



**School of Pedagogical Sciences,**  
**Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala**  
*In academic collaboration with*  
**All India Association for Educational Research**  
**(AIAER)**  
*organizes*  
**ONE-WEEK INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR**  
**on**  
**ETHICS IN RESEARCH: CONDUCT, DOCUMENTATION AND**  
**PUBLICATION**  
**Monday to Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> August 2020, 14 to 16 Hours IST**

### PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

<b>Day &amp; Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>Day 1:</b>  <b>Monday,</b> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> August</b> <b>2020</b>	14.00-14.10 Hours IST	Welcome Address	Prof. Minikutty A. Head, SPS, MahatmaGandhi University
	14.10-14.30 Hours IST	Inaugural Address	<b>Prof. Sabu Thomas</b> Hon. Vice Chancellor, MahatmaGandhi University
	14.30-15.15 Hours IST	Key Note Address: <i>Role of AIAER in Promoting Research Ethics</i>	Prof. Sunil Behari Mohanty AIAER
	15.15-15.35 Hours IST	Technical Session -1: Paper Presentation 1: <i>Attitude of Research Scholars towards Ethical Principles of Research</i>	Dr. (Tmt.) M. PonnienSelvi, Associate Professor of Commerce, V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Tamil Nadu  &  Ms. J. A. Jesina, Assistant Professor of Commerce, Annai Fathima College of Arts and Science, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
	15.35-15.55 Hours IST	Technical Session -1: Paper Presentation 2: <i>Emerging Trends in Research Ethics, Documentation, and Plagiarism: A Critical Insight</i>	Rabia Khanam, PhD Scholar (English), Mewar University, Chittaurgarh, Rajasthan
	15.55-16.00 Hours IST	Vote of Thanks	Prof. Asha J.V. SPS, MahatmaGandhi University

<b>Day 2:</b> <b>Tuesday,</b> <b>4<sup>th</sup> August</b> <b>2020</b>	14.00-14.10 Hours IST	Welcome Address	Prof. T.V. Thulasidharan SPS, MahatmaGandhi University
	14.10-15.25 Hours IST	Invited Lecture: <i>Prioritisation in Educational Research</i>	Prof. V. Reghu Controller of Exams (Formerly) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Tamil Nadu
	15.25-15.40 Hours IST	Technical Session2: Paper Presentation 1: <i>Publication Ethics in Research</i>	Sruthi S, M.Com (Finance), Department of Commerce, University of Kerala
	15.40-15.55 Hours IST	Technical Session2: Paper Presentation 2: <i>Philosophy and Scientific Research Paradigm</i>	Ms. Zainab Musheer, Research Scholar, Dept. of Education, Aligarh Muslim University & Dr Mohd Ziaul HaqRafaqi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education, University of Kashmir
	15.55-16.00 Hours IST	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Ismail Thamarasseri, Asst. Prof., SPS, MahatmaGandhi University
<b>Day 3:</b> <b>Wednesday,</b> <b>5<sup>th</sup> August</b> <b>2020</b>	14.00-14.10 Hours IST	Welcome Address	Prof. Jaya Jaise, SPS & Dean, Faculty of Education, MahatmaGandhi University
	14.10-15.25 Hours IST	Invited Lecture: <i>Introduction to IRB &amp; CITI Training</i>	Dr.Brijuthankachan Director, CADD& TBL Expert, Ohio University
	15.25-15.40 Hours IST	Technical Session-3 Paper Presentation 1: <i>Awareness on ABC of Academic Communication among Post Graduate scholars</i>	Roshini Salil, Research Scholar, School of Pedagogical Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala
	15.40-15.55 Hours IST	Technical Session-3 Paper Presentation 2: <i>Research Quality: Ethical Practices and Concerns</i>	Dr. Bindu M.P., Assistant Professor, School of Ethics, Governance, Culture & Social Systems, Chinmaya Viswavidyalaya Deemed to be University, Ernakulam
	15.55-16.00 Hours IST	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Muhammed K. V., Asst. Prof., SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University
<b>Day 4:</b> <b>Thursday,</b> <b>6<sup>th</sup> August</b> <b>2020</b>	14.00-14.10 Hours IST	Welcome Address	Dr.Sajna Jaleel, Associate Professor, SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University
	14.10-15.25 Hours IST	Invited Lecture: <i>Ethics beyond Best Practices in Scientific Research</i>	Prof. Sabu Padmadas, Department of Demography and Social Statistics, University of Southampton
	15.25-15.40 Hours IST	Technical Session-4 Paper Presentation 1: <i>Ancient Philosophical Ethics with an Emphasis on Aristotle's Ethics: Happiness and Virtues</i>	Prof. (Dr.) T.V. Thulasidharan, Professor, SPS, MG University, Kottayam & Anu Cleetus, PhD Research Scholar, SPS, MG University, Kottayam
	15.40-15.55 Hours IST	Technical Session-4, Paper Presentation 2: <i>Ethical Standards in Writing the Literature Review</i>	Rajeswari V.S., Research Scholar, Department of Education, University of Kerala
	15.55-16.00 Hours IST	Vote of Thanks	Dr.Sibu G. Netto, Asst. Prof.,SPS,Mahatma Gandhi University

<b>Day 5:</b>  <b>Friday,</b> <b>7<sup>th</sup> August</b> <b>2020</b>	14.00-14.10 Hours IST	Welcome Address	Prof. Asha J.V., SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University
	14.10-15.30 Hours IST	Invited Lecture: <i>Publication Ethics</i>	Dr.Divya C. Senan, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Education, University of Kerala
	15.30-15.40 Hours IST	Technical Session-5 <i>Paper presentation 3: The Science of Research Ethics- Role of IRE in Generating Research.</i>	Dr. Fathima Jaseena, Assistant Professor, Farook Training College, Kozhikode,
	15.40-15.55 Hours IST	Valedictory Address & <b>Feed back</b>	Prof. Jaya Jaise, Dean, Faculty of Education, Mahatma Gandhi University & <b>Feedback from participants</b>
	15.55-16.00 Hours IST	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Ismail Thamarasseri, SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University

### General Convenor

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### Organising Committee:

- Prof. **Sunil Behari Mohanty**, AIAER.
- Prof. **T.V. Thulasidharan**, SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University
- Prof. **Jaya Jaise**, SPS & Dean, Faculty of Education, Mahatma Gandhi University
- Dr. **Sajna Jaleel**, Associate Professor, SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University
- Dr. **Muhammed K. V.**, Asst. Professor, SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University
- Dr. **Sibu G. Netto**, Asst. Professor, SPS, Mahatma Gandhi University

**Participants attending all the sessions will be issued e-certificates. All are requested mark their attendance on a daily basis. The link for the same will be available in the chat-box.**

**For any query in this regard, you may please contact with Dr. Muhammed K. V.  
Ph: 9847585258, Email: [mohammedoasis@gmail.com](mailto:mohammedoasis@gmail.com)**

# The Concept Note

In recent decades, ethical considerations in research especially among the academic communities have become more intense. This can be considered as the natural consequence of the legal changes related to human rights and data protection implemented globally. The increased public concern for research and discovery restrictions has also contributed its share in the increased row over ethical parameters. Performance based assessment schedules have become common even for the responsible work in academics. This intervention has rejuvenated with corporate responsibility increasing, it is recognized that public services and business are not free from values and cannot meet standards based solely on measurable performance indicators. We have seen how the service sector become transparent and accountable with the implementation of 'right to information act'. We know that responsibility means thinking about the consequences of a person in relation to others and clear lines in the issue of accountability. Therefore, as public servants and also as professionals, researchers have clear obligations to conduct their research in a responsible manner.

In general terms, responsible conduct in research is simply good citizenship applied to professional life. Researchers who report their work honestly, accurately, efficiently, and objectively are on the right way when it comes to responsible conduct. However, the specifics of good citizenship in research can be a challenge to understand and put into practice. Research is not an organized profession like law or medicine. Researchers learn best practices in a number of ways and in different settings. The norms for responsible conduct can vary from field to field.

Likewise, the credibility of Research with the general public depends on the maintenance of the highest ethical standards in research. Research misconducts defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism, including misrepresentation of credentials, in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results. It does not include honest error or differences of opinion. Becoming a responsible researcher is not like becoming a responsible driver. Responsible driving is clearly defined through laws and written down in drivers' manuals. Before individuals are allowed to drive, they are tested on both their knowledge of the rules of the road and their skills. Guidance for the responsible conduct of research is not this well-organized. Some responsible practices are defined through law and institutional policies that must be followed. Others are set out in non-binding codes and

guidelines that should be followed. Still other responsible practices are commonly accepted by most researchers but not written down. Instead, they are achieved informally through personal assimilation, based on the understandings and values of each researcher. The present webinar is a route map for getting awareness on the essential skills that needs to be acquired to make a person a responsible researcher.

The main objective of this webinar is to provide clarity regarding the framework of responsible conduct of research within the different disciplines to help researchers and research groups working across disciplines understand and relate to different research traditions. This is a beginning in the series of webinars we envisage for our students in this area. Information about any research standards specific to particular fields of research will be discussed in the technical sessions. This webinar fundamentally takes it as the university's and the researchers' joint responsibility to stimulate and develop critical scientific and scholarly discussion in the research environments — a discussion that is vital for preserving and developing the fundamental principles/values, ensuring responsible conduct of research and preventing research misconduct. This culture must be supplemented by training in responsible conduct of research at all levels. While this concern was shared with our colleagues in the School of Pedagogical Sciences, I took shape in the form of an international Webinar. As a natural consequence, we approached the veterans in the field who were considering the matter seriously at national level through the AIAER platform. Their inputs have fine-tuned the idea at international level roping in three eminent persons, Prof. Sabu Padmadas, Dr.Briju Thankachan and Dr.Divya C. Senan from different continents of the world. When we announced the programme, the technical sessions had a number of proposals, but after short listing based on blind peer review and strict plagiarism check, a few have been incorporated. The abstracts of the papers have been compiled here.

As the convener and coordinator of the Webinar we fall short of words to thank the Hon. Vice Chancellor, Prof. Sabu Thomas; the Pro Vice Chancellor Prof. C.T. Aravind Kumar; the Registrar of the University, Prof. Prakash Kumar; Dean, Faculty of Education, Prof. Jaya Jaise; Our HoD, Prof. MinikuttyA., and all our colleagues, academic and administrative, for their whole hearted support and initiatives. The experts, paper presenters and the participants from far and near, we welcome you to an experience sharing in Ethical Researching.

Prof Asha J.V.

Dr Ismail Thamarasseri

# About School of Pedagogical Sciences

The School of Pedagogical Sciences was started in 1992 housed in a state-of-the-art building in the main campus of Mahatma Gandhi University at Athirampuzha, Kottayam, Kerala. The school is geared to meet the challenges facing education by attaining, establishing and maintaining high quality education and excellence in today's educational scenario, giving due importance to the four major dimensions of education, viz. theory, practice, research and extension. The School is expected to meet the needs and demands of the global society. The mission of the School has been to impart quality education to all sections of society on an equitable basis and disseminate knowledge with emphasis on research and extension activities.

**VISION:** Groom competent Teacher Educators and Researchers capable of imparting world class Teacher Education and elevate the discipline of education to global standards.

**MISSION:** To elevate the institution as the ultimate destination for Teacher Education in all matters related to Teaching, Research and Extension. To create a cadre of professionally trained Teacher Educators who are in high demand in the globalised scenario.

## About AIAER

(Registered Under Societies' Registration Act 1860) (Regn. No. 1597-180 of 1987-88, Bhubaneswar), Plot No.781/1453/23, Durga Madhab Nagar, Lane 12, Bharatpur, Laxmi Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751003, Odisha, <http://www.aiaer.org>, E-mail: aiaer1987@gmail.com

All India Association for Educational Research(AIAER) was conceptualised in 1983 at an informal meeting of a few teacher fellows and research fellows doing their doctoral research at the Centre of Advanced Study in Education (CASE), MS University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat. At that time, it was named as "Indian Educational Research Association" As no faculty from CASE agreed to take up the responsibility, the proposed "Indian Educational Research Association" could not be registered at Vadodara, Gujarat. However, "A Few Useful Journals and Educational Organisations" compiled by Sunil Behari Mohanty was the first publication of this unregistered association. Its second publication was "Bibliography on Student Teaching" prepared by Sunil Behari Mohanty, brought out in 1987 with its cover page printed by Late

Dr.D. K. Sharma of JV Jain College, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and Dr. Mohit Mohan Mohanty of SCS College, Puri, Orissa got the materials cyclostyled.

In 1987, Dr. Sunil Behari Mohanty, the founder General Secretary, convened an informal meeting of a few educationists of Bhubaneswar, Orissa at the residence of Dr. Surendra Nath Panda, the then Field Adviser of NCERT for Orissa. Prof. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi, at that time working at the Regional College (now Institute) of Education of NCERT, Bhubaneswar volunteered to become the host and sign the invitation letter sent for inaugural meeting of the proposed association. On 8th November 1987, a meeting was held at the Govt. Boys' High School located at Unit IX, Bhubaneswar. Dr.DhrubaCharan Mishra, the first and fifth Treasurer of AIAER, had taken the responsibility for organising the meeting. There were only two participants from outside Odisha: Mrs. Neeti K. Pradhan of Maharashtra (Mumbai) and Late Thakur Prasad Gupta from Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow). The draft rules and regulations etc. necessary for the registration of the Association were finalised and the signatures of applicants were taken. The first Executive body consisted of: President: Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Vice –presidents: 1. Thakur Prasad Gupta, 2. Neeti Kishore Pradhan; General Secretary: Sunil BehariMohanty; Joint Secretaries:1. Purna Chandra Mishra, 2. Prafulla Kumar Srichandan Ray; Treasurer: DhrubaCharan Mishra; Members: 1. Durlava Chandra Choudhury, 2. Kali Kumar Das, 3. VedulaBhimasankarShastry, 4. Jagannath Mohanty, 5. Sushil Kumar Goel, 6. Gouri Sankar Hati and 7.Santanu Kumar Swain.

The Association was registered under Societies' Registration Act at Bhubaneswar on 17th November 1987. A number of educationists interested in educational research have been instrumental in the growth of the Association. At the time of registration, AIAER office was located at 2RB 3/8, Kalpana Flat, the residence of Dr. D.C. Mishra, the then Treasurer (also present Treasurer). After a few years, Association office was shifted to 106/1502 Acharya Vihar, the residence of Dr. M. D. Panda, then a Reader in Regional Institute of Education, Bhubaneswar. Now it is located at N1/55 IRC Village, Bhubaneswar - 751 015, the residence of Prof. Prafulla Chandra Mohapatra, Ex-Director, Teacher Education & SCERT, Govt. of Orissa. Dr. N. K. Patil, the then Principal of Chembur Comprehensive College of Education, Mumbai was instrumental in taking out the activities of the association to outside Orissa, the State where it took birth. In 1991, Late Dr. (Miss) T. K. Jayalakshmi, the then Principal of R.V. Teachers' College, Bangalore organised the next annual conference. She succeeded in making the ailing veteran educational researcher Prof. M. B. Buch, come all the way from Vadodara to Bangalore, to give direction to the Association. The then Director of the NCERT delivered the Valedictory address. NCERT also gave funds for publishing the papers in the journal. Thus, the Association started entering the national field. AIAER is a founding member of the World Educational Research Association ([www.weraonline.org](http://www.weraonline.org)). It is also a member of Asia Pacific Educational Research Association. During the tenure of the sixth President of AIAER, Late Prof. B. K. Passi, the Association had its web site. Prof. Passi took keen interest in increasing

number of members of AIAER. While working in Thailand, he organised a conference for his institution and made many foreigners coming to attend that conference members of AIAER. Prof. S. Rajasekar, Dept. of Education, of Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu had created and updated AIAER website till his premature death by accident on February 26,2020. Faculties of Pope John Paul II College of Education, Pondicherry and St. Xavier's Institute of Education, Patna, Bihar and IPS College of Education, Gwalior have contributed to updating of the site. Today, the Association has 4644 members; 4540 in India and 104 outside India (including Indians working abroad).

# Abstracts of Invited Lectures and Paper Presentations

## ROLE OF AIAER IN PROMOTING RESEARCH ETHICS

Prof. Sunil Behari Mohanty, AIAER

AIAER has taken bold steps in drafting a model ethical guideline for social research in India. It is hoped that Prof. Mohanty will reveal the background and role of AIAER in promoting research ethics. He will share his experiences as a mentor of researchers in education and contributors to research journals.

## PRIORITISATION IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Prof. V. Reghu, Controller of Exams (Formerly), Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Tamil Nadu

**Abstract:** Traditionally, Prioritization in Educational research have been driven by 'experts' in the field, availability of funds/scholarships and researchers. However, recently more factors get entangled in the process of research. This talk is about identifying research priorities with the goal of identifying innovative topics relevant to improve practice in Education.



# ETHICS BEYOND BEST PRACTICES IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Prof. Sabu Padmadas, Department of Demography and Social Statistics,  
University of Southampton

**Abstract:** Research ethics are a set of codes of practices, protocols, norms and values that govern the way we conduct scientific research. This talk will address three questions:

- (i) Why ethics is fundamental in scientific research, and what are its broader dimensions?
- (ii) What are the implications of breaching ethics in research studies? and
- (iii) How best we can address ethics to minimise any form of intentional or unintentional harm?

I will reflect on these questions with illustrative examples and case studies drawn from a wide range of disciplines and based on my own professional experiences.

**Key words:** Scientific conduct, codes of practices, protocols, norms and values

## INTRODUCTION TO IRB & CITI TRAINING,

Dr. Brijuthankachan, Director, CADD& TBL Expert, Ohio University,  
[brijuthankachan@gmail.com](mailto:brijuthankachan@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This session will discuss the Institutional Review Board (IRB) process and the human subject research training by Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) Program. At the end of the session, participants will be able to: (1) Describe IRB process, (2) Explain different types of IRB reviews and (3) Discuss CITI training. Interaction or intervention with the human subjects as part of data collection is an integral part of research. Data from the human subjects can be collected in different sources, surveys, interviews, observation, public records, medical data etc. . . . The question is - how do you protect the human subject with the individually identifiable personal information? Institutional Review Board (IRB) is an administrative body or a committee designated by an institution to review and approve research that involves human subjects. The main purpose of an IRB is to protect the rights, privacy, and safety of human research subjects. Within the framework of ethical principles and regulations of the federal and institutional policies, the IRB approves, rejects, monitors, or modifies all research involving human research participants. As part of the IRB approval process, all researchers must complete International Research Ethics and Compliance Training to protect the rights of the participants.

**Key Words:** IRB, CITI training, human subject research

## PUBLICATION ETHICS

Dr. Divya C.Senan, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram - 695014, India, [mail2divyacsenan@gmail.com](mailto:mail2divyacsenan@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Education and scientific research should be built upon the three pillars of academic integrity, responsible conduct and publication ethics. But now there are increased incidence of academic misconduct and compromised publication ethics happening not only nationally but also locally. At one end the quantity of research output is increasing, but on the other end the quality of research is falling steeply. Deterioration of academic integrity is heightening like anything. One of the estimated result shows that over 8000 predatory journals are churning out more than 4,00,000 items each year (Shen & Bjork, 2015). Nature Index Analysis has reported a marked increase in the high-quality scientific publication by Indian science. At the same time, it is shame to say that the percentage of research articles published in predatory journals are also increasing in the same rate (Priyadarshini, 2017). The statistics shows that the authors responsible for this academic misconduct includes 51% faculty members and 32% doctoral students (Seethapathy, Santoshkumar & Hareesha, 2016). Hence educating and creating awareness about publication ethics is crucial to prevent the predation as well as deception. The broad term of publication ethics in an academic research include issues related to statutory and ethics approval, informed consent, data manipulation and research fraud, plagiarism, simultaneous submission, duplicate publication, self-citation, consent to reproduce published materials, ethics of authorship and conflict of interest. During the publication process one should be aware of the code of conduct and best practices guidelines furnished by The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), which is an international forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals. The researchers should also be aware of the indexation of a journal and citation database of peer reviewed journals. Authors may resort to many unethical practices knowingly or unknowingly, occasionally or frequently. So being aware of the publication ethics related to scientific research may help researchers to consciously avoid such misconduct and perform honest ethical research and publications.

## PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PARADIGM

Ms. Zainab Musheer, Research Scholar, Dept. of Education, Aligarh Muslim University, Email: [zainab2509@gmail.com](mailto:zainab2509@gmail.com) & Dr Mohd Ziaul HaqRafaqi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education, University of Kashmir

**Abstract:** Before carrying out the experimental investigation of the job of the board culture in corporate social obligation, distinguishing proof of the philosophical methodology and the worldview on which the exploration completed is based is essential. Along these lines, this

part manages the philosophical frameworks and standards of logical examination, the epistemology, assessing comprehension and use of different paradigm and practices utilized in the logical research. The key segments of the Scientific Research worldview are featured. Paradigm based on which this exploration was centered around recognizable proof of the degree of improvement of the administration culture so as to execute corporate social obligation are distinguished, and the phases of its usage are portrayed.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, Scientific Research and Paradigm.

## ANCIENT PHILOSOPHICAL ETHICS WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS: HAPPINESS AND VIRTUES

Prof. (Dr.) T.V. Thulasidharan, Professor, SPS, MG University, Kottayam & Ms. Anu Cleetus, PhD Research Scholar, SPS, MG University, Kottayam, Email: [anufrankson@gmail.com](mailto:anufrankson@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Aristotle's philosophical ethics signify a Philosophical mind which typifies happiness and virtues with dedication, punctuality, preplanning, well implementation of pre-set mental ideas, justice, courage, temperance and so on. These complex rational, emotional and social skills are foundations of Aristotle's ethics. Paradoxical dictum denotes Aristotle's philosophical ethical explorations regarding Eudaimonia. This paper discusses Eudaimonia and *arête* of Aristotle's ethics which mark ancient philosophical ethics and is titled "Ancient Philosophical Ethics with An Emphasis On Aristotle's Ethics: Happiness And Virtues".

**Key words:** Philosophical ethics, Eudaimonia, *Arête*

## ATTITUDE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS TOWARDS ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH

Dr. M. Ponnien Selvi, Associate Professor of Commerce, V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu, Email: [ponnienselvi@vvvcollege.org](mailto:ponnienselvi@vvvcollege.org) & Ms. J. A. Jesina, Assistant Professor of Commerce, Annai Fathima College of Arts & Science, Aalampatti, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, Email: [antony2824@gmail.com](mailto:antony2824@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Ethics is applied to any system or theory of moral values or principles. Ethics deals with questions at all levels. Its major concerns include the nature of ultimate value and the standards by which human actions can be judged as to right or wrong. Research ethics is a codification of scientific morality in practice. Guidelines for research ethics specify the basic

norms and values of the research community. The research must be conducted in a way that best serves the interests of researchers as well as the society. Research may find answers to things that are unknown. It may fill gaps in knowledge. It may even change the lives of somebody or something. Hence, there must be ethics so that the truth can be found out. . It focuses on the extent to which the principles are applied by the respondents and how they came to know about these principles. The objectives of the present study are to simplify and summarize the ethical principles of research, to analyse the attitude of research scholars towards the ethical principles of research and to suggest for the better practices to follow ethical principles of research. The present study is based on data collected from both the primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected from 22 respondents. The secondary data were collected from advanced books and reliable web sources. Likert's scaling techniques have been used to measure the attitude of respondents. Results are given in full paper.

**Key Words:** Ethics, Research Ethics, Research Scholar, Honesty

## EMERGING TRENDS IN RESEARCH ETHICS, DOCUMENTATION, AND PLAGIARISM: A CRITICAL INSIGHT

Rabia Khanam, PhD Scholar (English), Mewar University, Chittaurgarh, Rajasthan,  
Email: rabiakhan1608@gmail.com

**Abstract:** This paper seeks to explain and examine current issues of research, its publication, authorship in the academia. Authorship, for a researcher often brings multiple benefits such as peer recognition, better evaluation and financial gains, therefore writing and publishing scholarly articles in various journals, books and on the internet is a task of great responsibility and requires a great deal of diligence from authors, reviewers, editors, and publishers. The present generation of authors have ample of opportunities for publishing their research and a plethora of publications to choose from. The rise of digital humanities and the ever-expanding reach of the internet has facilitated research in an unprecedented manner. The availability and publication of articles in open access platforms have expanded the horizons for researchers but at the same time illegitimate or predatory journals have cropped up and paved way for low-quality articles that have flooded the academia, threatening the sanctity of legitimate and quality research. Consequently, there is a dire need of authors, reviewers, editors, established publishers and all other associated individuals being informed and warned about predatory publishing practices. All stakeholders of the publishing process should be aware of multiple facets of unethical practices and encouraged to publish well-checked and evidence-based articles.

**Keywords:** Publishing Ethics, Research Ethics, Plagiarism, Citation, Authorship, Research

## PUBLICATION ETHICS IN RESEARCH

Sruthi S, M.Com (Finance), Department of Commerce, University of Kerala,  
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**Abstract:** Academic Research includes many composed advances and procedures – proper examination configuration, study execution, data collection, data analysis, lastly Publication. While experiencing these means and coming full circle in a distribution can be an invigorating encounter, one ought to know about moral set of accepted rules that ties scientists at each stage. The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) is a universal discussion for editors and distributors of companion surveyed diaries that give the "set of accepted rules" and "best practice rules" that characterize distribution morals and exhort editors on the most proficient method to deal with instances of exploration and distribution offense. In this Research Paper, I present ideas altogether called "distribution morals" including legal and morals endorsement, educated assent, information control and examination extortion, written falsification, synchronous accommodation, copy distribution, self-reference, agree to duplicate distributed material, morals of creation, and irreconcilable situations. We additionally examine the repercussions and results one may confront if such offense is identified.

**Keywords:** Publication Ethics, Research, Data Confidentiality.

## AWARENESS ON ABC OF ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION AMONG POST GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Roshini Salil, Research Scholar, School of Pedagogical Sciences, Mahatma  
Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, Email: roseshimmy@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Academic communication also called scholarly communication, refers to methods of communication that are highly structured and generally only used in pedagogical settings, so the present study focused to trace out the level of ABC of academic communication of post graduate scholars in the teacher education field. The present study was survey in nature. The random sample technique was used for the collection of data. The population of the study was M Ed scholars of Kerala state. The sample comprised of 90 scholars from Government, aided and unaided institutions. The tool used was questionnaire on academic communication prepared by the investigator. The questionnaire consisted of 30 items based on elements of academic communication such as the appropriate analysis such as mean SD and 't' test were done. The research-oriented programmes have importance on the academic writing and academic communication. The different education sectors had different level of academic communication may affect the coming gen classrooms and teaching. It is found that very few numbers of scholars had above average level but most of the scholars belongs to average and

below average level of awareness. It is found that the scholars from Govt. and Aided institutions had different level of academic communication, and Scholars of aided and unaided institutions were different significantly in their awareness on academic communication.

**Keywords:** ABC of academic communication, Academic Writing

## RESEARCH QUALITY: ETHICAL PRACTICES AND CONCERNS

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**Abstract:** Research is a formal, systematic application of the scientific approach to the study of a problem to discover new information or expand and verify existing knowledge (CFE, 2018). Every research is an endeavour in which human involvement is inevitable. A living individual about whom an investigator conducting research obtains; data or identifiable private information through intervention or interaction with the individual. Therefore, the chance for subjectivity, enticement, bias judgment, pestering, fabrication, and falsification so and so forth is higher. Here comes the importance of ethics in research. In order to confirm the accountability of the research, the researcher follows certain rules and practices, either it is in the form of regulations by the authorities or as a part of morality embedded in the society. Social scientists emphasize the importance of ethical issues before any research, including care during and after completion of the research. It requires conscious engagement and reflection on the moral values and beliefs that would guide the research practice (Munford et al.,2008). Ethics denotes a code of conduct that controls how people recognize each other. In essence, ethics mean the conduct of people.

**Key Words:** Research Quality, Ethics, Ethical Practices

## ETHICAL STANDARDS IN WRITING THE LITERATURE REVIEW

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**Abstract:** Literature reviews are not just compilations of easily accessible research and should not be taken lightly. A comprehensive literature review will describe the research concepts, ground critical appraisal of previously published studies and identify gaps or inconsistencies in the knowledge base, which merit further investigation. In writing the

literature review, researchers must follow a set of ethical standard or guidelines. The “notion of ‘ethics’ is a complex construct, imbued with particular values and beliefs that influence how we approach research” (Graham, et al, 2010:134). Ethics are therefore founded in moral values and behaviours. The ethical principles help to ensure credibility, academic honesty and integrity among researchers. The present paper discusses about the extent of ethical principles adhered to in research studies by content analysing a few dissertations submitted by the researchers in the faculty of education.

**Key words:** Ethics, Review of related literature, Plagiarism, intellectual

## THE SCIENCE OF RESEARCH ETHICS- ROLE OF IRE IN GENERATING RESEARCH

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**Abstract:** Research is an activity that create new theory, inventions in any field. While doing a Research it involves different activities or it raises unique and complex ethical, legal, social and political issues, thus it is associated with ETHICS. Research ethics is specifically interested in the analysis of ethical issues that are raised when people are involved as participants in research. The function of research ethics is to examine and evaluate research. It has to be defined, it has influenced much of the existing norms and guidelines for the ethical conduct of research. However, in all kind of research, different kinds of ethical issues arise. New and emerging methods of conducting research, such as auto-ethnography, multidisciplinary and participatory action research raise important ethical issues and obligations for researchers. As IRE is a major area in ethics. Internet Research Ethics Conceptually and historically, Internet research ethics is related to computer and information ethics and includes such ethical issues as participant knowledge and consent, data privacy, security, confidentiality, and integrity of data. This paper explores the concept of IRE and its contributions in ethical world.

**Key Words:** Research Ethics, IRE, Data Privacy

**Report on the *One-week International Webinar on Ethics in Research: Conduct, Documentation and Publication* dated 3rd to 7th August 2020 organised by School of Pedagogical Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala in academic collaboration with All India Association for Educational Research (AIAER)**

An “International Webinar on Ethics in Research: Conduct, Documentation and Publication” were held at School of Pedagogical Sciences, from 3rd to 7th August, 2020. The webinar was organized by School of Pedagogical Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala in academic collaboration with All India Association for Educational Research (AIAER). On an average, 330 delegates represented from different parts of the world are actively attending all the webinar sessions and deliberations. The webinar was officially inaugurated by the Hon. Vice Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi University Prof. Sabu Thomas. The inaugural ceremony was graced by the presence of various other dignitaries like Prof. Sunil Behari Mohanty (President, AIAER), Prof. Minikutty A. (Head, School of Pedagogical Sciences), Prof. Asha J.V. (Convener) and Dr. Ismail Thamarasseri (Coordinator). After the inaugural session, the venue witnessed the keynote speech of the Prof. Sunil Behari Mohanty, President, AIAER on the topic ‘*Role of AIAER in Promoting Research Ethics*’ and a presentation by Ms. Rabia Khanam, Mewar University on the topic *Emerging Trends in Research Ethics, Documentation, and Plagiarism: A Critical Insight*.

The second day of the webinar had the scholarly talk on ‘*Prioritisation in Educational Research*’ by Prof. V. Reghu, Former Controller of Exams, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Tamil Nadu. The session was chaired by Prof. T.V. Thulasidharan. During the technical session three papers were presented by Ms. Sruthi S, University of Kerala, Ms. Zainab Musheer, Aligarh Muslim University, Ms. J. A. Jesina, Annai Fathima College of Arts and Science, Madurai, Tamil Nadu and vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Ismail Thamarasseri were the other highlights of the second day’s session.

The third day of the webinar commenced with the welcome address by Prof. Jaya Jaise, Dean, Faculty of Education, Mahatma Gandhi University and was graced by the Invited Lecture: *Introduction to IRB & CITI Training* delivered by Dr. Briju Thankachan, Director, CADD & TBL Expert, Ohio University, USA. During the technical session two papers were presented by Ms. Roshini Salil, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala and Dr. Bindu M.P., Chinmaya Viswavidyalaya Deemed to be University, Ernakulam. Dr Muhammed K.V. proposed the vote of thanks.

On the fourth day, the resource talk was by the internationally acknowledged Global Health researcher Prof. Sabu Padmadas, Department of Demography and Social Statistics, University of Southampton, UK. During the technical session two papers were presented by Ms. Anu Cleetus, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala and Ms. Rajeswari V.S., University of Kerala. The session was chaired by Dr. Sajna Jaleel, and Dr. Sibin Netto proposed vote of thanks.

The last day of the Webinar had the Invited Lecture on ‘*Publication Ethics*’ delivered by the young reputed researcher who bagged two prestigious postdoctoral research awards, Dr. Divya C. Senan, University of Kerala. The session was chaired by Prof. Asha J.V. and the technical session had one paper presentation by Dr. Fathima Jaseena, Farook Training College, Kozhikode. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Jaya Jaise, Dean, Faculty of Education, Mahatma Gandhi University and the vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Ismail Thamarasseri. Attendances were marked, feedback forms were circulated during the sessions and e-certificates were also distributed as soon as the programme is over.