

13.

Moral Philosophy and Publication Ethics

Yogita Talwar

Assistant Librarian, Lovely Professional University
Jalandhar - Delhi, Grand Trunk Rd, Phagwara, Punjab-144001
Email: talwaryogita6@gmail.com

Abstract: *Moral philosophy is a branch of philosophy that can help us to examine and lead an ethical life. Ethics is a branch of philosophy that “involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviour”. Ethical subjects can be partitioned into four sections proposals are meta-ethics, descriptive ethics, normative ethics and applied ethics. Most of the ethical standards remain consistent with time and they do not change over the period. There have been a few prominent instances of plagiarism over the most recent couple of years. Institutions must take the responsibility for ensuring academic standards and for emphasising, to both students and faculty, the importance of maintaining the highest standards of integrity in academic research”. COPE(The Committee on Publication Ethics) is focused on teaching and supporting editors, publishers and those associated with publication ethics with the point of moving the way of culture of publication towards one where moral practices turns into an ordinary aspect of the publishing society. WAME is a philanthropic deliberate relationship of editors of companion checked on medical journals from nations all through the world who look to encourage worldwide participation among and training of medical journal editors. Literary theft recognition instruments for e-learning Professionals recognize a job well done.*

Keywords: Moral philosophy, Ethics, Scientific misconduct, FFP, Redundant Publications, Duplicate and overlapping publications, Salami Slicing, Publication Ethics, Professional Ethics, COPE, WAME.

1. Moral Philosophy

Moral philosophy is the part of theory that examines what is good and bad. It investigates the idea of profound quality and analyzes how individuals should carry on with their lives according to other people.

2. Ethics

The term is derived from the Greek word *ethos* which can mean custom, habit, character or disposition. “The term *ethics* may refer to the philosophical study of the concepts of moral right and wrong and moral good and bad, to any philosophical theory of what is morally right and wrong or morally good and bad, and to any system or code of moral rules, principles, or values”. **Larry Churchill** has written: "Ethics, understood as the capacity to

think critically about moral values and direct our actions in terms of such values, is a generic human capacity."Why do ethics matter? Ethics matters because

- It is part of how many groups define themselves and thus part of the identity of their individual members,
- Other-regarding values in most ethical systems both reflect and foster close human relationships and mutual respect and trust, and
- It could be “rational” for a self-interested person to be moral, because his or her self-interest is arguably best served in the long run by reciprocating the moral behaviour of others. At its simplest, ethics is a system of moral principles. They affect how people make decisions

and lead their lives. Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society and is also described as moral philosophy.

2.1 Ethics cover the accompanying difficulties:

- How to carry on with a decent life
- Our rights and duties
- The language of good and bad
- Moral choices - what is acceptable and awful?

Our concepts of ethics have been gotten from religions, philosophies and cultures. They mix banter on subjects like abortion, human rights and professional conduct.

2.2 Approaches to ethics

Philosophers nowadays tend to divide ethical theories into three zones: Meta Ethics, Normative Ethics and Applied Morals.

- Meta-ethics deals with the nature of moral judgement. It looks at the origins and meaning of ethical principles.
- Normative ethics is concerned with the content of moral judgements and the criteria for what is right or wrong.
- Applied morals takes a gander at disputable themes like war, basic entitlements and capital punishment

2.3 Four ethical 'isms': Moral realism, Subjectivism, Emotivism and Prescriptivism.

2.4 Ethics and ideology.

A few philosophers teach that ethics is the codification of political ideology, and that the function of ethics is to state, uphold and preserve specific political convictions. They normally proceed to state that ethics is utilized by the dominant political world class as an apparatus to control every other person. More skeptical writers propose that power elites uphold an ethical code on others that encourages them control those individuals, yet don't apply this code to their own behaviour.

2.5 Ethical guidelines in science:

A few center standards (Resnik, 1993), including:

- "Honesty in reporting of scientific data".
- "Careful transcription and analysis of scientific results to avoid error".
- "Independent analysis and interpretation of results that is based on data and not on the influence of external sources".
- "Open sharing of methods, data, and interpretations through publication and presentation".
- "Sufficient validation of results through replication and collaboration with peers".
- "Proper crediting of sources of information, data, and ideas".
- "Moral obligations to society in general, and, in some disciplines, responsibility in weighing the rights of human and animal subjects".

2.6 The following is a summary of some ethical principles:

- **Honesty:** Strive for genuineness in every single logical correspondence. Sincerely report information, results, strategies and techniques, and publication status. Try not to fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data. Try not to betray colleagues, granting organizations, or people in general.
- **Objectivity:** Strive to keep away from predisposition in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel choices, grant composing, expert testimony, and different parts of research where objectivity is normal or required prohibit or limit bias or self-trickery. Unveil individual or budgetary interests that may influence research.

- **Integrity:** Keep your promises and agreements, act with genuineness, make progress toward consistency of thought and activity.
 - **Carefulness:** Avoid mistakes and carelessness, cautiously and critically inspect your own work and work of your peers.
 - **Openness:** Share data, results, thoughts, tools, resources. Be available to criticism and new thoughts.
 - **Respect for Intellectual Property:** Honor licenses, copyrights, and different types of IP. Try not to utilize unpublished information, techniques, or results without authorization. Acknowledge a job well done. Give appropriate affirmation or credit for all commitments to research. Never plagiarize.
 - **Confidentiality:** Protect confidential communications, for example, papers or grants submitted for publication, work force records, trade or military privileged insights, and patient records.
 - **Responsible Publication:** Publication should be done to propel research and scholarship, not only for the sake of your own career. Evade inefficient and duplicative distribution.
 - **Responsible Mentoring:** Help to teach, guide, and exhort understudies. Motivate them to settle on their own decisions.
 - **Social Responsibility:** Strive to advance social great and forestall or alleviate social damages through research, state funded instruction, and support.
 - **Non-Discrimination:** Avoid suppressing colleagues or understudies based on sex, race, nationality, or different variables that are not identified with their logical ability and honesty.
 - **Competence:** We should keep learning and improving our own professional competence lifelong.
 - **Legality:** Know and comply with important laws and institutional and legislative arrangements.
 - **Animal Care:** Show appropriate regard and care for creatures when utilizing them in research. Try not to direct pointless or inadequately planned creature tests.
 - **Human Subjects Protection:** When directing research on human subjects limit damages and chances and augment benefits; regard human respect, security, and self-rule; avoid potential risk with weak populaces; and endeavor to circulate the advantages and weights of research reasonably.
 - There are numerous different exercises that are not characterized as "misconduct" yet which are still viewed by most specialists as unethical. They include duplicate, overlapping publication and Salami slicing
- These activities would be viewed as exploitative by most researchers and some may even be illicit. The greater part of these would likewise disregard distinctive professional ethics codes or institutional approaches.

2.7 Principles for Good Scientific Practice:

While conducting a high quality research, principles must be followed for good scientific practice. Inability to agree to the standards for good scientific practice may establish flawed research practice or logical unfortunate behavior.

2.8 According to Danish code of conduct:

Great logical practice is characterized by three general standards: Honesty, transparency and responsibility.

Set of accepted rules covers six primary parts of good logical practice:

- a) Planning & conducting research
- b) Management of data
- c) Publication & communication
- d) Authorship
- e) Collaborative research
- f) Conflicts of interest

“Questionable research practice is defined in the law on scientific misconduct”.

Instances of questionable research practices are:

- Conscious or oblivious predisposition
- Sloppy research techniques or investigations
- Ignoring ethical rules
- Denying attribution of creation to qualifying contributors

3. Research Integrity: NAS report definition: “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 characterize responsible research conduct.”

4. Intellectual Honesty: Intellectual honesty in proposing, performing, and revealing research

alludes to trustworthiness as for the significance of one's research. It is normal that analysts present proposition and data sincerely and impart their best comprehension of the work recorded as a hard copy and verbally.

Harvard ethicist Louis M. Guenin describes the "kernel" of intellectual honesty to be "a

virtuous disposition to eschew deception when given an incentive for deception"

5. What is scientific misconduct?

Scientific misconduct is a conscious or horribly careless penetrate of the norms for scientific conduct in scientific research. The law on logical offense characterizes this through three kinds of unsatisfactory conduct.

- **Fabrication:** Unreported development of information or replacement for imaginary data.

“Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them.”

- **Falsification:** “Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.”

- **Plagiarism:** Without giving appropriate credit, if someone uses special terms, ideas, text, processes, data or results of other individual, it is called plagiarism.

According to Irving Hexham “Plagiarism is the deliberate attempt to deceive the reader through the appropriation and representation as one's own the work and words of others. Academic plagiarism occurs when a writer repeatedly uses more than four words from a printed source without the use of quotation marks and a precise reference to the original source in a work presented as the author's own research and scholarship. Continuous paraphrasing without serious interaction with another person's views, by way or argument or the addition of new material and insights, is a form of plagiarism in academic work”.

5.1 Redundant Publication: A reckless practice in which similar hypothesis, data, discussion points, or conclusion is shared among at least two papers (research correspondences), without full cross-reference.

5.2 Duplicate, overlapping publication and Salami slicing:

Researchers' re-utilization of (portions of) their own past research publications or the material on which these publications are based offers ascend to various legitimate and research ethical considerations. In this connection various kinds of cases can be distinguished:

- Publication of a similar content more than once (actual duplicate publication)
- Publication of several scientific products dependent on (somewhat) a similar material or scattering (partially) similar outcomes (overlapping publications)
- Re-utilization of own content, structure, thoughts, interpretations, and so on (self-plagiarism)

5.3 Professional Ethics:

According to Your Dictionary “Professional ethics is defined as the personal and corporate rules that govern behavior within the context of a particular profession”.

“Teachers help students learn the academic basics, but they also teach valuable life lessons by setting a positive example. As role models, teachers must follow a professional code of ethics. This ensures that students receive a fair, honest and uncompromising education. A professional code of ethics outlines teachers' main responsibilities to their students and defines their role in students' lives. Above all, teachers must demonstrate integrity, impartiality and ethical behavior in the classroom and in their conduct with parents and co-workers”.

The core of teaching consists of four basic values: dignity, truthfulness, fairness and responsibility & freedom.

All teaching is established on ethics – whether it be the teacher-student relationship, pluralism or a teacher’s relationship with their work.

6. COPE: The Committee on Publication Ethics is focused on instructing and supporting

editors, distributors and individuals concerned in publication ethics with the point of moving the culture of publishing towards one where moral practices turns into an ordinary aspect of the publishing culture. For more than twenty years COPE has developed to help individuals throughout the globe, from every educational field. COPE members are mostly editors, anyway conjointly publishers and all organizations and individuals. E-learning course by COPE provides great steerage on subjects including: plagiarism, falsification, authorship, conflicts of interest and misconduct.

Main aim of COPE is to make ethical practices a part of publication culture. It tends to state about current discussions and issues at occasions and in newsletters and articles. COPE empowers key groups inside the scholarly publishing technique to share their information and ideas to affirm ethical practices become an aspect of the culture itself.

Peer review plays a significant task in making certain honesty of the scholarly record. The practice depends to an outsized degree on faith, and needs that everyone concerned acts dependably and ethically. Peer reviewers have a focal and huge impact inside the cycle of peer review process, anyway time and again re-visitation of the part with no direction and won't know about their moral commitments. The COPE Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers dispatched the basic standards and principles to that all peer reviewers should follow all through the peer review process.

7. Fundamental standards to which peer reviewers should follow:

solely conform to survey manuscripts for which they have the subject proficiency expected to hold out a right evaluation and which they will review in time

- Regard the privacy of the peer review and not disclosing the details related

to the manuscript until it is published and released by the journal

- Not use information acquired during the peer review process for their own or any other organization's benefit or loss or dishonor others
- Pronounce all likely clashing interests, looking for suggestion from the journal in the event that they're uncertain whether one thing comprises a pertinent interest
- Prohibiting the peer review to be affected by the origins of an original copy, by the nationality, religion, political thinking, sexual orientation or qualities of the creators, or by business issues
- To be objective and useful in their reviews, shunning being antagonistic or fiery and from making stigmatizing or uncomplimentary individual remarks
- Recognize that peer review is basically a complementary undertaking and attempt to hold out their reasonable extent of exploring and during a convenient way
- Give journals with individual and professional information that is right and a genuine representation of their experience
- Acknowledge that pantomime of another person all through the review process is considered severe offense

8. WAME

Established in 1995, WAME (articulated "whammy") is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit voluntary association of editors of peer reviewed medical journals from nations all through the globe who request to encourage worldwide participation among and education of medical journal editors. Enrollment in WAME is free and each dynamic editorial manager of peer-reviewed medical journals is qualified to join.

Enrollment is furthermore out there to pick understudies in journal editorial policy and peer review. WAME has in excess of 1830 individuals representing to very 1,000 journals from 92 nations (starting at July 27, 2017).

8.1 Objectives of WAME are listed below:

- Overall collaboration and correspondence among editors of peer-reviewed medical journals is encouraged by WAME.
- To improve publication principles, to showcase aptitude in medical editing through edu., self-criticism and self-regulation.
- Research on the standards and practice of medical editing is empowered by WAME.

WAME's establishing individuals conjointly approved that individuals from WAME will be devoted to high ethical and scientific principles in the quest for the ensuing common objectives:

- To publish unique, significant, all around reported peer reviewed articles on clinical and lab research.
- To proceeded with instruction in fundamental and clinical sciences to help educated clinical decision making.
- To help physicians to remain informed in one or extra regions of medication.
- To improve general wellbeing universally by making the norm of therapy, un-wellness obstruction and clinical research better.
- To cultivate capable and adjusted discussion on questionable issues and strategies influencing medication and medical services.
- To advance peer review as a vehicle for logical talk and quality affirmation in drug and to help endeavors to improve peer review.
- To achieve the absolute best degree of ethical medical journalism.

- To advance self-review and logically/scientifically upheld improvement inside the editing process.
- To produce publications that are well-timed, tenable and pleasurable to peruse.
- To predict essential issues, troubles and trends in medicine and health care.
- To advise readers with respect to non-clinical parts of medications and general wellbeing, just as political, philosophic, moral, ecological, monetary, historical and social issues.
- These objectives provide a medical journal a social responsibility to make improvements in present human health conditions and secure the integrity of sciences.

Conclusion:

Ethics and values are two philosophical thoughts that have become the pillar of human civilization. The ethical standard builds a sense of good and bad, while the valuation system help mankind preserve and pursue significant things. Ethical standard develops the fundamental principle on which the law and the legal framework work. It defines which exercises ought to be considered as right conducts and which exercises needed to

be considered as wrong conducts. Ethical standards define fairness. Therefore, even every legal provision has to pass the ethical standard before becoming any new law. Contrary to the ethical standard, the valuation system prioritizes significant things in life. It is not a formal standard. For this reason, the valuation of any object or ideology has a different importance to different people. It also changes with time. Anything valuable today may not retain its valuation in the future. There are different types of unscrupulous practices that creators resort to, sometimes purposely and every so often coincidentally. Monitoring publication ethics enrolled herein will push perusers to deliberately keep away from such offense and perform fair ethical research and practice publications. The COPE and WAME gives clear rules and steps to be taken when every all of the above mentioned unfortunate activities is recognized. Fabrication and falsification are incredibly genuine types of research offense. The utilization of recently published work by another creator in one's own composition without assent, credit, or affirmation and deceitfully passing it as one's own work is alluded to as plagiarism. This is the most widely recognized type of scientific misconduct in manuscript writing.

References:

- [1]. Yadav, P. (2020, September 20). *Difference Between Ethics and Values (With Table)*. Ask Any Difference. <https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-ethics-and-values/>
- [2]. McCombs School of Business at the University of Texas at Austin. (2018, December 12). *Moral Philosophy*. Ethics Unwrapped. <https://ethicsunwrapped.utexas.edu/glossary/moral-philosophy>.
- [3]. Peter Singer, **Article Title:** Ethics, **Website Name:** Encyclopædia Britannica, **Publisher:** Encyclopædia Britannica, inc. **Date Published:** January 13, 2020, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/ethics-philosophy>
- [4]. Singer, P. (2020, January 13). *ethics | Origins, History, Theories, & Applications*. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/ethics-philosophy>
- [5]. BBC - *Ethics - Introduction to ethics: Ethics: a general introduction*. (n.d.). BBC. Retrieved November 2020, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/introduction/intro_1.shtml
- [6]. Ghosh, P. (2015, September 11). *Useful Notes on the Nature of Moral Judgment*. World's Largest Collection of Essays! Published by Experts. <https://www.shareyouressays.com/knowledge/useful-notes-on-the-nature-of-moral-judgment/113095>
- [7]. Carpi, Anthony., Egger, Anne E. (2009). *Scientific Ethics. Visionlearning Vol. POS-2 (5), 2009.*

- [8]. NOTE OF UNIT: III RESEARCH AND RESEARCH ETHICS Compiled by Dr. Narendrasinh B. Chauhan Professor and Head Department of Extension Education B.A.College of Agriculture, AAU, Anand[http://www.aau.in/sites/default/files/Unit%203%20RESEARCH%20AND%20RESEARCH%20ETHICS%20\(Repaired\).pdf](http://www.aau.in/sites/default/files/Unit%203%20RESEARCH%20AND%20RESEARCH%20ETHICS%20(Repaired).pdf)
- [9]. Stanley G. Korenman M.D. Teaching the Responsible conduct of research in Human (RCRH) Chapter 1: The ethical basis of RCRH, Page 02 <https://ori.hhs.gov/education/products/ucla/chapter1/Chapter1.pdf> <https://ori.hhs.gov/education/products/ucla/chapter1/page02.htm>
- [10]. G., K. (n.d.). *Chapter 1 - Research Integrity*. RCR. Retrieved November 2020, from <https://ori.hhs.gov/education/products/ucla/chapter1/page02.htm>
- What is Research Misconduct? Part 3: Fabrication by Eliesbik 2019 Office of Research Integrity <https://scienceintegritydigest.com/2019/05/29/what-is-research-misconduct-part-3-fabrication/>
- [11]. What is Research Misconduct? Part 3: *Falsification* by Eliesbik 2019 Office of Research Integrity <https://scienceintegritydigest.com/2019/05/28/what-is-research-misconduct-part-2-falsification/>
- [12]. Updated by Claus Tonsberg on 21 August 2020, Responsible editor: Merian Skouw Haugwitz-Hardenberg-Reventlow https://www.dtu.dk/english/research/Research-framework/principles_for_good_scientific_conduct
- [13]. Irving Hexham, Department of Religious Studies, University of Calgary © Copyright Irving Hexham 1992, 1999, 2005, "The Plague of Plagiarism: Academic Plagiarism Defined" <http://people.ucalgary.ca/~hexham/content/articles/plague-of-plagiarism.html>
- [14]. Redundant Publication. (n.d.) *Segen's Medical Dictionary*. (2011). Retrieved September 20 2020 from <https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Redundant+Publication>
- [15]. Overlapping publications and self-plagiarism: Plagiarism and good citation practice by Forskerportalen.DK, Forskerportalen (the Researcher Portal) <https://forskerportalen.dk/en/overlapping-publications-and-self-plagiarism/>
- [16]. Forskerportalen.DK. (n.d.). *Overlapping publications and self-plagiarism – Forskerportalen.dk*. Forskerportalen (the Researcher Portal). Retrieved August 2020, from <https://forskerportalen.dk/en/overlapping-publications-and-self-plagiarism/>
- [17]. FACTSHEET: Salami Slicing. (n.d.). Retrieved August 2020 from [ethics.elsevier.com https://www.elsevier.com/___data/assets/pdf_file/0011/653888/Salami-Slicing-factsheet-March-2019.pdf](https://www.elsevier.com/___data/assets/pdf_file/0011/653888/Salami-Slicing-factsheet-March-2019.pdf)
- [18]. Stephanie Glen. (n.d.) "Reporting Bias: Definition and Examples, Types". Retrieved September 2020 From **StatisticsHowTo.com**: Elementary Statistics for the rest of us! <https://www.statisticshowto.com/reporting-bias/>
- [19]. *About COPE | COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics*. (n.d.). Publication Ethics Org. Retrieved September 2020, from <https://publicationethics.org/about/our-organisation>
- [20]. "COPE Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers", Irene Hames on behalf of COPE Council March 2013, v.1 COPE Committee of Publication Ethics. Retrieved September 2020 from <https://static.primary.prod.gcms.the-infra.com/static/site/journals/document/Ethical-guidelines-for-peer-reviewers-0.pdf?node=fb91fa16958083d759f9&version=111868:23c8dd04939fc5912433>
- [21]. *About Us // WAME*. (n.d.). Wwww.Wame.Org. Retrieved August 2020, from <https://www.wame.org/aboutus>
- [22]. *PROFESSIONAL-ETHICS | 1 Definitions of Professional-ethics - YourDictionary*. (n.d.). Your dictionary.Com. Retrieved August 2020, from <https://www.yourdictionary.com/professional-ethics>
- [23]. P. (2014, February 7). *About*. www.Education.Gov.Gy. <https://www.education.gov.gy/web/index.php/about-moe>
- [24]. *Teacher's values and ethical principles*. (n.d.). Trade Union of Education, OAJ. OAJ- Areena. Retrieved September 2020, from <https://www.oaj.fi/en/education/ethical-principles-of-teaching/teachers-values-and-ethical-principles/#teachers-and-plurality>
- [25]. Glasson, V. (2017, September 3). *6 Ways to Spot a Predatory Journal*. Rx Communications. <https://www.rxcomms.com/blog/6-ways-spot-predatory-journal/>
- [26]. Sehdeep. (2013, August 10). *Some Open Access Initiatives in India*. Open Access Initiatives: India. <https://sehdeepkaur.wordpress.com/2013/08/10/some-open-access-initiatives-in-india/>