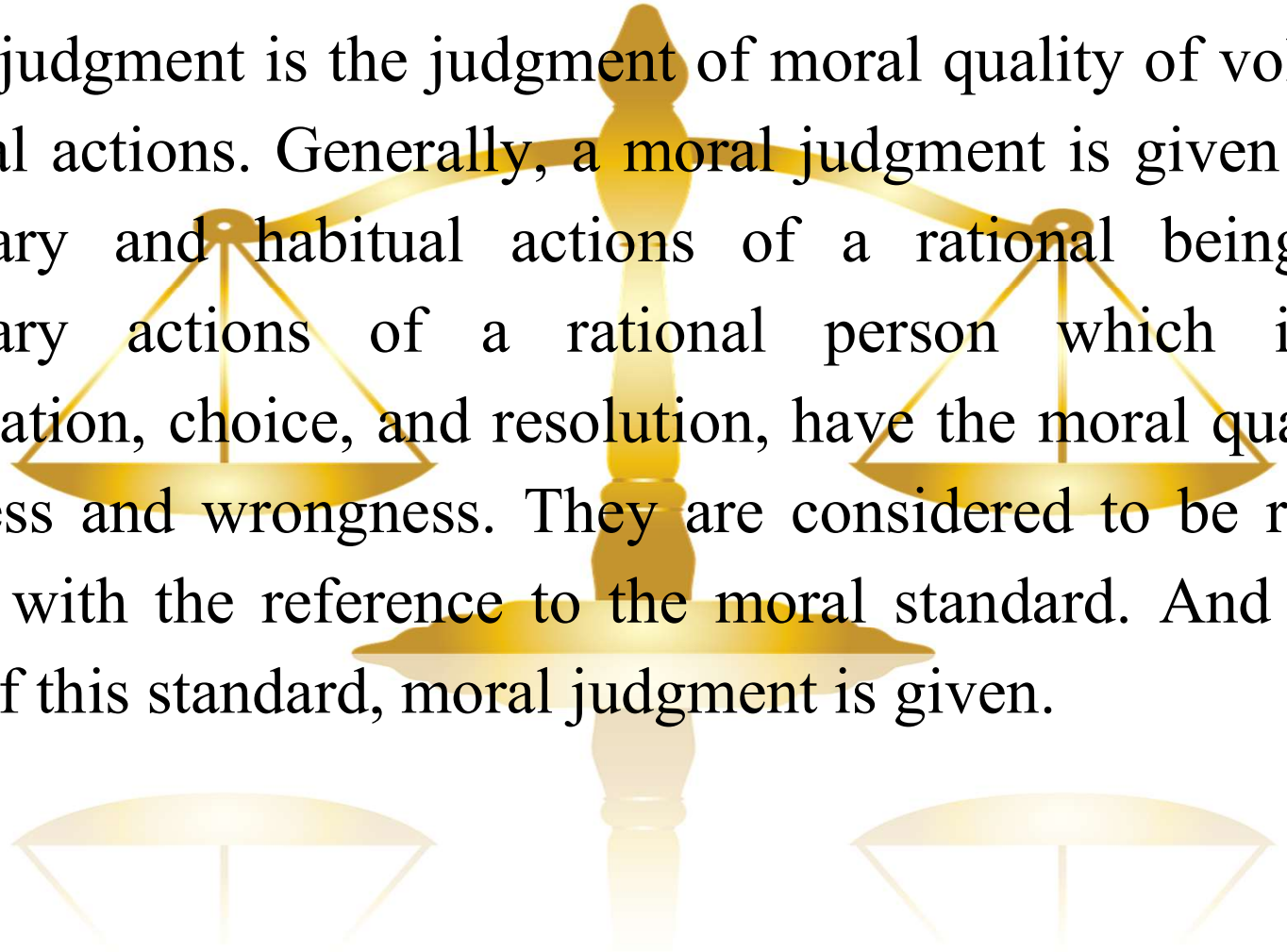
Applied ethics **examines specific moral issues. For example, one is doing applied ethics when one addresses the morality of abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment, environmental concerns, or homosexuality. By using the conceptual tools of metaethics and normative ethics, discussions in applied ethics try to resolve these issues.**



MORAL JUDGEMENT

The moral judgement is the judgement which deals with the moral value or quality of an action. It is a judgement of value and it evaluates the rightness or wrongness of our actions.

When we analyse a moral judgement then we find that it contains a) a subject which will judge, b) an object whose action will be judged, c) a standard in conformity to which the action of the subject will be judged and d) a power of judging the action as required.



Moral judgment is the judgment of moral quality of voluntary habitual actions. Generally, a moral judgment is given on the voluntary and habitual actions of a rational being. The voluntary actions of a rational person which involve deliberation, choice, and resolution, have the moral quality of rightness and wrongness. They are considered to be right or wrong with the reference to the moral standard. And on the basis of this standard, moral judgment is given.

NATURE OF MORAL JUDGEMENT

Moral judgment is a judgment of values. It is distinct from the judgment of facts. A Judgment of value is a judgment of "what ought to be". But a judgment of fact is a judgment of "what is". Judgment of fact is a descriptive judgment, while moral judgment is an appreciative or critical judgment. So, moral judgment is a mental act of pronouncing a particular action to be right or wrong. According to Mackenzie, moral judgment is not merely to state the nature of some object, but to compare it with a standard and to pronounce it to be good or evil, right or wrong. So, it is normative

THE OBJECT OF MORAL JUDGEMENT

Moral judgments are passed on the voluntary actions and habitual actions. Actually habitual actions are voluntary actions turned into habit after constant repetitions. Hence, only voluntary actions are objects of moral judgement and they are judged to be right or wrong. Voluntary actions imply the freedom of will. Non voluntary actions are outside the scope of moral judgement.

Voluntary action has some internal factors:

i) The mental stage of spring of action, motive, intention, desire, deliberation, choice and resolution.

ii) The organic stage of bodily action.

iii) The external stage of consequence

THE SUBJECT OF MORAL JUDGEMENT

- Moral judgement is a judgement of value which evaluates the rightness and wrongness of our actions.
- Moral judgement contains a subject, an object, a standard and moral faculty.
- Moral judgements are different from factual judgement, logical judgement and aesthetic judgement.
- Moral judgement is critical and appreciative judgement and it is inferential in character.
- Moral judgement has objective validity.
- Moral judgement is the moral judgement on voluntary action.
- The external consequence which is the expression of inner motive or intention is the object of moral judgement.
- When the outer consequence does not tally with the inner motive, it is the motive - not the consequence – that is the object of moral judgement.
- The motive alone does not determine the moral quality of an action. Intention which includes motive determines its moral quality.
- Though character determines the moral worth of a person, it is wrong to hold that it is always the object of moral judgement. The moral quality of an action is always determined by the intention of the agent.
- The subject of the moral judgement is the ideal self.

RP102 SCIENTIFIC CONDUCT

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Scientific Misconduct

Misconduct is a serious and intentional violation of accepted scientific practices, common sense ethical norms, or research regulations in proposing, designing, conducting, reviewing, or reporting research (Resnik, 2003)

Fabrication

Construction and/or addition of data, observations, or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or running of experiments

Falsification

Suppression of data or unwanted results, manipulation in images, representations, instrumentation materials, methodology

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is copying of ideas, statements, results, data, figures, etc. from other author(s) without acknowledging the original source, either published or unpublished, which may at times include copyright infringement (Amstrong, 1993)

Types of Plagiarism

1. **“Clone” plagiarism:** One person copies another work (word-for-word) without any change and claim as his own work.
2. **“Remix” plagiarism:** One person collects information from various sources and mix all together as a single document then claim the work as their own work.
3. **“Ctrl + C” plagiarism:** In the written document a significant portion of text copied from any single source without any alteration
4. **Hybrid plagiarism:** Perfectly cited source documents are copied and arranged as a new document without citation.
5. **“Find- Replace” plagiarism:** Changing the most common keywords and phrases in the copied content and not making any changes in the essential document

6. **Recycle plagiarism:** It refers to the act of borrowing from one's own previous document without a proper citation.
7. **Mashup plagiarism:** When the written document is copied from more than one source and all are mixed together without any proper citation
8. **"404- Error" plagiarism:** In this, a person creates a document by copying from various sources and prepare as a single document with the citation. But if the citation is inaccurate or it will lead to non-existing resources then it will be called 404 types of plagiarism.
9. **Aggregator plagiarism:** The written document includes all the proper citation but it does not contain original work
10. **Re-Tweet Plagiarism:** If all the written document seems perfect with properly cited mark but still the document resembles somewhere the original text's structure or

Redundant publications

- Redundant publication refers to publishing the same intellectual material more than once, by the author or publisher.
- It does not refer to the unauthorized republication by someone else, which constitutes plagiarism, copyright violation, or both.
- It is mainly in the form of duplicate publication or salami slicing.

Duplicate and overlapping publications

- Duplicate publication is publication of a paper that overlaps substantially with one already published, without clear, visible reference to the previous publication. Prior publication may include release of information in the public domain.
- Duplicate publication includes the text, figures or data sets in an article previously published.

Selective reporting and misrepresentation of data

- Selective reporting is the reporting of results from only a selection of studies.
- Selective reporting can lead to publication bias.
- For example, if a greater proportion of studies with a positive outcome are reported than those with a negative outcome, a review of publications will be biased toward a positive result.
- Selective reporting can arise if, for example, an investigator or journal editor thinks that negative results are uninteresting or unimportant.
- However, the reporting of negative results adds valuable information to the body of evidence available, and can prevent new unnecessary trials being set up.
- Misrepresenting data include drawing unwarranted inference from data, creating deceptive graphs of figures, and using suggestive language for rhetorical effect.

Salami slicing

- Salami slicing refers to the practice of partitioning a large study that could have been reported in a single research article into smaller published articles.
- In other words, it means breaking up a single research paper into their “least publishable units,” with each paper reporting different findings from the same study.
- A set of papers are referred to as salami publications when more than one paper covers the same population, methods, and research question.

ETHICS WITH RESPECT TO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

ETHICS IN SCIENCE

- Ethics refers to deciding what is right and what is wrong.
- Ethics is an important consideration in science.
- Scientific investigation must be guided by what is right and what is wrong.
- The ethical rules help ensure that science is done safely and that scientific knowledge is reliable.

ETHICAL RULES IN SCIENCE

- Scientific research must be reported honestly. It is wrong and misleading to makeup or change research results.
- Scientific researchers must try to see things as they really are . They should avoid being biased by the results they expect or hope to get.
- Researchers must be careful .They should do whatever they can to avoid errors in their data.

ETHICAL RULES IN SCIENCE

- Researchers must inform co-workers and members of the community about any risks of their research . They should do the research only if they have the consent of these groups.
- Researchers studying living animals must treat them humanely. They should provide for their needs and take pains to avoid harming them.
- Researchers studying human subjects must tell their subjects that they have the right to refuse to participate in the research.
- Human subjects also must be fully informed about their role in the research.

RESEARCH ETHICS

- Research ethics provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of research.
- It educates and monitors scientists conducting research to ensure a high ethical standard.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

- **Confidentiality :** Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.
- **Responsible Publication :** Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.
- **Responsible Mentoring :** Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions.
- **Respect for Colleagues :** Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.
- **Social Responsibility :** Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.
- **Non-Discrimination :** Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors that are not related to their scientific competence and integrity.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

- **Honesty :** Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data.
- **Objectivity :** Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research.
- **Integrity :** Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.
- **Carefulness :** Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities.
- **Openness :** Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.
- **Respect for Intellectual Property :** Honor patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Never plagiarize.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

- **Competence :** Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.
- **Legality :** Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.
- **Animal Care :** Show proper respect and care for animals when using them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.
- **Human Subjects Protection :** When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy.

INTELLECTUAL HONESTY

- Intellectual honesty is the acquisition, analysis, and transmission of ideas.
- Intellectual honesty is an applied method of problem solving characterised by an unbiased, honest attitude , which can be demonstrated in a number of different ways.

HONESTY IN RESEARCH

- Honesty in all aspects of research including;
- Presentation of research goals, intentions and findings.
- Reporting on research methods and procedures.
- Gathering data.
- Using and acknowledging the work of other researchers.
- Conveying valid interpretations and making justifiable claims based on research findings.

RESEARCH INTEGRITY

- Research integrity is generally understood to mean the performance of research according to the highest standards of professionalism and rigour, in an ethically robust manner.

- Research integrity is defined as active adherence to the ethical principles and professional standards essential for the responsible practice of research.

RESEARCH INTEGRITY

- NAS Report : For individuals ,research integrity is an aspect of moral character and experience. It involves above all a commitment to intellectual honesty and personal responsibility for one's actions and to a range of practices that characterise responsible research conduct.

- Research integrity means examining the data with objectivity and being guided by the results rather than by preconceived notions.

PRACTICES OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

- Honesty and fairness in proposing , performing , and reporting research.
- Accuracy and fairness in representing contributions to research proposals and reports.
- Proficiency and fairness in peer review.
- Collegiality in scientific interactions , communications and sharing of resources.

PRACTICES OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

- Disclosure of conflicts of interest.
- Protection of human subjects in the conduct of research.
- Humane care of animals in the conduct of research.
- Adherence to the mutual responsibilities of mentors and trainees.

PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

- The basic principles of research integrity are;
- Honesty
- Responsibility
- Fairness
- accountability

RPE 03 PUBLICATION ETHICS

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Deepthi (PT)

WHAT IS PUBLICATION?

- It is the dissemination of your findings to the scientific community.
- Scientific publication are subject to peer review.

Why Publish?

- **Without publications, science cannot progress.**
- **Without publication, you may not get a placement or promotion.**
- **You may not get your project sanctioned if you have no publications.**
- **Publications keep you ahead of your colleagues: publications makes you 'immortal'.**

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICATION ETHICS

- **Academic research involves many coordinated steps and processes – appropriate study design, study execution, data collection, data analysis, and finally publication. While going through these steps and culminating in a publication can be an exhilarating experience, one should be aware of ethical code of conduct that binds researchers at every stage.**

Ethical Issues in publication.

1. Duplicate publication
2. Authorship and Order
3. Scientific Misconduct(Including plagiarism)
4. Conflict of interest

PUBLICATION ETHICS

*Publication ethics are rules of conduct generally agreed upon when publishing results of scientific research or other scholarly work.

*Generally it is a standard that protects intellectual property and forbids the re-publication of another's work without proper credit.

*It also forbids the use of plagiarism of another's efforts. Data and information published as original must, in fact, be original.

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COPE

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) is an international forum for editors and publishers of peer-reviewed journals that provide the “code of conduct” and “best practice guidelines” that define publication ethics and advises editors on how to handle cases of research and publication misconduct. “publication ethics” includes statutory and ethics approval, informed consent, data manipulation and research fraud, plagiarism, simultaneous submission, duplicate publication, self-citation, consent to reproduce published material, ethics of authorship, and conflicts of interest.

COPE

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) is committed to educating and supporting editors, publishers and those involved in publication ethics with the aim of moving the culture of publishing towards one where ethical practices become a normal part of the publishing culture. Our approach is firmly in the direction of influencing through education, resources and support of our members, alongside the fostering of professional debate in the wider community.

COPE publishes a monthly newsletter and organises annual seminars. COPE has created an audit tool for members to measure compliance with its 'Core Practices' and guidance in the form of flowcharts, discussion documents, guidelines and eLearning modules.

World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)

WAME is a global nonprofit voluntary association of editors of peer-reviewed medical journals who seek to foster cooperation and communication among editors; improve editorial standards; promote professionalism in medical editing through education, self-criticism, and self-regulation; and encourage research on the principles and practice of medical editing. WAME develops policies and recommendations of best practices for medical journal editors and has a syllabus for editors that members are encouraged to follow.

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

The mission of the DOAJ is to curate, maintain and develop a source of reliable information about open access scholarly journals on the web; to verify that entries on the list comply with reasonable standards; to increase the visibility, dissemination, discoverability and attraction of open access journals; to enable scholars, libraries, universities, research funders and other stakeholders to benefit from the information and services provided; to facilitate the integration of open access journals into library and aggregator services; to assist, where possible, publishers and their journals to meet reasonable digital publishing standards; and to thereby support the transition of the system of scholarly communication and publishing into a model that serves science, higher education, industry, innovation, societies and the people. Through this work, DOAJ will cooperate and collaborate with all interested parties working toward these objectives.

Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)

OASPA is a trade association that was established in 2008 in order to represent the interests of Open Access (OA) publishers globally across all disciplines. By encouraging collaboration in developing appropriate business models, tools and standards to support OA publishing, OASPA aims to help ensure a prosperous and sustainable future for the benefit of its members and the scholarly communities they serve. This mission is carried out through exchanging information, setting standards, advancing models, advocacy, education, and the promotion of innovation.

Violation of public ethics

Publication Ethics may be defined as a self-regulatory mechanism insisting on integrity on the part of authors, peer reviewers and publishers to establish higher standards of editorial processing for the scholarly journals.

Violation of publication ethics is a global problem which includes duplicate submission, multiple submissions, plagiarism, gift authorship, fake affiliation, ghost authorship, pressured authorship, salami publication and fraud (fabrication and falsification) but excludes the honest errors committed by the authors.

AUTHORSHIP

Authorship is an explicit way of assigning responsibility and giving credit for intellectual work. The two are linked. **Authorship** practices should be judged by how honestly they reflect actual contributions to the final product.

Authorship confers credit and has **important** academic, social, and financial implications. **Authorship** also implies responsibility and accountability for published work. The ICMJE(The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) has thus developed criteria for **authorship** that can be used by all journals, including those that distinguish authors from other contributors.

Authorship Standards

Authorship of a scientific or scholarly **paper** should be limited to those individuals who have contributed in a meaningful and substantive way to its intellectual content.

The most common way **authors** are listed is by relative contribution. The **author** who most substantially worked on the draft article and the underlying research becomes the first **author**. The others are ranked in descending **order** of contribution.

CONTRIBUTORSHIP

Many journals now require authors to acknowledge not only the authors who were involved in writing up the research, but also any individuals who contributed to the research in some way. These are referred to as authorship and contributorship.

How to list the ‘contributors’?

These should be named in the "Acknowledgments" section of the paper. These would include:

- People who provided technical assistance
- People who discussed your ideas with you and gave advice
- Anyone who read early drafts of the paper and gave advice
- People who were the subject of the study
- Funding sources (this is increasingly important, esp. for ’open access‘).

Note, too, that many journals will require you to obtain written permission of the co-authors and contributors to have their names included in the article.

Identification of publication misconduct,

Complaints and appeals

What is publication misconduct ?

(a) **Research misconduct**

1. Fabrication : Making up of data or result and recording and Reporting them
2. Falsification : Manipulating research materials or changing or omitting data or results
3. Plagiarism : Appropriation of another persons ideas, processes, results without giving credit
4. Not honest error or differences of opinion

(b) Other types of publication misconducts

1. Duplicate publication
2. Inappropriate authorship
3. Self Plagiarism
4. Faked author approval
5. Salami publication
6. overlapping publication

Harm of publication misconduct

- Distraction from truth
- Adoption of ineffective or harmful inventions
- Damaged reputation
- Sensation in news media
- Erosion of trust in research

What can be done

- Identify every tainted articles
- Retract fraudulent articles
- Prevent citation of fraudulent research

Complaints & Appeals

Complaints

- Complaints may be related to the failure of process or a severe misjudgement
- They may also relate to author or reviewer misconduct
- Complaints may be made by anyone including authors, reviewers & readers
- Complaints are always related to the content policies or processes of the Journal

Appeals

Appeals against the editors decision will consider only under highly specific circumstances and usually only where a clear breach of policy can be demonstrated.

Any appeals against the editors decision you will need to provide a detailed explanation, why you disagree with the decision and including supporting information.

- You should also include the article title , if you are appealing a decision to retract a published article and the manuscript ID number if you are appealing a decision to reject an unpublished manuscript.
- Editors will made recommendations to reject appeal, request further information or uphold the appeal
- The editors decision on these matters is final

Predatory publishers & Journal

- Predatory publishing sometimes called write only publishing or deceptive publishing
- They are focused on profit and not scholarly promotion and excellence
- Predatory publishers will charge fees without providing academic experience

Predatory journals

- A predatory journal is a publication that actively asks researchers for manuscripts .
- They have no peer review system and no true editorial board and are often found to publish mediocre or even worthless papers.
- They also ask for huge publication charges

How do you detect predatory publishers

Predatory publishers are characterised by the following deceptive practices

- Phony journals with titles that may be similar to respected journals .
- Fake editorial boards-these may be real researches whose name are used without their knowledge.

- Editorial boards that are identical across all of a publishers titles.
- Fees to withdraw an article
- Display fake impact factors
- No clarity of its peer review process and/or submission publishing time
- Displays false claims of its content indexed in legitimate indexing services

Checklist to identify fake journal

- The publisher has poorly maintained, websites including dead links, prominent miss spelling and grammatical errors on the website.
- The publishers make unauthorised use of licensed images on their website, taken from the open web, without permission or licensing from the copyright owners
- Re-publish papers already published in other venues/ outlets without providing appropriate credits.


Thank
You