

Guidelines Publication Ethics

The publication of an article is a novel cause to spread the wave of knowledge across the globe and generations. It is the mirror image of the potential of author and affiliated organization and its quality of information flow in the scientific community. Peer-reviewed articles are the guideline of new technological advances in research and innovation. It is therefore the responsibility of scientific community and publication world, to care of ethics for sincere sharing of knowledge.

Ethical standards for publication exist to ensure high-quality scientific publications, public trust in scientific findings, and that people receive credit for their ideas. Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work. The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method.

Duties of Editors

Publication decision, Fair play, Confidentiality, Disclosure and Conflicts of interest, Involvement and cooperation in investigations

Duties of Reviewers

Contribution to Editorial Decision, Promptness, Confidentiality, Standards of Objectivity, Acknowledgement of Source, Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Duties of Authors

Reporting standards, Data Access and Retention, Originality and Plagiarism, Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication, Acknowledgement of Sources, Authorship of the Paper, Hazards and Human or Animal Subjects Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest, Fundamental errors in published works

Publication ethics

Ethical standards for publication exist to ensure high-quality scientific publications, public trust in scientific findings, and that people receive credit for their ideas. It is important to avoid:

- **Data fabrication and falsification:**
Data fabrication means the researcher did not actually do the study, but made up data. Data falsification means the researcher did the experiment, but then changed some of the data. Both of these practices make people distrust scientists. If the public is mistrustful of science then it will be less willing to provide funding support.
- **Plagiarism:**
Taking the ideas and work of others without giving them credit is unfair and dishonest. Copying even one sentence from someone else's manuscript, or even one of your own that has previously been published, without proper citation is considered plagiarism—use your own words instead.
- **Multiple submissions:**
It is unethical to submit the same manuscript to more than one journal at the same time. Doing this wastes the time of editors and peer reviewers, and can damage the reputation of journals if published in more than one.
- **Redundant publications:**
This means publishing many very similar manuscripts based on the same experiment. It can make readers less likely to pay attention to your manuscripts.
- **Improper author contribution or attribution:**
All listed authors must have made a significant scientific contribution to the research in the manuscript and approved all its claims. Don't forget to list everyone who made a significant scientific contribution, including students and laboratory technicians. The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors has detailed guidelines on authorship that are useful for scientists in all fields: