

Publication Ethics

Ethical publishing guidelines are in place to safeguard or assure good superiority scientific publications, and public confidence in scientific research for which the researchers are given credit for their ideas and hard work.

The below-mentioned points are to be kept in mind by the researchers:

➤ **Data Fabrication and Data Falsification**

Data fabrication means that the investigator did not conduct the survey, but forged the data. Falsification of data means that the researcher has done the experiment, but has subsequently modified some data. This is a deliberate misrepresentation of research findings.

➤ **Plagiarism**

It is unfair and dishonest to take other researchers' ideas and work without mentioning them. Even copying a sentence from someone's composition, or even one of your own that has already been published, without proper reference, is considered plagiarism.

➤ **Multiple Submissions**

The double submission is another mistake in the field of scientific reviews. In this embezzlement, the authors increase the recurrence of the search article by using the same text, the same images, and the same compositions, but with a different title. It is not ethical to submit the same manuscript to multiple reviews at once. This wastes time for writers and peer reviewers and can harm the reputation of the journals.

➤ **Redundant Publications**

It signifies the publication of many very similar compositions based on previous experience. The combination of your findings in a very strong document is more likely to appeal to a selective review. The weak papers are likely to be discarded by the publisher as being the result of slicing the salami.

➤ **Improper Author Contribution or Attribution**

It is important to have made a significant contribution to the research in the manuscript by the entire listed authors and also all its claims are to be endorsed. Be sure to list all individuals who have made meaningful scientific contributions.

➤ **The Scientific Misconduct**

If any misconduct such as data fabrication, plagiarism, forgery, etc. is identified, it must ensure that the appropriate authorities carry out an inspection on the matter. A peer review indicates a risk of misconduct and the drafters must inform the peer reviewers. If peer reviewers raise problems related to misconduct, they should not be taken lightly. However, the perpetrators have the right to react to such criticisms and to carry out a timely and appropriate investigation.

➤ **Deception and Fraud**

The policy of the journal is to publish quality research work completely free of publication cost. Persuasion, deception, fraud, etc. regarding publication are strictly restricted.

In addition, the submission should adhere to individual journal guidelines some of which are given below:

- i. Prevention:** Early identification and reporting of possible ethical issues through automated and manual peer review and composition.
- ii. Neutrality:** It should be unbiased, and should carry out evaluations to rectify the documentation as required.
- iii. Transparency:** It is an essential aspect of the publication process that is often overlooked. Peer reviewers, authors, and editors make the publication of the review a seamless process. Disclosing research resulting from peer reviews and the actions taken by the authors on these reports mitigates conflicts.
- iv. Consistency:** Check that standardized processes are followed for the consideration of issue review and policy applicability.