



Sinhgad Institutes

SINHGAD TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S®

SINHGAD INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMPUTER APPLICATION®

(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University & Approved by AICTE)

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Research Ethics, Guidelines for Publishing and Malpractices

Importance of Research

- Research ethics promote the aims of research, such as expanding knowledge.
- Research ethics support the values required for collaborative work, such as mutual respect and fairness. This is essential because scientific research depends on collaboration between researchers and groups.
- Research ethics mean that researchers can be held accountable for their actions. Many researchers are supported by public money, and regulations on conflicts of interest, misconduct, and research involving humans or animals are necessary to ensure that money is spent appropriately.
- Research ethics ensure that the public can trust research. For people to support and fund research, they have to be confident in it.
- Research ethics support important social and moral values, such as the principle of doing no harm to others.

Codes of Ethics

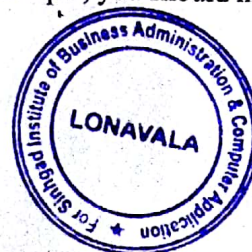
- Honesty and Integrity

All individual need to report research honestly, and it applies to methods (what you did), your data, your results, and whether you have previously published any of it. You should not make up any data, including extrapolating unreasonably from some of your results, or do anything which could be construed as trying to mislead anyone. It is better to undersell than over-exaggerate your findings.

When working with others, you should always keep to any agreements, and act sincerely.

- Objectivity

All individual should aim to avoid bias in any aspect of your research, including design, data analysis, interpretation, and peer review. For example, you should never recommend



as a peer reviewer someone you know, or who you have worked with, and you should try to ensure that no groups are inadvertently excluded from your research. This also means that you need to disclose any personal or financial interests that may affect your research.

- Carefulness

Take care in carrying out your research to avoid careless mistakes. You should also review your work carefully and critically to ensure that your results are credible. It is also important to keep full records of your research. If you are asked to act as a peer reviewer, you should take the time to do the job effectively and fully.

- Openness

All individual should always be prepared to share your data and results, along with any new tools that you have developed, when you publish your findings, as this helps to further knowledge and advance science. You should also be open to criticism and new ideas.

- Respect for Intellectual Property

All individual should never plagiaries, or copy, other people's work and try to pass it off as your own. You should always ask for permission before using other people's tools or methods, unpublished data or results. **Not doing so is plagiarism.** Obviously, you need to respect copyrights and patents, together with other forms of intellectual property, and always acknowledge contributions to your research. If in doubt, acknowledge, to avoid any risk of plagiarism.

- Confidentiality

All individual should respect anything that has been provided in confidence. You should also follow guidelines on protection of sensitive information such as patient records.

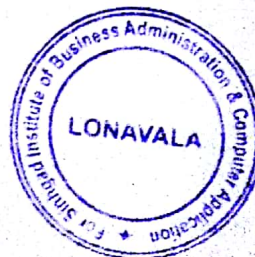
- Responsible Publication

All individual should publish to advance to state of research and knowledge, and not just to advance your career. This means, in essence, that you should not publish anything that is not new, or that duplicates someone else's work.

- Legality

All individual should always be aware of laws and regulations that govern your work, and be sure that you conform to them.

- Human Subjects Protection



If your research involves people, you should make sure that you reduce any possible harm to the minimum, and maximize the benefits both to participants and other people.

This means, for example, that you should not expose people to more tests than are strictly necessary to fulfill your research aims. You should always respect human rights, including the right to privacy and autonomy.




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