

Publication Ethics: Promoting Ethical Publication Practices

IJABR, the world's leading partner for research societies. We recognize and committed to promoting ethical publication practices across IJABR.

Background

The publication of articles in a peer reviewed journals is an essential model for "IJABR". It is necessary to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for publishing:

Our ethic statements are based on COPE's Best Practice Guidelines. Scientific information publishing depends greatly on trust. Editors trust peer reviewers for their confidentiality and effective assessments, authors trust editors for selection of peers, and readers trust in the peer-review process. Appropriate decisions and strong editorial processes will boost an efficient publishing system; this will benefit scientific societies, editors, authors, research scholars, research sponsors, readers, and publishers.

DUTIES OF AUTHORS

Reporting standards

Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Data access and retention

Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data (consistent with the ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases).

Originality and plagiarism

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original/novel works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Author should take care in regards to Plagiarism should not be unknowingly or knowingly not happen in submitted manuscript i.e copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Permissions

As unavoidable need for inclusion of figure, text, table, data in the manuscript Authors should take the permission from copyright owner (s) for both the print and online format and to state evidence that such permission has been granted when submitting their papers. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to originate from the authors.

Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication

An author(s) should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Acknowledgement of sources

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.

Authorship of the paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors.

Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Hazards and human or animal subjects

Hazard from chemical, procedures or equipments, location must clearly stated. If the work involves the use of animal or human subjects, the author should ensure that, Institutional guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) has approved them. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.