

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GRADUATE RESEARCH AND REVIEW

ISSN: 2467-9283

Indexing & Abstracting

InfoBase Index, Cosmos, etc.

Vol-2, Issue-2 (July, 2016)



## Editorial

## Scientific Research Publication Ethics

"In just about every area of society, there's nothing more important than ethics".

## -Henry Paulson

**S**cientific research and their publication is a team work which can't be properly executed by a single person. Author(s), Journal and reviewers are three major components in research work publication. These three components should work under healthy ethics, which is essential for completion of their assignments. There is no any formal education for ethics in any course of educational system; whereas, I agree to the view of Jamais Cascio, who said "*Computer programmers, biotechnologists, environmental scientists, neuroscientists, nanotech engineers - all of these fields, and more, should have at least a course in ethics as part of their degree requirements"*.

Before submission of manuscripts for publication, authors should ensure for the originality of the research work, aware for submission of the contents without any conflict of interest among corresponding and co-authors. An author must present accurate and complete account of the research work done in easily understandable language. An author should cite those publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work and that will guide the reader quickly to the earlier work that is essential for understanding the present investigation. Authors must aware that reviewers of the manuscript will be anonymous during examining of the submitted manuscript. Authors must follow the copyright and licencing information of secondary data and figures and have permission by the concerned authority. Authors must produce letter of permission which is under the area of ethical society, such as- human beings, animals as research model as complete or body parts, cells, blood etc. In addition to above criteria, authors must ensure that manuscript is not plagiarized in the content, verbal and very close paraphrasing, of text or results from another's work. Authors should not engage in selfplagiarism (also known as duplicate publication) - unacceptably close replication of the author's own previously published text or results without acknowledgement of the source. In case material used from the author's previously published work must be quoted. Images should be avoided from misleading alterations.

An editor ought to give fair-minded thought to all manuscripts submitted for evaluation and publication, judging each on its quality without respect to race, religion, nationality, sex, rank, or institutional association of the author(s). An editor may, nonetheless, consider connections of a composition promptly under thought to others already or simultaneously offered by the same author(s). Acceptance or rejection of manuscripts must be unbiased, based on facts and recommendations of reviewers. However, editor has right to reject the manuscripts without external review if considered by the editors to be inappropriate for the journal. Such rejections must be clearly notified to authors that the manuscript does not meet the scope of the journal, to be of current or sufficiently broad interest, to provide adequate depth of content, to be written in acceptable English, or other reasons. For the evaluation, the reviewers must be assigned in the area of the topic submitted adopting double blind or at least single blind system of review.

Selection of proper reviewer is the responsibility of editor, whereas, if the reviewer feels that the given manuscript is not in the area of his expertise, then, that must be returned timely is the ethical practice of reviewer. A reviewer (or referee) of a composition ought to judge unbiasedly the nature of the complete original copy and the supporting information, including the exploratory and hypothetical information, the understandings and work, with due respect to the upkeep of high investigative and abstract measures. A reviewer ought to regard the scholarly freedom of the author. The complete review work must maintain confidentiality and any information not be disclosed to author even in case of acceptance of manuscript. Any type of information must be sent to the editor of the manuscript not to the author, in case the author's name is not deleted during dispatch for review. It is the responsibility of editor to check the submission is blind or not to maintain blind review without the name of author. In the NepJOL online submission system, it is clear instruction to author for submission of manuscript without author(s) name. Referee ought to clarify for support and strengthen their judgments satisfactorily so that editors and authors may comprehend the premise of their remarks. Any announcement that a perception, determination, or contention had been already reported ought to be joined by the significant reference. Unsupported statements by analysts (or by authors in rejoinder) are of little esteem and ought to be maintained a strategic distance. The review report must be submitted timely by reviewer. Reviewers should not use or disclose unpublished information, arguments, or interpretations contained in a manuscript under consideration, except with the consent of the author. Unbiased review is the duty of reviewer. At last, I would like to quote an important quotation regarding ethics.

"Great people have great values and great ethics".

-Jeffrey Gitomer

**Umesh Prasad Shrivastava** Editor-in-Chief International Journal of Graduate Research and Review