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*Special issue of E-Seminar*  
on  
**Ethical Consideration in Research**

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

# International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences (IJRHS)

Vol.8, Special Issue 2, June: 2020



RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)

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RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR) is an intentional academy for International Multidisciplinary Research. Under this title this academy will publish research journals under my Supervisions as an Editor in Chief with different titles. These all journals will monthly publish one by one in English & the Regional languages. The prime aim of the academy is to publish multidisciplinary journals under the head of RAIJMR and the aim and scope of the journal is to provide an academic medium and an important reference for the advancement and dissemination of research results that support high-level learning, teaching and research in the fields of Management, Technology, Education, Pharmacy, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Account & Commerce, Social Sciences, Law, etc. The journal publishes papers, review articles, and short communications dealing with Education, Pharmacy, Management, Engineering, Account, Commerce, Arts, Science, Humanities, and Law etc.

**About KMQUAF University**

**Rational**  
Ethical considerations are a constant companion for any researcher. Whether one is in the hard sciences, social sciences, humanities, or some inter- or interdisciplinary space, researchers face a continuum of choices and decision points around benefits, harms, and risks in their work. Ethical research explores what is possible, just, and fair in a given context. Internet research, broadly conceived, provides numerous avenues for researchers across the disciplines: New methods, newly constituted forms of data, novel forms of data collection, and once unimaginable mining and reuse of data have emerged in the rich and fertile Internet landscape of social media applications, big data streams, and the conglomeration of technologies into discrete data streams. In our peer reviewed ISSN International Journal.

**Main Theme: 'Ethical Consideration on Research'**

**Sub Theme:**

- Issues & challenges of ideal research
- Codes and Policies for Research Ethics
- UGC Guidelines for conducting research
- The Relevance of research for the need of the societies
- Plagiarism policy
- Coordinating of infolinet and the stakeholders
- The issue of confidentiality and anonymity
- Respect for privacy
- Unethical Practices
- Integrity and transparency
- Voluntary Participation and Consent
- Ethical Principles of research
- Social Responsibilities
- Human and Animal care
- Research misconduct
- Issue of copyright
- Human Participants Protections Education for Research teams
- Digital media or Internet-related contexts

**International Multidisciplinary Webinar**  
On  
**"Ethical Consideration in Research"**  
16<sup>th</sup> April, 2020  
Jointly Organised by  
**RET Academy (RAIJMR) & Dept. of Edu.,  
KMQUAF University, Lucknow**  
Managed by  
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**Objectives**

- Understand the upcoming challenges & it's remedies for Natural research
- Understand the various Behaviors of the Researchers
- Understand the role of different organizations, Guide and Societies for the ethical research
- Understand the role various policies to avoid the barriers in conducting the research
- To Promote & highlight the discipline for ethical research

**Format for Paper writing**

- MS Word 2007 or Upper version
- Page Size must be A4 with line spacing 1.5
- Margin 1.5" Left, 1"Right, 1"Top and Bottom
- Papers may be in English and Hindi
- Fonts: English- Times New Roman Size - 12
- Hindi - Mangal, Size - 14

**About Publication**  
The Research Committee will select the papers and selected papers will be online published in our peer reviewed Journal 'IJRHS' at our website [www.raijmr.com](http://www.raijmr.com) on Publication Dt. 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020.

**Last Date of Paper submission:** 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2020  
Send your paper via e-mail: [ret@raijmr.com](mailto:ret@raijmr.com)

**Registration Fees:** 250 INR (N.B. Fees will be used welfare work for the Society)

**Link of Reg.:** <https://forms.gle/4NKKb6FH4Qykkumf9>

**Participation Fees:** 200 INR  
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on***

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**Vol. 8, Special Issue 2, June: 2020**

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**Dated: October 29, 2013**

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Dear Authors/Researchers/Research Scholars,

I am very much thankful to all the Authors and Researcher and Research Scholars on behalf of our **RET Academy for International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research (RAIJMR)** for participating in this e-seminar for Charity purpose and also send your Article to publish it in our E-Seminar proceeding e-Journal. This Journal is **Refereed, Reviewed, Indexed & Online & Print Journal.**

This second Special issue of Vol. 8 of our second International Webinar on “**Ethical Consideration in Research**” dated 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 now publish on our website [www.rajimr.com](http://www.rajimr.com) in our **International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences (IJRHS)** ISSN: (print) 2347-5404 & (online)2320-771X, Vol. 8, Sp. Issue 2, June 2020.

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Thanks.

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The prime aim of the academy is to publish multidisciplinary Journals under the head of RAIJMR and The aim and scope of the Journal is to provide an academic medium and an important reference for the advancement and dissemination of research results that support high-level learning, teaching and research in the fields of Management, Technology, Education, Pharmacy, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Account & Commerce, Social Sciences, Law, etc.

The Journal publishes papers, review articles, and short communications dealing mainly with Education, Pharmacy, Management, Engineering, Library Science, Physical Education, Account, Commerce, Arts, Science, Humanities, and Law etc. & in all subjects.

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**Aims and Scopes**



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4. Artificial Intelligence	29. Geophysics	57. Paralegal studies
5. Biology	30. Gujarati Language	58. Philosophy
6. Bio-Technology	31. Health & Medical	59. Physical Education
7. Business and Business law	32. Hindi Language	60. Physics
8. Business studies	33. History	61. Physics in Medicine and Biology
9. Cement and Concrete Research	34. Hospital Management	62. Plasma Physics
10. Chemistry	35. HRM	63. Political Science
11. Combinatorial Chemistry	36. Humanities and Ecology	64. Psychology
12. Commerce	37. Industrial Relations	65. Public Administration
13. Communication Studies	38. Information Science	66. Sanskrit Language
14. Computer Sciences & Technology	39. International studies	67. Science
15. Criminology	40. Law	68. Semiconductor Science & Technology
16. Crystallography & Computer- Aided Materials Design	41. Legal Management	69. Sociology
17. Demography	42. Library Science	70. Social Sciences
18. Development studies	43. Life Science	71. Statistics
19. Economics	44. Linguisticsanton	72. Web-design & Tech.
20. Education	45. Logic	73. Wireless and Optical Communications
21. Energy and Fuels	46. Management	74. Zoology
22. Engineering	47. Materials Science	75. Etc. (all Subjects)
23. English	48. Mathematics	
24. English literature/language	49. Media studies	
25. Environmental Science & Technology	50. Metallurgy	
	51. Methodology	
	52. Microbiology	
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1. Each manuscript will be primarily examined by the editor, and then forwarded to one/two referee(s) for blind review. The research paper shall be published subject to recommendation of referees. The review process may take up to 2-5 days. (Maximum two weeks in extra ordinary circumstances).
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4. The Editor –in –Chief is the final authority for publish the paper in any Journal under the head of **RAIJMR**.

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# Pre and post reforms of stock market with reference to case study of Harshad Mehta

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## Abstract

Here the situation of the Indian stock market before the 1992 Scam took place in India is explained, the whole case and life of Mr. Harshad Mehta and the Impact of this scam on the Indian stock market as well as the financial system of India is explained in this paper. The explanation regarding the changes that were made in the financial system after this scam was exposed, formation of the Securities Exchange board of India [SEBI] and also the working of the SEBI is given here along with the recent examples of the Scams in stock market are portrayed here.

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**Key Words:** Stock Market, Security scam, Securities & Exchange board of India

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## 1. Introduction

1. In 1956, the capital issues control Act, was placed permanently in the statute Book One of the last laws to be passed by Parliament four months before Independence, the Capital Issues Control Act, enacted on 18 April 1947, showed who would be in charge of capital in a socialist India: the government, through the Controller of Capital Issues (CCI).

2. On 21 December 1957, the law was amended and made more stringent with the Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Act, by giving CCI the power to revoke the consent or recognition accorded under any of the provisions or, where such consent or recognition is qualified with any conditions, change all or any of those conditions.

3. As there were no governing body on security market, many loopholes were found due to which big scams came out.

4. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was first established in 1988 as a non-statutory body for regulating the securities market.

5. It became an autonomous body on 12 April 1992 and was accorded statutory powers with the passing of the SEBI Act 1992 by the Indian Parliament. Soon SEBI was constituted as the regulator of capital markets in India under a resolution of the Government of India.

6. Controller of Capital Issues was the regulatory authority before SEBI came into existence; it derived authority from the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

7. The basic functions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India as "...to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market and for matters connected there with or incidental there to".

## 2. Review of Literature

**2.1 B. Shraavana Kumar (2006)** examined unhealthy practices in the market and what steps should be taken by SEBI to become proactive in preventing unhealthy practices in the market. It is concluded that, in IPO scam, Harshad Mehta and Ketan Parekh scam, all three have banks involved in them, which shows negligence and violation of KYC norms. Banks should have notices when continuous serial numbers on particular branches are submitted towards application money. Banks and depository

participants should not have accepted a system that does not detect multiple accounts from same address. It is time for the SEBI to consider a Unique Identification Number (UIN) for each individual. UIN cannot be obtained unless a person is physically present

**2.2 Bawa Singh Goraya, Dinesh Kumar (2005)** examined the various measures taken by government and SEBI for the protection of investors and to examine the awareness of investors in relation with these protection measures; it is concluded that, majority of investors take services of brokers while making their investment both in primary as well as secondary market. But they are more dependent on brokers in secondary market. Majority of investors expect that administration of SEBI is not adequate and they demand more offices of SEBI should be opened in various parts of country and power be decentralized.

**2.3 Bharti Pathak (2003)** studied the impact of reforms on the primary market segment and secondary market segment of government securities market for the period 1990-91 to 1999-2000. The analysis reveals that the government securities market has attained width and depth but still some policy measures are needed to make it more vibrant these are: government securities are subject to a number of regulations, which create ambiguity. Hence, instead of so many acts it is desirable to have one act and one regulator for regulating this market.

**2.4 L. M. Bhole, ShreyaPatnaik (2002)** discussed the working of Indian stock market from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives so as to find out how far the goal of liberalization policy has been achieved. It is concluded that, the investment pattern on the market has undergone a change, the genuine, long term, retail, small, individual investors have largely deserted the market and the institutional investors now account for a major part of investments, FIIs have come to dominate the market. Study suggested that, the conscious efforts and suitable policy measures need to be undertaken to make investment in equities a fairly long-term investment. There is a need to reassess too much importance given to liquidity on the securities market. There is also need to develop and harness the technique to moral suasion against maximizing trading profits.

**2.5 S. K. Santi Swarup, Ambika Verma (1998)** Examined the important stock exchange reforms during the period 1992-1997 and their impact on capital market development as perceived by intermediaries. A sample of 30 brokers from Delhi was selected and their perceptions were studied using questionnaires and informal interviews. Thus, Indian capital market has several positive developments during the period of reform but attaining international standard is still a dream. The infrastructure for settlement and transfer of traded securities has yet to touch global standards. Liquidity has been major problem in the stock market and also is acting as a damper to the investments, regulations and surveillance need to be made more comprehensive. The Indian regulatory framework needs to shift its focus from corrective to prevention stage.

### **3. Research Methodology**

#### **1. Research Topic**

• **Pre and post reforms of stock market with reference to case study of Harshad Mehta.**

#### **2. Research Objective**

1. Study was conducted to understand the Indian Stock market situation before the formation of SEBI
2. To understand the whole case of Mr. Harshad Mehta.
3. To evaluate the effect of Security Scam and Bank receipt Scam on the Stock market as well as the Indian Financial system.
4. To understand the effect and changes that took place in the stock market after the formation of SEBI

### 3. Research Method

- Case Study Method

### 4. Data Collection Method

- Secondary Method

### 5. Data Collection Tools

- Internet and the Articles were the tools for data collection.

### 6. The Case

Harshad Mehta was born on 29 July 1954, at Paneli Moti, Rajkot in a Gujarat Jain family. His early childhood was spent in Kandivali Bombay where his father was a small-time businessman. A cricket enthusiast, Mehta did not show any special promise in school and came to Bombay after his schooling for studies and to find work. Mehta completed B.Com in 1976 from Lajpatrai College Bombay and worked a number of odd jobs for the next eight years.

Mehta started his career as a sales person in the Bombay office of New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL). During this time, he got interested in the sabji (vegetable) market and after a few days, resigned and joined a brokerage firm. In the early 1990s, he moved to a lower level clerical job at the brokerage firm Harjivandas Nemidas Securities where he worked a jobber for the broker Prasann Pranjivandas Broker who he considered his "Guru". Over a period of ten years, beginning 1990; he served in positions of increasing responsibility at a series of brokerage firms. By 1990, he had risen to a position of prominence in the Indian securities industry, with the media (including popular magazines such as Business Today) touting him as "The sunny deal of the stock market."

In 1984, Mehta was able to become a member of the Bombay Stock exchange as a broker and established his own firm called **Growmore Research and Asset Management**, with the financial assistance of associates, when the BSE auctioned a broker's card. He actively started to trade in 1986. By early 1990, a number of eminent people began to invest in his firm, and utilise his services. It was at this time that he began trading heavily in the shares of Associated Cement Company (ACC).

The price of shares in the cement company eventually rose from Rs. 200 to nearly 9000 due to a massive spate of buying from a set of brokers including Mehta. Mehta justified this excessive trading in ACC shares by stating that the stock had been undervalued, and that the market had simply corrected when it revalued the company at a price equivalent to the cost of building a similar enterprise; the so-called "replacement cost theory" that he had put forward. During this period, especially in 1990–1991, the media portrayed a heightened deified image of Mehta, calling him "The Big Bull".

### 7. Security scam and stamp paper scam

1. In 90's it was mandatory for the banks to invest a minimum amount in government bonds. The daily amount could be less than this threshold but weekly average should be maintained above this limit. You can equate this to quarterly minimum balance in our savings bank account of present times. The banks whose average was less than the threshold were desperate to bring it up by buying the bonds from another bank whose average is already above the limit.

2. The seller bank usually offered the bonds at slightly higher rates. But all these transactions were not one to one but used to happen through brokers. This is where Mehta made grand entry to the scene. By this time Mehta was already established himself as top broker and had won trust of top bankers.

3. Now Mehta would approach buyer bank on Monday and promise to get them the bonds by Tuesday on condition that the bank issues the cheque in the name instead of seller bank. And then he goes to

seller bank and request for immediate release of bonds but promise them to pay slightly higher amount by Friday which they readily agreed.

4.He handled multiple transactions like this and rotated them so beautifully that he always had some money with him all the time. Then he used this money to manipulate the value of many shares like ACC, Sterile, and Videocon and so on and made huge money out of this after settling the due amount to the buyer bank.

### **8. Bank receipt scam**

1.Another instrument used in a big way was the bank receipt (BR). In a ready forward deal, securities were not moved back and forth in actuality. Instead, the borrower, i.e. the seller of securities, gave the buyer of the securities a BR. The BR confirms the sale of securities. It acts as a receipt for the money received by the selling bank. Hence the name - bank receipt.

2.It promises to deliver the securities to the buyer. It also states that in the meantime, the seller holds the securities in trust of the buyer.Having figured this out, Mehta needed banks, which could issue fake BRs, or BRs not backed by any government securities. Two small and little known banks - the Bank of Karad (BOK) and the Metropolitan Co-operative Bank (MCB) - came in handy for this purpose.

3.Once these fake BRs were issued, they were passed on to other banks and the banks in turn gave money to Mehta, plainly assuming that they were lending against government securities when this was not really the case.

4.The stock markets were overheated and the bulls were on a mad run. Since he had to book profits in the end, the day he sold was the day when the markets crashed.

### **9. Beginning of the End**

1.On April 23, 1992, journalist**Suchita Dalal** in column in The Times of India, exposed the dubious ways of Harshad Mehta.

2.Ms. Suchita Dalal was later awarded padmashri for exposing the scam.

3.Once the scam was exposed, though, a lot of banks were left holding BRs which did not have any value – the banking system had been swindled of a whopping ₹40 billion (US\$560 million).

4.Harshad Mehta was arrested on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1992 and was under criminal custody at Thane prison until his death on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2001.

### **10. Impact of the case on the Stock Market**

1.The immediate impact of the scam was a sharp fall in the share prices. The index fell from 4500 to 2500 representing a loss of Rs. 100,000 crores in market capitalization.

2.Purely technically speaking, scam just resulted in withdrawal of about Rs. 3,500 crores from the market, which for a market of the size of Rs. 250,000 crores (at an index level of 4500) is a very small amount, and therefore should have little impact on the prices. This resulted in a chaotic situation in the market since no one was certain as to which shares were tainted and which were not.

3.The government's liberalization policies came under severe criticism after the scam, with Harshad Mehta and others being described as the products of these policies.

### **11. Changes in the financial structure of India**

1.The Indian Financial system saw a complete restructuring of the fundamental systems.

2. The first structural change that was enforced was the payments for purchase of investments for which Subsidiary General Ledgers and Bank Receipts were recorded so as to prevent any defaulted paperwork

3.The banks were ordered to have a separate audit system for portfolio management of the banks whose adequacy was monitored by the RBI.

## **12. Securities and Exchange board of India**

1. SEBI became an autonomous body on 12 April 1992 and was accorded statutory powers with the passing of the SEBI Act 1992 by the Indian Parliament. Soon SEBI was constituted as the regulator of capital markets in India under a resolution of the Government of India.

The SEBI is managed by its members, which consists of the following:

1. The chairman is nominated by the Union Government of India.
2. Two members, i.e., Officers from the Union Finance Ministry.
3. One member from the Reserve Bank of India.
4. The remaining five members are nominated by the Union Government of India; out of them at least three shall be whole-time members.

## **12. RECENT CASES OF SCAMS IN STOCK MARKET**

### **12.1. Ketan Parekh**

1. Ketan Parekh is a former stock broker from Mumbai, India, who was convicted in 2008, for involvement in the Indian stock market manipulation scam that occurred from late 1998 to 2001.
2. Parekh artificially rigged prices of certain chosen securities (informally referred to as K-10 stocks), using large sums of money borrowed from banks including the Madhavpura Mercantile Co-operative Bank, of which he himself was a director.

### **12.2. Rakesh Jhunjhunwala**

1. Rakesh Jhunjhunwala has been ordered to appear before the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in a case of alleged insider trading in shares of the training company.
2. On 7 September 2016, shares of Apteck were locked in their upper circuit level of ₹175.05 after the investor's brother and wife—Rajeshkumar Jhunjhunwala and Rekha Jhunjhunwala bought 763,057 shares

### **12.3. Subrata Roy**

1. Sahara India Pariwar investor fraud case is the case of issuance of optionally fully convertible debentures issued by the 2 companies of Sahara India Pariwar.
2. In this case Subrata Roy, the chairman of the Sahara India failed to return Rs 24,000 crore plus interests to its investors

### **12.4. NSEL**

1. NSEL fraud is a systematic fraud perpetrated in the commodity market by Mr. Jignesh Shah which amounted to Rs. 56000CR.
2. The NSEL scam is estimated to be a Rs. 5600 crore fraud that came out to light after the National Spot Exchange failed to pay its investors in commodity pair contracts after 31 July 2013.

## **13. Findings**

1. Exploiting several loopholes in the banking system, Mehta and his associates siphoned off funds from inter-bank transactions and bought shares heavily at a premium across many segments, triggering a rise in the BSE SENSEX.
2. He was later charged with 72 criminal offences, and more than 600 civil action suits were filed against him.
3. Mehta and his brothers were arrested by the CBI on 9 November 1992 for allegedly misappropriating more than 2.8 million shares (2.8 million) of about 90 companies, including ACC and Hindalco, through forged share transfer forms. The total value of the shares was placed at ₹2.5 billion (US\$35 million).

4. In September 1999, Bombay High Court convicted and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹25,000 (US\$350).

5. On 14 January 2003, Supreme Court of India confirmed High Court's judgement. It was a 2:1 majority judgement. While Justice B.N. Agrawal and Justice Arijit Pasayat upheld his conviction, Justice M.B. Shah voted to acquit him.

#### 14. Suggestions

1. An automated monitoring system should be introduced which can control price manipulation and insider trading.

2. All the listed companies should be compelled to publish their annual reports with actual and proper information to ensure the interest of investors.

3. SEBI should take remedial action against the issue of fake certificates.

4. Banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions should be encouraged to deal in share business directly.

5. The management of stock market should be vested in the hands of professionals and should not be in any way linked with the ownership of stock exchanges and other firms.

6. A fully computerized system should be introduced for the settlement of transactions.

#### 15. Limitations

1. As the time allotted for the study was very limited, detail study of each and every matter in the case was not possible.

2. We have considered only 4 recent cases of the frauds in the Indian Stock market because of the limitations of the time.

3. There was no much information available regarding the provisions of the Indian stock market before the 1992 Scam took place, and also there was only limited information available regarding the Controller of Capital Issues (CCI).

4. We have not considered World market and kept our study limited to Indian market because the effect of the case was only prevalent in India.

5. We have considered different articles and cases for the study of the Harshad Mehta case but there were differences found regarding some matters in different articles.

#### 16. Conclusion

Each and every beginning has an end in the same way; each and every introduction has a conclusion. I am thankful and express my gratitude to all those who have directly or indirectly co-operated us in preparation of our project report and suggested some new ideas.

Here in this project we have tried to explain the whole case of Mr. Harshad Mehta who was convicted in the case of Securities Scam and Bank receipts Scam which had huge implications on the Indian Stock market as well as the financial structure of India in the year 1992, and we could conclude that though he was the one punished but was not the only one involved in the case.

After the case of Harshad Mehta the formation of Securities Exchange board of India (SEBI) took place with strict rules and regulations for handling the Stock market of India, but still there are many frauds which came out.

Therefore, there are many loopholes which need to be filled by the SEBI.

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## Research Ethics in India

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### 1. Abstract

Through this paper, recommend the establishment of research ethics committees at the departmental level in every and each university across India.

### 2. Introduction

Ethics are the moral principles that govern a person's conduct. Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is conscientious and legally right in research. They are actually norms for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong, and acceptable and unacceptable conduct.

According to The Research high-quality Framework, 2014, research is "a process of investigation leading to new insights, effectively shared." Research is a multi-stage process. Ethics are central to the research process. Researchers need to take care of various ethical issues at different levels of this process. The reality is there can be ethical concerns at any all step of the research process.

Researcher must possess adequate knowledge regarding the characteristics of ethical problems in social research. Apart from the general ethical issues, we in this paper have also attempted to draft some ethical issues of local concern encountered by the Indian researchers.

### 3. General Ethics

Ethical issues at different stages of the research process as follows:

1. Researcher conducting studies involving human subjects should clearly describe and justify the research protocol in the research design.
2. Data management: The data must be collected in a way that doesn't harm or injure anyone. In order to address and sort out all the issues of conflict, a clear and ethically sound plan for data management must be carried out. Besides that, the ethical and truthful collection of reliable data, ownership and responsibility of collected data, and retaining data and sharing access to collected data with colleagues and the public are the three most important ethical issues must be taken care of in data management process. Data manipulation must be avoided.
3. Avoid plagiarism: Researchers must properly cite the original source. She has to act responsibly and take care of copyrights, intellectual property, patents and other forms of rights. Self-plagiarism - copying one's own work, must be avoided at any cost.
4. The author should retain the raw data as they may be asked for the data at the time of editorial review.
5. The researcher should also unveil her personal or financial interests and must avoid bias.
6. The researcher shouldn't launch personal attacks against any individual, culture, religion etc.
7. They should uphold the moral values of the society.
8. Carelessness and negligence must be avoided. The researcher should be critical of her own work and must keep a record of things. Be open to criticism.
9. The researcher must maintain the confidentiality of records and other sensitive information.
10. The research must contribute to the body of knowledge. Duplication must be avoided.
11. Both humans and animals must be handled carefully.
12. Ensure transparency and accountability in all the research activities.



13. People who anyhow helped the researcher in conducting the research must be properly acknowledged.

#### **4. Ethical Issues in India**

Mostly matters of research ethics different from method to method. Most importantly, ethics also vary from place to place. For example; A Christian lady in white indicates a bride, while a Hindu lady in white indicates a widow. In most of the cases, cultures in India vary from state to state, and even from city to city. So, researchers should have a depth knowledge of cultures and other things of the place, they are working in.

1. During the study, Indian researchers should give utmost importance to the cultural diversity and religiosity of the country.
2. They must work within a framework suitable for all the customs, traditions, languages, castes, creed, colours, classes, regions etc.
3. They must work for the promotions of all the cultures, religions etc., not the other way round.
4. During the research, the researchers must keep in mind the wide economical, knowledge and technological gap between the people of India.

#### **5. Summary**

Through this paper, recommend the establishment of research ethics committees at the departmental level in each and each university across India.

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## Internet-related context in research

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### Abstract

Internet plays a very important role in research. It is very useful for all kinds of researches. It is the most useful technology of modern times which helps us not only in our daily lives but also in professional lives. Nowadays it is one of the helpful resources for getting information, easy access for learning and wealth of knowledge. It is no doubt that in this modern era everyone selects Google for their queries, problems or doubts. Use of internet makes people learn how to get proper information with appropriate path and various past works, articles of scholars and experts to support the research work.

**Key words:** internet, research

### 1. Introduction

Today, Internet has become a very powerful tool for various purposes. It is very useful in research. From the beginning of any research work a researcher can take help of it. If a researcher wants to do qualitative or quantitative research internet provides any kind of information and a good platform for getting good resources. From the beginning it works as a helping hand for a researcher. E.g. a researcher is confused in implementing proper tool then if he can find many past researches from sodhaganga infolibnet. Articles, past studies, e-books, various references may help a researcher in getting proper information with the help of which he can decide what to do next in his research work. The use of digital media makes any research work different from other researches or past studies done. Research requires an insight in particular research area, for getting knowledge of any area of research use of internet is boon because it is full-fledged with each and every kind of information with the help of which one can relate his study with others too. It is easy access in nature and in the world of learning from home concept and distance learning mode it is a key to get proper way to get knowledge in particular area. We also know that use of digital media; sources from u-tube, various free courses make learning at any time with the choice of getting material at affordable price. The world of internet is free for all learners for study, to do research, to earn money and share own ideas which will be helpful to all learners. In the present paper we are going to discuss the benefits of using internet in research context.

There are many benefits of using internet some are as follow:

#### 1. Easy access

Anybody can easily access quality material like article, e-books, videos, past studies, tutorials free which is very important for research work. Such material would be helpful as a good reference for a researcher. Use of internet is easy in nature at any place and on any preferable time one can easy access his study material and finds references easily. If a researcher has any kind of confusion or doubt he can easily surf ant browser and get detail information easily. E.g. A researcher wants to find other studies related to his research area then he can easily find it out at any place on any time without paying charges.

## **2. Quality resource**

Internet has been proved as a treasure for quality material related to any research problem. For finding quality material anybody can search any topic free and easily by searching in any browser like Google, Yahoo etc. e.g. A researcher wants to derive educational implication from the selected books of Dr A.P.J Abdul Kalam. He can get biography, review of books, articles based on books, works and his achievements, e-books on the life of DR. Kalam easily from internet so that he can read and add information of Dr.Kalam in his research work. The material given on internet is based on the books given as a References. That's why it is quality work given on internet.

## **3. Interaction with digital media**

Digital media in the platform of internet is very useful to researchers. Use of different audio-video aids, e content is very helpful to researchers in their studies. Nowadays there are many sites which provide best material for the particular research work. A researcher can get lots of links to attach with his research work which can be proved very effective at the time of publication.

## **4. Peer interaction**

For solving problem related to the research problem one can listen to videos relate his research problem or can interact with scholars or experts to solve his doubts. The best example is today under the influence of Covid 19 if a researcher has doubt the he can interact with his guide or concern personal or by taking part in webinar related to his research.

## **5. Effective learning tool**

Internet has been proved as an effective learning tool for researchers, students and knowledge seeker. One can easily learn from online courses like Moocs. We know that MHRD has given a guideline for online courses for that one has to register on Swayam portal and select course for study. E-certificate has been provided. Many courses are offered to learners for learning online as distance mode. We all know the distance learning has been provided in university like Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University or Indira Gandhi National Open University etc.

## **2. Review of some past studies is given in support of the use of internet in research which is as under**

Pangannaya (2000) conducted a study on "Use of Internet by the Academic Community: a case study." The present study is an attempt to investigate the use of internet resources by the academic community of Mysore University, using survey as the research tool. The paper has investigated the faculty wise frequency and length of use of the internet

Pangannaya (2000) conducted a study on "Use of Internet by the Academic Community: a case study." The present study is an attempt to investigate the use of internet resources by the academic community of Mysore University, using survey as the research tool. The paper has investigated the faculty wise frequency and length of use of the internet.

Darries (2004) discusses issues related to Internet-based reference. An electronic survey was conducted using the web and e-mail to distribute the questionnaire. The target population was the heads of reference services at large libraries and the directors at smaller libraries of the 36 higher education institutions in South Africa. These results showed that all libraries surveyed have internet access, and all but one provided access to their users. It has been find out in the present study that librarians had access to the internet for a longer period than their users.

Singh Gugan and Pant Rakesh (2013) presented a reserch article entitled as "Use of internet for research and educational activities by research scholars: A study of D.S.B Campus of Kumaun University-Nainital in International Journal Engineering and Management Sciences. Their study

aimed at to study the purpose of using internet; to identify the popular sites used by research scholars and also the awareness of research scholars in using internet resources. to study the problems faced by the researchers while using internet. They found that the internet has become an important component in academic institutions as it plays a pivotal role in gathering information and communication needs of institutions and individuals. Internet makes it possible to access a wide range of information, such as journal article, papers etc. from anywhere in the world. It also enables scholars and academic institutions to disseminate information to a wider audience around the globe. Short-term courses, orientation/ training programmes should be organized at regular intervals so the students can improve their excellence or proficiency in the use of internet for academic and research purpose.

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## **Issue of copyrights under title Ethical Consideration in Research.**

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### **1. Introduction**

We all know that the legal and ethical issues form an important of modern research, related to the subject and researcher. Most of the researcher makes this mistake regarding copyrights while doing research. These have been seems in various research fields like raised the concerns of policy makers, lawyers, scientists as well as an educationist for many years. In the case of individual researchers, data that has been created is their own that means you own the copyright. But the facts that they are based upon are not and generally cannot be placed under copyright. Most research outputs falls under copyright as literary works thus you are again protected the creator of any data is automatically first copyright holder unless a contract re-assigns this or has it transferred.

### **2. The Identification of keyword**

1. Copyright – Copyright is a law that gives the owner of a work (for Ex. A book, Movie, Thesis, Picture etc.). The right to say how other people can use it. A work can only be copied if the owner gives permission.

2. Ethics- The study of what is right and wrong in human behaviour. Beliefs about what is morally correct or acceptable in short ethics is defined as a moral philosophy or code of morals practiced by a person or group of people.

### **3. Objectives of copyright act**

1. To encourage to authors to create their original piece of works by granting them exclusive rights.
2. To stop the misuse of copyrights.

### **4. Theme of the paper**

With the reference of the title I mention some issues regarding copyrights while research. Most of the people of today steal other people stuff. According to national survey the people who are cheating from various sources like research materials term paper and video to downloaded here i am talking about especially for plagiarism in research plagiarism means to steal and pass off it might be ideas or words of another without any creating material and source of other things they would to come it literary theft. Plagiarism in any form is unacceptable. Proper credit and citation must be given whenever material is copied and or paraphrased.

Writing anything is a hard part you know, then copyrighting one is surprisingly easy. You have a de facto copyright from the time the paper is completed, but registering your copyright with the U.S copyright office makes it easier to defend legally. You can even hire someone else to create the paper for you and then copyright the result, under certain conditions.

A copyright-able paper begins with an original thought or observation, so think about the idea or ideas you want to express in the paper. You cannot copyright ideas or material already copyrighted by someone else, so you must say something original in your paper or expresses an old idea in a new way. If you want to be certain your idea is original, you can search that i have mentioned in above paragraph as U.S. if you want to apply to registered for the copyright you can for three months.

When you receive copyright protection, either automatically or by formally registering the copyright, you get the exclusive right to your work. That means you are free to perform, distribute and reproduce the paper, and to stop an unscrupulous third party trying to copy your paper or trying to pass it off as their own without your permission. These sorts of actions would constitute copyright infringement and you could be the perpetrator for damages.

## 5. Solutions

Here I have listed the solution according to the theme of the paper

1. Website content stealing that can be falls under copyright law and can go to the court for complaining.
2. There are exceptions to copyright law, but very short pieces of work can be covered by trademark or patent law.
3. Plagiarism, which can be resolved in court.
4. Creative commons, freeware and shareware for which you can gain protection through licenses and legal agreements.
5. Ownership details of which should be set out in your contract.
6. Many other Countries have strong copyright protection in place-check online for further details.

## 6. Conclusion

At the end of this article would like to explain that it can be a criminal offence to infringe a copyright intentionally for low and profit, but there are caveats so do your any research very carefully .here very important thing is that you have to prove your intention, because that's a critical aspects. Often, just ensuring or knowing the law and warning the infringer will be sufficient to stop or end a breach.



## Plagiarism in Research

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### Abstract

Despite what many are thought to believe, plagiarism is an act of fraud. The act of plagiarism simply involves taking someone else's work and/or ideas and using them as your own, rather than giving credit to the rightful owner or receiving consent before taking the material. Individuals of a range of ages can commit plagiarism, from those in the classroom to those in a working environment. It is often forgotten that it is also possible to self-plagiarize, which highlights the importance of citing your sources correctly. While the idea of self-plagiarism can seem ridiculous in some sense, it is a very real issue that can have significant consequences. These consequences include destroyed reputation, legal and monetary repercussions and can even result in imprisonment, depending on the severity of the case. All published and unpublished content is covered under the plagiarism definition.

### 1. Plagiarism definition

Plagiarism is defined as the practice of directly copying and then presenting an existing production without accurate citing or referencing, and/or passing off the product as one's own, without permission from the original producer. Plagiarism is the most frequent offence under the Academic Code of Conduct, as a result of a lack of proper acknowledgement. By understanding the plagiarism meaning and being able to identify the plagiarism definition, you can be confident that you will avoid the consequences.

### 2. Types of Plagiarism

#### 2.1 Complete Plagiarism

Complete plagiarism is the most severe form of plagiarism where a researcher takes a manuscript or study that someone else created, and submits it under his or her name. It is tantamount to intellectual stealing.

#### 2.2 Source-based Plagiarism

Plagiarism may occur because of the different types of sources. For example, when a researcher references a source that is incorrect or does not exist, it is a misleading citation. Plagiarism also occurs when a researcher uses a secondary source of data or information, but only cites the primary source of information. Both these types lead to an increase in the number of references sources. This, in turn, increases the citation number of the references.

#### 2.3 Direct Plagiarism

Direct or verbatim plagiarism occurs when an author copies the text of another author, word for word, without the use of quotation marks or attribution, thus passing it as his or her own. In that way, it is like complete plagiarism, but it refers to sections (rather than all) of another paper. This type of plagiarism is considered dishonest and it calls for academic disciplinary actions. It is not as common, but it is a serious infraction of academic rules and ethics.

#### 2.4 Self or Auto Plagiarism

Auto-plagiarism, also known as self-plagiarism or duplication, happens when an author reuses significant portions of his or her previously published work without attribution. Thus, this type of plagiarism is most likely to involve published researchers, rather than university students.

### **3. Paraphrasing plagiarism**

This is, as published on Wiley, the most common type of plagiarism. It involves the use of someone else's writing with some minor changes in the sentences and using it as one's own. Even if the words differ, the original idea remains the same and plagiarism occurs. Because students often do not have a clear understanding of what constitutes plagiarism, there are recommendations for research and writing available to reduce the risk of paraphrasing plagiarism.

#### **3.1 Mosaic Plagiarism**

Mosaic plagiarism may be more difficult to detect because it interlays someone else's phrases or text within its own research. It is also known as patchwork plagiarism and it is intentional and dishonest.

#### **3.2 Accidental Plagiarism**

plagiarism may be accidental if it occurred because of neglect, mistake, or unintentional paraphrasing. Students are likely to commit accidental plagiarism, so universities should stress on the importance of education about this form of plagiarism.

### **4. How can I check for plagiarism?**

Today, checking for plagiarism is easier than ever, and due to the rise in plagiarism statistics, it is also more important than ever. The Copy leaks Plagiarism Checker helps detect plagiarized and paraphrased content using highly advanced AI technology. This helps confirm originality with algorithms that carefully scan content. Perfect for both educational purposes and for businesses, our tool is available to track text in every language, making it even more straightforward to catch out those who have copied information from the internet. What's more, you can even scan your content with our apps to confirm the authenticity of the material you have received on the go. Now that you have a clear understanding of the plagiarism definition, why not try our Plagiarism Checker for free, today?

### **5 ways to avoid plagiarism**

Fortunately, it's not all scary. Avoiding plagiarism is actually easy to do now that you have a foundational understanding of what it is.

#### **5.1 Cite your source**

When alluding to an idea or wording that's not your own, add a citation in your writing that identifies the full name of the source, the date it was published, and any other citation element that's required by the style guide you're adhering to.

#### **5.2 Include quotations**

If you insert a source's words into your writing, verbatim, one of the most simple yet obvious ways to avoid plagiarism is by using quotation marks around the text to denote that the words aren't your own. A direct quote should also cite the source so that readers know who the quote is from.

#### **5.3 Paraphrase**

Paraphrasing is rewriting a source's ideas or information into your own words, without changing its meaning. But be careful—paraphrasing can slip into plagiarism if done incorrectly.

Successfully paraphrasing without plagiarizing involves a bit of a dance. Reword and format your writing in an original way, and try to avoid using too many similar words or phrases from the source. The key is to do so without altering the meaning of the idea itself. Remember, you're still using another's idea so you'll need to include a citation to the source.



#### **5.4 Present your own idea**

Instead of parroting the source's ideas or words, explore what you have to say about it. Ask yourself what unique perspective or point you can contribute in your writing that's entirely your own. Keep in mind that if you're alluding to a source's ideas or words to frame your own point, you'll still need to apply the guidelines above to avoid plagiarizing.

#### **5.5 Use a plagiarism checker**

While conducting your research on a topic, some phrases or sentences might stick with you so well that you inadvertently include them in your writing without a citation. When in doubt, using an online plagiarism checking tool can help you catch these issues before submitting your work.

### **6. Conclusion**

As the above discuss, different cultures, different forms of pressure and procrastination all are the main causes of why people choose to plagiarize. Therefore, students' willingness, value tendency and source of stresses can directly influence the percentage of students' plagiarism. Learning citation, paraphrasing and summarizing also can help people to avoid plagiarism but the problem is not every international students are able to handle these methods. The result is students should be a better academic writer if they want to avoid plagiarism. If those English speaking countries can solve the above problems and enable students to understand the value of doing assignments, less plagiarism will appear in the future.



# The Relevance of Research for the Need of the Societies

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## Abstract

Research, development and innovation are the engine of any country for its economic and social development. Common concern of all countries for science and scientific research appears as recognition of their role in ensuring the welfare of human civilization. The level of society development is determined mainly by performance of its education and research systems, educational level of its citizens, the quality of research activity products and equitable access of all potential users to the services and products of these systems. Research is what propels humanity forward. It's fueled by curiosity: we get curious, ask questions, and immerse ourselves in discovering everything there is to know. Learning is thriving. Without curiosity and research, progress would slow to a halt, and our lives as we know them would be completely different. It is easy to imagine what life would be without research: during the first million years, humanity barely survived and struggled against nature. When humans learnt through a primitive form of research how to use fire, the beginning of civilization started. Research contributes to society in human understanding, wealth and prosperity, basis for decision making, and practice development. All started changing after the industrial revolution because of the research strategy we call scientific method. So, basically everything you enjoy today is, in one way or another, the result of research.

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**Key Words:** Research, society,

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## 1. Introduction

The generation of new knowledge is by no doubt one of the key elements in developing a sustainable society. Some knowledge is generated through blue sky research, other from investigations made in close collaboration between researchers and practitioners. There are several ways in which knowledge can be generated, as are there ways in which research can be utilized. However, the impact of academic research and development in society is often associated with the creation of patents or venture, or with educating students. Unsurprisingly, the impact is in fact much more multifaceted than these activities. Chalmers Energy Area of Advance brings us examples of many additional activities in which researchers make their knowledge useful.

In a globalised world, the role of research in an academic institution is significant for its sustainability and development, and it is imperative to have knowledge-driven growth based on innovation. The quest for knowledge is the basic principle behind research. The quality of research work directly translates to the quality of teaching and learning in the classroom, thereby benefiting the students, the society and the country. The promotion of research in a huge and diverse country like India will help the nation evolve as a knowledge reservoir in the international arena.

Our education system faces a number of constraints and challenges—quality research is one of them. Barring few prestigious institutes, most display a dismal picture in terms of quality and quantity research. Not many institutes have mandatory research goals for individual faculty, and most do not have adequate systems or infrastructure for quality research. The lack of an encouraging academic environment, ill-equipped libraries, labs and equipment, inadequate infrastructure, lack of funds,

faculty crunch, etc, are some of the factors contributing to the dismal picture of research in Indian academic institutions.

In the past, our scientific methods and institutions have tended to emphasize the study of individual natural processes rather than systems, analysis more than synthesis, and understanding nature more than predicting its behaviour. And in many instances, science has focused on short-term, small-scale problems, often in mono disciplinary mode, rather than on long-term, large-scale or integrated problems. While these approaches and perspectives have built up a considerable base of knowledge and led to a vast portfolio of useful technologies, especially in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many of the problems now facing humankind can be solved only if we approach science more holistically. Greater effort is needed to understand integrated natural systems on multiple time and space scales.

Research findings must also be applied at the right scales. The impact of technological interventions on individual people, communities and the environment must also be carefully considered. To do this, research needs to become more multidisciplinary and its practitioners should continue to promote cooperation and integration between the social and natural sciences. A holistic approach also demands that science draw on the contributions of the humanities, local knowledge systems, aboriginal wisdom, and the wide variety of cultural values. The influence of research on people's lives is growing. While recent benefits to humanity are unparalleled in the history of the human species, in some instances the impact has been harmful or the long-term effects give causes for serious concerns.

## **2. Contribution of Research to Society**

Academic research and training have significant impacts on society. In order to analyze these multiple impacts, it is useful to consider the different roles science has in society. Science develops human understanding and world views, generates wealth and prosperity, provides a basis for decision-making, and supports practice development. These roles capture, at a very general level, the functions science has become to serve in our societal system. Research activities and entire research fields vary significantly in terms of their quest for fundamental understanding, on the one hand, and their consideration for practical applications, on the other hand. Scientific research is expected to contribute to society, in the following issues:

### **2.1 Human understanding and world view**

Research-based knowledge and abilities build sustain and develop individuals' and societies' understanding of the surrounding world and their part in it.

### **2.2 Wealth and prosperity**

Research-based knowledge and abilities open material prospects for sustaining and increasing the wellbeing of people and societies.

### **2.3 Basis for decision-making**

Research-based knowledge and abilities underpin societal decision-making, policies and problem-solving; they can also ease individuals' choices.

### **2.4 Practice development**

Research-based knowledge and abilities generate, sustain and advance competencies and professional practices.

## **3. Need to Promote Research**

Government and educational institutions should work the following measures to promote the social needs

1. Promote multidisciplinary approaches to research, encourage cooperation between the social and natural sciences, and draw lessons from the humanities, local knowledge systems and aboriginal wisdom;
2. Encourage a holistic approach to problem solving that takes into account a realistic range of socioeconomic conditions and effects, as well as multiple time and space scales, where appropriate;
3. Carefully explain the implications and the inherent limitations of their research findings to the public; fully exploit the predictive power of science to serve social needs with candid awareness of the limitations of scientific predictions;
4. Promote the inclusion of scientists from resource-poor countries in international cooperative projects and maximize their access to information and technology;
5. Encourage the creation of science-coordination mechanisms at the highest level of the nations, fully involving the governments of all countries, as a way to promote integrated responses to global problems.
6. Efforts should be stepped up to give developing countries better access to scientific expertise, information and technology, especially in the areas of disaster relief, health, energy, and water management. In particular, the scientific and technical know-how of military organizations should be harnessed to monitor and alleviate the effects of disasters around the world.
7. Increase integration of academic research staff into Centre/School life, especially where a school or centre is split across numerous buildings and/or sites.
8. Help academic research staff, particularly those new or those who work mostly independently, get to know other researchers.
9. Provide a vehicle for helping School and University information flow to and from academic research staff.
10. Better support the visibility of academic research staff within a centre/school or section.
11. Provide greater opportunities for interactions, discussion and dissemination of ideas, and collaborations.
12. Provide valuable social and networking opportunities.
13. Hear from current and past society members at Edinburgh why they joined a society, what the benefits have been for them, and what the benefits are for their schools or institutions.
14. Measures are needed to systematically involve all countries in research on global change. Developing countries' like India scientific knowledge of local conditions and effects should be harnessed in the worldwide effort to understand, predict and adapt to global change and the growing understanding of changes in climate, water, and soil incorporated in international assistance programmes.
15. Countries and communities should be fairly compensated for their contribution of plant genetic resources that lead to commercially profitable technologies.
16. As a priority, science should address the basic needs of the sick and disadvantaged in the poorest countries.



## Research and Regulation: Ethical Codes and Responsibility

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### 1. Introduction

The awareness of ethical concerns in research is reflected in the growth of relevant literature and in appearance of regulatory codes of research practice formulated by various agencies and professional bodies. Ethical problems for researchers can multiply surprisingly when they move from the general to the particular, and from the abstract to the concrete. Ethical regulation exists at several levels: legislation, ethics review committees to oversee research in universities and other institutions, ethical codes of the professional bodies and associations as well as the personal ethics of individual researchers are all important regulatory mechanisms. All investigators from undergraduates pursuing a course based research project to professional researchers striving at the frontiers of knowledge, must take cognizance of the ethical codes and regulations governing their practice. Failure to meet these responsibilities on the part of researchers is perceived as undermining the whole scientific process and may lead to legal and financial penalties and liabilities for individuals and institutions.

### 2. An Ethical Code: An Illustration

- 1.It is important for the researchers to reveal fully his or her identity and background.
- 2.The purpose & procedures of the research should be fully explained to the subjects at the outset.
- 3.The researcher and its ethical consequences should be seen from the subjects' and institution's point of view.
- 4.Possible controversial findings need to be anticipated and where they ensue, handled with great sensitivity.
- 5.The research should be as objective as possible: this will require careful thought being given to the design, conduct and reporting of research.
- 6.Informed consent should be sought from all participants: all agreements reached at this stage should be honoured.
- 7.Sometimes it is desirable to obtain informed consent in writing.
- 8.Subject should have the option to refuse to take part and know this, and the right to terminate their involvement at any time and know this also.
- 9.Arrangements should be made during initial contacts to provide feedback for participants who request it this may take the form of a written resume of findings.
- 10.The dignity, privacy and interests of the participants should be respected and protected at all times.
- 11.Deceit should be used only when absolutely necessary.
- 12.When ethical dilemmas arise, the researcher may need to consult other researchers or teachers.

### 3. Ethical Codes and Review

Most institute of higher education have their own ethics committees and these usually have their own codes of ethics against which they evaluate research proposals. In addition, some important codes of practice and guidelines are published by research associations, for example the British Educational Research Associations, the British Psychological Society, the British Sociological Association, the Social Research Association, the American Educational Research Association, the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association.

The British Psychological Society's Code of Conduct, Ethical Principles and Guidelines (2005) includes, among many others, sections on competence, obtaining consent, confidentiality and personal conduct. Its section on Ethical Principles for Conducting Research with Human Participants first discusses deception, debriefing, risk and implementation (pp.6-7) and then moves to eleven main sections: introduction; general principles, including the guiding precept that 'the essential principle is that the investigation should be considered from the standpoint of all the participants; foreseeable threats to their psychological well-being, health, values or dignity should be eliminated' (p.8); consent; deception; debriefing; withdrawal from the investigation; confidentiality; protection of participants; observational research; giving advice; and colleagues.

The American Psychological Association's Ethical Principles and Code of Conduct (2002) states five general principles: beneficence and non-maleficence, fidelity and responsibility, integrity, justice, and respect for people's rights and dignity. These principles then become the basis for ten sections of 'ethical standards': resolving ethical issues; competence; human relations; privacy and confidentiality; advertising and other public statements; record keeping and fees; education and training; research and publication; assessment; and therapy.

The American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (1999) has five general principles: professional competence; integrity; professional and scientific responsibility; respect for people's rights, dignity and diversity; and social responsibility. These are then devolved onto twenty ethical standards, including non-exploitations, confidentiality, informed consent, deception, offering inducements and many others.

The Statement of Ethical Practice for the British Sociological Association (2002) includes sections on: professional integrity; relations with and responsibilities towards research participants; relationships with research participants; covert research; anonymity, privacy and confidentiality relations with and responsibilities towards sponsors and/or funders; carrying obligations, roles and rights; pre-empting outcomes and negotiations about research; and obligations to sponsors and/or funders during the research process.

The British Educational Research Association's Ethical Guidelines (2000) are devolved onto: responsibilities to the research profession; responsibility to the participants; responsibility to the public; relationships with funding agencies; publication; intellectual ownership; relationship with host institution. Similarly the Ethical Standards of the American Educational Research Association (2000) includes: responsibilities to the field; research populations, educational institutions, and the public, informed consent, confidentiality, honesty, avoidance of negative consequences, dissemination, anonymity; intellectual ownership; editing, reviewing and appraising research; sponsors, policy-makers and other users of research; and students and student researchers.

The difficulty and yet the strength with ethical codes is that they cannot and do not provide specific advice for what to do in specific situations. Ultimately, it is researchers themselves, their integrity, conscience, informed by an acute awareness of ethical issues, underpinned by guideline codes and regulated practice, which should decide what to do in a specific situation, and this should be justified, justifiable, thought through and defensible. There is a certain degree of homogeneity between the codes and guidelines cited above. While they are helpful in providing guidance, they cannot tell the researcher what to do in every unique circumstance. The issue is that ethics are 'situated' (Simons and Usher 2000). Indeed the authors state at the outset that While ethics has traditionally been seen as a set of general principles invariantly and validly applied to all situations...on the contrary, ethical principles are mediated within different research practices and thus take on different significances in relation to those practices.(Simons and Usher 2000:1)

The authors state that this implies that situated ethics are 'immune to universalization', because Researchers cannot avoid weighing up conflicting considerations and dilemmas which are located in the specificities of the research situation and where there is a need to make ethical decisions but where those decisions cannot be reached by appeal to unambiguous and univalent principles or codes, (Simons and Usher 2000:2)

#### **4. Responsibility to research**

- 1.The researcher should be competent and aware of what is involved in conducting research.
- 2.The research must be conducted rigorously and with the correct procedures- avoid misuse of procedures at all stages.
- 3.Report procedures accurately and publicly (rigour)
- 4.Don't jeopardize future research (ers).
- 5.Report clearly and make data available for checking.
- 6.Tell the truth: do not tell lies or falsify data, avoid being unfairly selective do not misrepresent data.
- 7.Maintain the integrity and autonomy of the research, e.g. avoid censorship of or interference with, the research by sponsors or those who give permission for the research to be undertaken.

#### **5. Responsibility to Participants and Audience (s)**

- 1.Decide whether, and how, overt or covert research is required/justified.
- 2.Decide whether, and how deception is required/justified; be honest or justify dishonesty.
- 3.Ensure that participants do not leave the research worse off than when they started it.
- 4.Respect people's rights and dignity and interests and be respectful: research participants are subjects, not objects to be exploited. Treat people as a subject not objects.
- 5.Agree individual's rights to privacy.
- 6.Ensure participants have the right to withdraw at any time.
- 7.Informs participants who will have access to the data/report, i.e. the audiences of the research, how public it will be' when it will become public and how it will be disseminated; negotiate levels of release i.e. who see which parts of the research.
- 8.Ensure anonymity/confidentially/non-traceability; if these are not possible then tell participant in advance.
- 9.Indicate how anonymity will be addressed.
- 10.Ensure sensitivity to people.
- 11.Gain permission to all relevant parties.
- 12.Respect vulnerability.
- 13.Agree respondent validation.
- 14.Agree ownership of the data.
- 15.Allow time for review.
- 16.Avoid causing unnecessary offence. Thank the participants.
- 17.Ensure the participants and sponsors have the right to dissent or distance themselves from the research.
- 18.Demonstrate social responsibility and obligations.
- 19.Consider indemnification, liabilities and disclaimers.
- 20.Don't abuse your position as a researcher.
- 21.Don't use dangerous methods.

Indeed, it was observed earlier that many ethical codes and guidelines themselves avoid univalence and unambiguity, arguing, for example, that deception, covert research and the lack of informed consent may be justified. The need for polyvalence and situated ethics, Simons and Usher (2000:11) argue, arises from the practicality of conducting research, the need for sensitivity to socio-political contexts and to be fair to disadvantaged groups, and to take account of the diversity and uniqueness of different research practices. What this suggests, then, is that, while codes and guidelines may be useful

in raising issues and orienting researchers, they cannot decide what should and should not be done in a specific situation; that is for individual researchers and their informed consciences to decide. In this paper I have attempted to acquaint readers with some of the ethical difficulties they are likely to experience in the conduct of such research. It is hoped that these paper will have induced in readers certain disposition that will enable them to approach their own projects with greater awareness and fuller understanding of the ethical dilemmas and moral issues lurking in the interstices of the research process.

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## Copyright Issues in Research and Writing

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### Abstract

As members of legal fraternity judges, lawyers, academicians, researchers and students continuously engage in legal research and writing, the legal researchers and writers play a double role in their academic exercise as both creators and users of copyrighted materials. It means, they have rights and duties with regard to copyright law. The present article analyzes the copyright issues involved in research and examines the ways by which the academic authors should protect themselves from the charges of copyright infringement and plagiarism.

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**Keywords:** Legal research, academic writing, fair dealing, plagiarism, copyright infringement

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### 1. Introduction

Research and writing are important in every profession. It is particularly true with legal profession, as members of legal fraternity judges, lawyers, academicians, researchers and students continuously engage in legal research and writing. However, many researchers often ignore the precautions one has to take to produce an original work or to escape the perils of copyright infringement and plagiarism. For that, the researcher needs to be trained in original and creative writing. A creative writing is not a novel writing; it also does not focus on novel thoughts or new ideas. It is all about how the researcher treats the existing literature while creating his own research write up. The legal researchers and writers play a double role in their academic exercise as both creators/owners and users of copyrighted materials. As creators and / or users, they have certain legal rights, duties and responsibilities while making use of other's copyrighted work. As such, they encounter with the copyright law quite often. Hence, it is desirable to gain familiarity with copyright law \_ as it is relevant for research \_ in order to exercise their rights as users to the fullest extent without violating the rights of copyright holders. This knowledge is equally important to protect their rights as creators of copyrighted works when they engage in creative and original writing. This is also a human right of the author. Article 27(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and Article 15 (1) (c) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 state that everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. However, this article will focus primarily on copyright issues rather than the human right aspects.

Copyright system basically revolves around two theories: fairness theory and welfare theory. Fairness theory is author-centric, which promotes the rights of the authors, by giving them exclusive opportunity to profit from their work, whereas welfare theory focuses on the interest of the society. According to the latter, the works created by the authors must be made available to the society for greater public interest. Hence, the authors while having the right to benefit from their work of labour and creativity also have a duty towards the society \_ for the dissemination of knowledge. A fair balancing of the competing interests of the society and the authors is very much essential for the continuous existence of copyright system which in turn will result in the promotion of arts, science and literature. This balancing is mainly done through the statutory mechanism of 'fair dealing' or 'fair use'. Both the authors and readers, hence, need to understand the scope and ambit of copyright

protection and the limitations of authors' rights which mainly arise from the doctrine of fair use. This knowledge is very important in the realm of research and writing. Thus, the present article aims at discussing key elements of copyright law as they pertain to research and writing.

## 2. Legal Research And Writing

The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary defines research as a careful study of a subject, especially to discover new facts or information<sup>1</sup>. It is a 're'-'search' meaning that search again and again, to confirm a given information or searching further existing knowledge for a given purpose. In simple language, research is a systematized effort to gain new knowledge. It is intensive search with a view to become certain. In technical terms, research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.

Coming to legal research, it is research in that branch of knowledge which deals with the principles of law and legal institutions. Legal research is the process of identifying and retrieving information necessary to support legal decision making. It includes each step of a course of action that begins with an analysis of the facts of a problem and concludes with the application and communication of the results of the investigation.<sup>3</sup> Legal information is scattered in a number of primary and secondary authorities. Legislations, precedents and juristic writings are the main sources of information in legal research. The process and techniques of legal research may slightly vary from society to society depending on its legal systems and institutions. Irrespective of this, legal research generally involves (i) finding primary sources of law or primary authority in a given jurisdiction, (ii) searching secondary authority – books and articles in law reviews, legal dictionaries, legal treatise and legal encyclopaedias for gaining background information about a topic; and (iii) interpreting the law in the light of the purpose of the research. The contents of these sources of law change with the changing requirement of the society and if these changes are not taken into account in interpreting the law the existing law is bound to be doomed.<sup>4</sup> Sir David Maxwell Fyfe has observed thus:

The law is not to be compared to a venerable antique, to be taken down, dusted, admired and put back on the shelves, rather it is like an old, but still vigorous tree firmly rooted in the history but still putting out new shoots taking new grafts and from time to time dropping dead wood. That process has been going on, is going on now and will continue.

## 3.Types Of Writing

All research findings are published in the form of writings, as research reports. In general parlance, writing can be of different kinds. There can be general writing, business writing, personal writing and academic writing. This article is concerned with only academic writing. Academic writing can further be classified as: (i) Research writing (assignment, research paper, project, dissertation, thesis etc.); (ii) book writing: text book, reference book etc; (iii) essay writing; (iv) article/journal writing; (v) report/project writing; (vi) review writing including book and article reviews; review of literature/literature survey writing and synthesis paper writing. The distinguishing factors for academic writing are its purpose, audience, tone, and content.

## 4.Substantiality Doctrine

Section 52 in no way guarantees the right of reproduction of the whole material. No substantial copying would justify a fair dealing. Substantial copying and material reproduction amount to copyright infringement.<sup>8</sup> An insubstantial portion of a copyrighted work only can be reproduced or published as fair dealing: without seeking the permission from the copyright owner. The Copyright Act does not define what is substantial or insubstantial. The substantiality depends on how distinctive it is and how important it is to the overall work. This is purely a qualitative question. A short extract

may be found as substantial if it is a key part to /distinctive of the overall work. Exceptions as fair dealing are applicable only with respect to the reasonable excerpts. The larger the copying, the less fair is the dealing. It is not academically fair and ethical to copy massively from another work and justify the copying by acknowledging the source.

### **5. Judicial Interpretations**

As stated earlier, the Indian Statute does not legislative definition for the term fair dealing. The fair dealing or fair use doctrine began in the history as a judge made exception to copyright and later on received statutory recognition. Indian judiciary also relies on relevant foreign precedents on fair dealings as seen from the following part of this article. Lord Denning in *Hubbard & Another v Vosper & Another*<sup>19</sup> said thus: “It is impossible to define what is “fair dealing. It must be a question of degree. You must consider first the number and extent of the quotations and extracts. Are they altogether too many and too long to be fair? Then you must consider the use made of them. If they are used as a basis for comment, criticism or review, that may be fair dealing. If they are used to convey the same information as the author, for a rival purpose, that may be unfair. Next, you must consider the proportions. To take long extracts and attach short comments may be unfair. But, short extracts and long comments may be fair. Other considerations may come to mind also. But, after all is said and done, it must be a matter of impression. As with fair comment in the law of libel, so with fair dealing in the law of copyright. The tribunal of fact must decide.”

The Indian judiciary has discussed the issue of fair dealing in a number of cases. In *Wiley Eastern Ltd. & Ors. v Indian Institute of Management*,<sup>20</sup> the Court ruled that “the basic purpose of Section 52 is to protect the freedom of expression under Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India, so that research, private study, criticism or review or reporting of current events could be protected. Section 52 is not intended by Parliament to negatively prescribe what infringement is.” In *The Chancellor Masters & Scholars of the University of Oxford v Narendera Publishing House*<sup>21</sup> the Delhi High Court observed that fair dealing doctrine guarantees not only a public pool of ideas and information, but also a vibrant public domain in expression, from which an individual can draw as well as replenish. Fair use provisions then must be interpreted so as to strike a balance between the exclusive rights granted to the copyright holder, and the often competing interest of enriching the public domain. The Court borrowed four factor tests from American *Pretty Woman* case<sup>22</sup> to determine whether a particular use of a work is fair, and thus entitled to protection under the fair dealing exception even if the use of the work doesn't really fall under any of the categories mentioned in Section 52. These four factors are: (i) the purpose and character of the use (educational purposes or critique etc.); (ii) the nature of the copyrighted work – whether the work is eligible for copyright protection in the first place;(iii) the substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work - the extent and nature of copying done with respect to a work; and (iv) the effect on the potential market for, or value of, the copyrighted work - whether the new work would adversely affect the market value of the original work.

### **6. Fair Dealing With Thesis**

Unless ownership of copyright has not been transferred to another, copyright in the thesis and dissertations rests with the author, i.e., the research scholar who has produced it. It is true that the supervisors or guides constantly contribute significantly to shape the thesis by providing invaluable guidance and ideas to the research scholars in the process of research. However, no copyright subsists in ideas. Copyright subsists only in form and expression. A guide or a supervisor has to respect the research work created by his scholars though it is done under his supervision. In *Fateh Singh Mehta v OP Singhal*,<sup>29</sup> it was held that even a student can sue for infringement of copyright relating to his thesis.

## 7. Degree Of Originality And Creativity

The quantum of skill, judgment and labour required for copyright ability is not very high and what is the precise amount of the knowledge, labour, judgment or literary quality which the author of any work including compilation must bestow upon his composition to acquire copyright cannot be defined in precise terms. Though there is no copyright in the ideas, facts and information per se, the manner in which it is presented in a work makes it an original literary work. Hence, a work on history is copyrightable, though the facts therein are not. A literary work need not be of any literary quality or merit. J Peterson in University of London Press states that “the words ‘literary work’ covers work which is expressed in print or writing, irrespective of the question whether the quality or style is high. The word ‘literary’ seems to be used in a sense, somewhat similar to the use of the word ‘literature’ in political or electioneering literature, and refers to written or printed matter.” Researchers must be careful while dealing with new editions of old books as well. New edition of an existing work is made by making additions, alterations and deletions and if the changes made are material making the new edition original when taken as a whole, it is protected as a new work. As held in various decisions, many works which primarily appears to be so trivial for copyright are in fact copyrightable and copyright exists in catalogues,<sup>31</sup> street directories,

brochures, prospectus, index of railway stations or a railway guide, or a list of stock exchange quotations. One should be wary, while dealing with collective and derivative works such as dictionaries or compilations, directories etc. since these works are copyrightable. Database,<sup>32</sup> translated works,<sup>33</sup> lectures,<sup>34</sup> abridgement<sup>35</sup> question papers<sup>36</sup> etc. are eligible for copyright protection. While taking information from these copyrighted materials, the researcher has to disclose the source accurately and sufficiently.

## 8. Copyright vs plagiarism

No copyright subsists with respect to works in the common or public domain works. Hence, the researchers are free to use them. While using these materials, the researchers still have a duty to respect the moral rights of authors under Section 57(3) of the Copyright Act.<sup>38</sup> Under Section 57, the authors have special rights even after the expiry of the economic rights. These rights are inalienable and perpetual. In India paternity rights and integrity rights are recognized though the statute terms these rights as special rights of authors. Even after the expiry of copyright, one has to acknowledge the source and respect the moral rights of authors, because it is demanded as part of academic integrity and honesty. One should not claim credit for something if it is not created by him. He has to disown what belongs to others and what he has taken from public domain by giving credit to the original creators. The user must exercise sufficient caution to avoid the chances of committing plagiarism.

There are theoretically several differences between copyright infringement and plagiarism. Copyright infringement takes place only with respect to copyrighted work. Copyright is territorial in nature and its acquisition is subject to statutory formalities, such as statutorily recognised subject matter, works of original authorship, fixation etc. Copyright is given for a specific period of time. When copyright exists for a specific period of time and copyright infringement can take place only within that duration, the perils of plagiarism would arise at anytime. If ideas are not copyrightable, there can be plagiarism even with respect to ideas. When copyright protects only expressions of idea, the allegations of plagiarism would arise if the researcher/writer fails to give credit to a person who has propounded a new idea or a phrase. Plagiarism occurs when ideas are copied without attributing the source. In copyright infringement, the permission of the author is required, if fair dealing doctrine is not applicable. Copyright infringement and plagiarism may merge, when the researcher, copies somebody’s work without authorisation and pass it off as his own work. Doctrine of de minimis has no role in plagiarism. As stated earlier, while copyright insists on certain statutory requirements, these statutory formalities are not applicable for plagiarism. One may not be imprisoned for plagiarising someone’s idea; however, the academic dishonesty would cast a stigma on the persons’ career

damaging his reputation and integrity. When copyright infringement is a legal violation of the copyright holders' intellectual property rights, plagiarism is a moral wrong and academic offence.

## 9. Conclusion

Access to the copyrighted material and new knowledge is a must for academic community to keep abreast with new developments and to create next generation of original work. Access to knowledge in itself is a human right. On the other hand, protection of the economic rights in the copyrighted material and moral rights are also human rights of the content creators. These two rights are to be balanced. The copyright law as a welfare legislation tries to balance this. The exceptions and limitations attached to copyright are meant for protecting the public interest to have access to the works and for dissemination of knowledge. Unauthorised use of someone else's work contrary to the statutory exceptions is not a fair use. Fair dealing is the important exception primarily for non commercial educational and academic activities. Since copyright is based on automatic protection clause under the Berne Convention, and no formalities including registration are required<sup>40</sup> apart from the minimal statutory requirements, for the enjoyment and the exercise of copyright, the users and researchers should be extremely careful.

As researchers and writers, the members of academic community have to be vigilant to protect their copyright in their creative works; at the same time they have a duty and responsibility to respect the rights in the works of others, who provide them the building blocks for further creativity. This duty to respect authors and their works is a part and parcel of academic integrity. Academic integrity and honesty go beyond the limited period of legal copyright and any deviation from the said integrity is not only an act of plagiarism but the death knell of academic creativity.

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## Types of Plagiarism

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### Abstract

Plagiarism is a major issue for the research. Plagiarism means to steal the another's words without reference. Plagiarism is a critical problem for the researcher. It is also called a work like fraud. The eight types are complete Plagiarism, source-based Plagiarism, direct Plagiarism, self Plagiarism, paraphrasing Plagiarism, inaccurate Plagiarism, mosaic Plagiarism and accidental Plagiarism. Plagiarism must seen in the most research works. To avoid Plagiarism is not hard work. It requires time and ability for research work.

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**Keywords** Types, Plagiarism, Source-Based, Direct, Self, Inaccuarate, Mosaic.

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### What is plagiarism ?

Plagiarism means presenting someone's words and ideas as your own. It is called as copying another's work, borrowing someone's original thoughts. If a one person uses another's words or ideas without providing information, it is called stealing the word property. Presentation of someone's words, ideas and thoughts as your own creation; called Plagiarism.

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines:

- 1.To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own.
- 2.To use (another's production) without crediting the source.
- 3.To commit literay theft.
- 4.To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

Simply; Plagiarism is an act of fraud, also called cheating other's words. It is critical issue for the research. A true researcher cites the references for using other's words in her research. But somewhere it is not seen in research. There are eight types of Plagiarism.

### Types of Plagiarism

#### 1.Complete Plagiarism

As its name, explains about Plagiarism. It means someone copies totally another's work or words or ideas or thoughts as her own. That is called complete Plagiarism. Here, the person is not cited the original writer or work. Without describing the she defines like this is her own work or words or thoughts or ideas. Here, the researcher steals or takes away the manuscript of other person under her own name.

#### 2.Source Based Plagiarism

The title of this type suggests about the impression of sources. It occurs due to the false source or secondary sources. This types of Plagiarism occurs, when a researcher uses or refers the secondary sources. The reason for this type of Plagiarism; the data or information used by a researcher is false, incorrect and that does not exist. This type of Plagiarism mislead or misguide to citation. This type leads to false information and also false impression.

### **3. Direct Plagiarism**

This is also called Verbatim Plagiarism. This occurs; when an author do copy paste the text of another author from word to word, point to point. There is seen rejection of the quotation marks too. As someone can say that totally copy from the original source of the real author's work. This is look like the first type the Complete Plagiarism. This is not a respected. IT is very bad. In it; the author does not reference the real author.

### **4. Self Plagiarism**

This is also known as AUTO PLAGIARISM. The title itself explains us that the author uses the needful information, data, selected portion or words of her own previous work, which has been published without implementation. This may see in published researches. For avoiding the Plagiarism; the author should include the references.

### **5. Paraphrasing Plagiarism**

Paraphrasing means 'look like'. This is common kind of Plagiarism. There are minor changes in original writing of someone author's words and sentences and author defines it as her own. The difference of words, sentence pattern, glossary; but the real meaning as it originally remains in the real author's work.

### **6. Inaccurate Plagiarism**

This is like same type Paraphrasing Plagiarism. Here, the real contribution of an individual's in a form of manuscript, but the credit as a writer, is not get by the author. As an individual can get credit without contribution to the word or work. Here credit and debit are seen in this type of Plagiarism. The main factor of this type of Plagiarism is that no one may be listed as author-author of word or sentence.

### **7. Mosaic Plagiarism**

Mosaic means 'decoration with small square stones.' Collins Online Dictionary explains Mosaic term: "The process of making pictures or designs by inlying small bits of colored stones, glass, tiles etc. in mortar." As the definition; it is the patch work, it is said that flavors added to the real work. This type of Plagiarism may hardly detected cause it is someone's words added in own research work.

### **8. Accidental Plagiarism**

This type is purposely or unknowingly. There is no any excuse for Plagiarism. Accidentally Plagiarism may consider as knowingly paraphrasing. It is considered as that the words or writings may be copied but forget to referencing the real author.

### **Conclusion**

Plagiarism must see in the research work, but it is not difficult to avoid the totally Plagiarism. It must take time. It requires ability for citation, references etc.

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## Digital Media

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Basic necessities have always been food, water and shelter but latest addition in this elite group is connectivity through internet now days. Everybody need to keep them updated that too constantly to survive in this world where knowledge is power and data is the new oil. Gone are the days when people waited for morning paper to know what was happening around them. Every information no matter big or small is just some clicks away on your smartphone. Use the specific keywords related to the information required and you will not be disappointed by any paucity in the data rather you might get overwhelmed by the plethora of knowledge you can gain through these sources.

The portable device called smartphone which now accompanies individual everywhere provides him with the information of their interest without tangling them into unnecessary data. It provides them with a much needed customized experience which not only aids in data interaction but also helps in increasing their productivity.

One of the biggest impact of electronics media is in enhancement of consumers' welfare. They are no more fooled by cunning shopkeeper who deprive them of their right and offers provided by the firms. It has also empowered individuals to put forward their views on burning topics without much effort. Twitter has enabled people to openly criticize and support developments in almost any field ranging from socio-economic to those concerning individuals' interest.

Looking at the current lockdown it is digital media only that is keeping us updated constantly. Latest developments are getting loaded into our mobile without any hassle. We are keeping pace with the happenings in the society without even coming into their vicinity let alone physical contact.

Media which has been given the responsibility to maintain the flow of information and pass it to the common public has increased its potential multifold. It has broken the constraints of paper based information and has unleashed itself to become the information behemoth that in current state has power surpassed by none. But with great power comes great responsibilities and hence a judicious use of this power needs to be mandated. Often media is found in tight by compromising one's privacy.





## Digital Platform for Researcher and Ethical Consideration

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### Abstract

In present, the situation for researcher became very critical and complicate, one side researcher has lots of time to complete research work and other side he/she is unable to complete to research work due to lock-down situation. In this paper researcher has studied on digital platform for the researcher and explain ethicalness of the work. The study is based on secondary data. He has used published papers, books, press notes etc for this paper. First researcher has studied this secondary data and later it explained in this paper. He has also suggested awareness regarding ethical consideration in research work.

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Key Words: Digital Platform, Ethical Consideration

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### Introduction

In present, the situation for researcher became very critical and complicate, one side researcher has lots of time to complete research work and other side he/she is unable to complete to research work due to lock-down situation. But in present time so many technologies developed and people are using this technology for the completion of their work from home. Especially for researcher, there are so many technology developed to complete research work. There was a time when researcher goes to libraries to find out research papers, articles, books etc., but in presence of technology, researcher can get the e-books, e-papers, e-content regarding research work through digital platform.

In this paper researcher has studied on digital platform for the researcher and explain ethicalness of the work. The study is based on secondary data. He has used published papers, books, press notes etc for this paper. First researcher has studied this secondary data and later it explained in this paper. He has also suggested awareness regarding ethical consideration in research work.

### Objectives

To identify and know the uses of internet and web content  
To express nexus between digital platform and ethics

### Important of the Study

The presented research paper will improve the efficiency of the researcher to create research content with research ethics. It will also helpful to all scholars, guides, institutions etc to improve knowledge regarding digital platform.

### Review of literature

**Glen E. Kreiner (2006)** studied on consequences of work-home segmentation or integration: a person-environment fit perspective. Researcher has briefly studied Work-Family Conflict, The P-E Fit Approach and found relationship and descript statistic for the sample analysis. The study found that the important differences across personal and environments in predicting pertinent employee outcomes. Even more demonstrated the added value of examining the personal-workplace interact to appropriate work and home segmentation through a P-E fit and response surface lens. Work home conflict and

stress, both are negatively related. The results also suggested more broadly that work-family researchers should pay closer attention in future research to how such workplace segmentation supplies as human resource policies, workplace climate and supervisor behaviors affect individuals differently, rather than promoting across the board integration.

**Sun at all (2011)** studied on working for one penny: Understanding why people would like to participate in online tasks with low payment. Researchers have observed and collected data from China, USA etc. They found that Gross benefits-cost ratio is satisfied but Net benefit does not result proper. There is negative interaction effect seems between gross benefit ratio and net benefit ratio. The hedonic values are directly and indirectly affected to satisfaction.

**Reirael at all (2010)** studied on online paper repositories and role of scholarly Societies. The authors presented report on challenges faced by scholarly societies in developing and sustaining online paper repositories. They have prepared report on the base of American Educational Research Association's conference on online paper repositories, which focused on important of issues related policy and procedure of online working paper. This report is useful to who wants to publish online paper or online presentation.

**Harris Interactive (2013)** presented report on mobile survey, which is used by the students. The survey done by online methods of 1206 college students, aged 18-30 years of US only. Digital devices were divided into some categories; Laptop, Desktop, Netbook, Smart phone, Basic e-book reader, small tablet and full-size tablet. They found that 91% used Laptop, 72% used Smart phones, 51% used Desktop, 40% used Tablet, 20% used Basic e-book reader and 11% used Netbook. 74% have personal gadgets, 14% sharing with family, 8% has provided by school and 3% are other. They are using digital gadgets for study as well as for personal uses also.

**Makiba Foster at all (2014)** have presented a report on mobile uses in the class room. They have presented merits and demerits of the mobile uses by the students. In this report, they have mentioned global mobile data traffic forecast update by the end of 2013. Due to mobile sales, 8% sales drop of notebooks and desk-based computers. Four out of ten students have full size tablet, a small tablet etc. 66% students used a smart phone for school work among the sample taken. Students believe that digitalization is improving student's digital literacy skills. They have explained various applications for the digital class room study.

### **Digital Platform**

When someone works with the use of digital gadgets or media and internet, this place is called digital platform. In other words, when any data presents by web-based platform using facebook, twitter, blogs, websites etc. Digital platform helps businessmen to promote their business by online marketing, selling, payment etc. Any electronic tools for business, study or/and communication using desktop, mobile, social and email software are called Digital Platform. The interaction of software and hardware of website allowing to its users is one type of digital platform. Usually it is run by using internet on its background.

For researcher, there are so many digital platforms to analyze his work, presentation of research papers or research work, etc. In present situation, all are locked under the home. No any researcher can go outside for represent his work or completion of his work. At this time, Digital Platform is very useful to complete research work, research presentation through so many platforms.

### **Important**

1. At the research level, researcher can easily use secondary data from the authentic web sites i.e. Moneycontrol.com for accounting information of registered companies, for social, economical, health level, traveling data can derive from government's web sites.

2. There are so many digital platforms, but from 2014, Google is best and most powerful digital platform with players like Apple, Amazon, Flipkart, Facebook, Youtube, Microsoft, etc. In present time, Google Hangout, Google Meet and Google Classroom are very useful and so many people and institute, companies, schools and colleges are using it.

3. For research work google scholar, inflibinit, shodhganga, shodhgangotri etc. are mostly useful for the review of literature and helping to complete research work.

4. There are so many software are useful to research work. i.e. NVivo, ATLAS.ti, Provalis Research Text Analytics Software, Quirkos, MAXQDA, Dedoose, Raven's Eye, Qiqqa, webQDA, Hyper Research, Transana, SPSS etc.

5. If you are using ipad or android, you can use Mendeley, Zotero, Evernote, Pocket, Trello, Scrivener, Dropbox, QR Reader, Instapaper, RefME, Google drive, EasyBib, iSource, MyMLA, EBSCOhost, myBib, ScienceDirect, Chem World etc.

### **Limitations**

1. Who does not know laws of copyright and plagiarism, they are always try to finish their work by copy paste.

2. Digital data i.e. photos, audio-video can easy to edit, making manipulation of media widespread.

3. Social disconnection is highly effected to personal life. It is easily leads to a sense of disconnect and isolation. Lost in relationship

4. Privacy is not maintaining everywhere. Last few times, we heard about data theft. Online presentation our data cannot safe in public. Main problem is data securities.

5. Absences of connectivity, lack of software, lack of knowledge of technology etc. also affects to digital platform.

6. Everything is free but very costly indirectly.

### **Ethics in research**

Each and every content should be own material of the researcher and it is responsibility of the researcher that data presented is its own is called ethics in research. Main characters of ethics are Honesty, Objectivity, Integrity, Carefulness, Openness, respect for intellectual content or data, Responsibility, Legality, Animal Care etc. It seems that people are aware of ethical issue and talking frequently on it even if researcher facing such problems on work of academic or research works.

### **Ethical Consideration for the use of Digital tools**

Last few years, use of digital data and digital works are increased. It is very worrying the use of illegal use of software to completion of assignment work by the students in schools and colleges. It was seems that many of the students are misconceptions about ethical and unethical works being processed by them for study work. Same situation feels by researcher in study area.

When researcher using digital platform for research work, he/she has to take care about uses of applications and software which are taking for the completion of the research work. Researcher should not use crack version of software, theft of link or web pages to complete research work in hurry. He has to conscious on use of these types of platform. When he/she is using online data, first take permit to use of others works or output.

### Conclusion

Overall researcher can improve his/her work using digital platform but he/she has take care about ethical issues and legal awareness to achieve goal in target period with conscious activities.

### Suggestions

1. Take help of the experts to use digital platforms
2. Improve knowledge regarding copyrights and its uses
3. Beware of the fake software, applications for research work
4. Don't be panic, be conscious and relax to complete research work

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## निजता का सम्मान

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### निजता का सम्मान से अर्थ

अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं की निजता का सम्मान करने का मतलब है कि हम उनके सम्बंधित विषयवस्तु(डेटा) को सुरक्षित रखें, जिसे भरोसे के साथ हमसे साझा किया है, बताया है। आज का युग डिजिटल दुनिया का युग है जिससे सारी चीजें गूगल पर आनलाइन सेव की गई है। और गूगल भी हमारी गोपनीयता को बनाये रखने के लिए पूर्णतः प्रतिबद्ध है। गूगल पर मौजूद विषयवस्तु को आजतक सुरक्षित माना जाता रहा है। यही कारण है कि हम गूगल पर अपनी जानकारी को रखते हैं। गूगल में उपलब्ध हर उत्पाद और सेवा को अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिहाज से सुरक्षित बनाए रखने के लिए, ये दुनिया की सबसे खास और मजबूत सुरक्षा सुविधाओं का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

### निजता और सुरक्षा से जुड़े सिद्धांत

हमें निजता की ऐसी नीतियां बनानी चाहिए, जो सभी के काम आए। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी है क्योंकि हम ऐसे उत्पाद और सेवाएं बनाते हैं, जो बिलकुल नि:शुल्क है और कोई भी इनका इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। तकनीकी में हो रहें नए-नए प्रयोगों के कारण तरक्की और निजता से जुड़ी जरूरतों के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ यह और भी आव"यक हो गया है। अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं का गोपनीय विषयवस्तु(डेटा) पूरी तरह सुरक्षित और सलामत रहे इसके लिए ये नियम हमारे लोगों की, हमारे उत्पादों की और हमारे काम करने के तरीकों की दि"ा तय करते हैं। जो निम्न है—

**1.अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं व उनकी निजता का सम्मान करना—** हमारा मानना है कि इन विचारों को अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। ये सभी विचार एक साथ मिलकर, हमारे एक टोस वि"वास की झलक बन जाते हैं, जो हमारे आज तक के सभी कामों के लिए प्रेरणा रहा है, और आगे भी जो हम करेंगे, इसी से प्रेरणा लेकर करेंगे। जब लोग हमारे उत्पादों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो वे पूरे भरोसे के साथ हमें अपनी जानकारी देते हैं। इस भरोसे को कायम रखना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। इसका मतलब है कि हमें"ा इस बात का ध्यान रखना कि हम किस तरह का डेटा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, और हम इसे किस तरह सुरक्षित रखते हैं।

**2.डेटा को एकत्रित करना—** हम किस तरह का गोपनीय विषयवस्तु(डेटा) को एकत्र करते हैं, इस बारे में आपको साफ-साफ जानकारी देना अर्थात बताना चाहिए। कभी-कभी बहुत सी चीजें छिपाकर रखी जाती हैं। कम्पनी को लगता है कि सभी चीजें अगर बता दी जाए तो हमारी आव"यकता ही नहीं पड़ेगी और जब जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी तो हमारे उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या या तो कम हो जाएगी या फिर हमारी पूछ परख करने वाला कोई नही बचेगा अर्थात सभी अपने राह हो लेंगे।

**3.अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं की जानकारी को चोरी से बचाना—** किसी भी व्यक्ति या संस्था को अपने किसी उपयोगकर्ताओं की जानकारी अर्थात डेटा को किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं बेचना चाहिए। आज के समय में हैकर्स साइट को हैक कर उसमें मौजूद सभी विषयवस्तु को चोरी कर लेते हैं। और उपभोक्ता को ब्लैकमेलिंग कर अपराध करते हैं। कम्पनी को चाहिए कि वह एक नि"चित समय सीमा के बाद साइट के पासवर्ड बदलते रहे। ऐसा करके कम्पनी के साइट को हैक होने से बचाया जा सकता है।

**4.उपभोक्ता के लिए उनकी निजता के नियंत्रण को आसान बनाना—** कम्पनी को चाहिए कि उसे साइट के लिए आसान तरीको से आपरेटिंग होने वाले सिस्टम का उपयोग करना चाहिए ताकि जन सामान्य इसका

अधिकाधिक उपयोग कर सकें। जन सामान्य जितना अधिक अपने साइट का उपयोग करेगा, वह साइट उतनी जल्दी व आसानी से काम करने वाला बन जायेगा। इससे साइट का उपयोग करना उपभोक्ता के लिए आसान बन जायेगा।

**5.जांच की छूट देना**—अपने विषयवस्तु(डेटा) की जांच करने, उसे दूसरे डिवाइस या सेवाओं पर ले जाने या उसे पूरी तरह मिटाने का हकलोगों को देना चाहिए। इससेना केवल उपभोक्ताओं के मन में वि"वास पैदा कर पाने में सफल होंगे अपितु वह पूरे मनोभाव के साथ कार्य सम्पादित करने के लिए अपने आपको तैयार रखेगा। अभी तक उपभोक्ता के मन में सं"ाय बनी रहती है कि ना जाने कब और कौनसी विषयवस्तु हैक हो जाए अर्थात चोरी हो जाये।

**6.नवीन सुरक्षा तकनीकी विकास करना**— अपने उत्पादों में सबसे मज़बूत सुरक्षा तकनीकी का उपयोग सभी करना चाहते हैं लेकिन सभी कर नहीं पाते क्योंकि नवीन सुरक्षा तकनीक ज्यादा खर्चीली होने के कारण सभी की पहुंच से बाहर रहता है अर्थात हर कोई चाहता है कि उसे उच्च तकनीकी युक्त सुरक्षा मिले किंतु जहां खर्च की बात प्रारंभ होती है तो तुलनात्मक अध्ययन कर उसे या तो नकार दिया जाता है या फिर खर्च के आगे उपयोगिता को कम आंक कर उसे खारिज कर दिया जाता है।

**7.बेहतर ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा की उपलब्धता**— यह आव"यक है कि सभी के लिए बेहतर ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा उपलब्ध करवाई जाए क्योंकि यह सुरक्षागत कारणों से भी जरूरी है। उपभोक्ता अपनी जीवन की सारी कमाई जो प्रमाण पत्रों अर्थात कागजात(डाक्यूमेंट) के रूप में उसकी भविष्य निर्माण की पूंजी है, को सुरक्षागत कारणों व प्रतिदिन इन्हें सम्भालकर लाने लेजाने से बचने के लिए भी ऑनलाइन सेव रखना चाहता है।



## शोध में नैतिक मूल्यों की भूमिका

Asvind Singh

रिसर्च स्कॉलर 'वाणज्य' डॉ राम मनोहर लोहिया अवध विश्व विद्यालय अयोध्या

हम जानते हैं समाज में सुव्यवस्था बनाए रखना समाज का काम है और जो संस्कारित करें व शिक्षा कहलाती है आज पुस्तकीय ज्ञान के रूप में दी जा रही शिक्षा या कदापि नहीं कर रही जिसका प्रमाण समाज जीवन के कण-कण में हमें दिखाई देता है कभी मानसिक मूल्यों के संकट के रूप में कभी वदेशी घटनाकारी शक्तियों की सक्रियता के रूप में तो कभी राष्ट्र की सार्वभौम सत्ता भावनात्मक एकता और अनेक चुनौतियों के रूप में ऐसे में शिक्षा का दायित्व और बढ़ जाता है इस दायित्व की पूर्ति कैसे हो या यक्ष प्रश्न हमारे समक्ष है जिसके समाधान के लिए हमें इन समस्याओं के मूल कारण की खोज करनी होगी और वह मूल कारण है मानव की नैतिक, सामाजिक और चारित्रिक पतन नैतिक मूल्य क्या है इस पर प्रकाश डालते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि नौकर पैदा करना शिक्षा का उद्देश्य नहीं है जैसा कि आज मान लिया गया है शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मानव शरीर प्राप्त नर पशु को मानवीय मूल्यों से संस्कारित करना होता है जो उसे पेट प्रजनन की आवश्यकताओं से ऊपर उठाकर देवता प्रदान करती है यदि बालक के परिवेश में नैतिकता का तत्व वद्यमान नहीं है तो उस पर स्वार्थी प्रवृत्त प्रबल होकर किसी भी रूप में उसकी इच्छा पूर्ति के लिए उसे अवश्य बात भी करेगी उसे सामाजिकता का पाठ नैतिक मूल्य ही पढ़ाते हैं बालक जन्म से लेना सीख कर आता है तथा देना और दूसरों के लिए सोचना यह नैतिक मूल्य ही सिखाता है मानव के संपूर्ण क्रियाकलाप इनका अस्तित्व उसी प्रकार होता है जैसे पुष्प में गंध यह मानव को मानव बनाने वाले चेतन तत्व हैं

### शोध का उद्देश्य

वस्तुतः शोधार्थी की शोध का उद्देश्य स्वयं को देश को यहां तक की संपूर्ण मानवता को एक नई दिशा तथा नई पहचान देना होता है जिसकी पूर्णता तभी संभव है जब उसने नैतिक मूल्यों के रूप में लोक कल्याण को सम्मिलित किया जाए कहीं की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा भानुमति ने कुनबा जोड़ा से शोध शोध नहीं होता शोधार्थी का वषय चाहे जो हो उसका शोध स्वयंम के नैतिक मूल्यों का प्रतिबिंब होता है नैतिक मूल्यों की अहम भूमिका है उसे समाजों के उपयोगी और लोक कल्याणकारी बनाती है

जब कभी अनैतिक मूल्यों वाले व्यक्ति आतंक के लिए शोध करते हैं या उनके शोध का दुरुपयोग करते हैं तो वह अधिक खतरनाक होता है परमाणु वखंडन की शोध का परिणाम परमाणु बम के रूप में प्रत्यक्ष है तब प्रश्न उठता है कि शोध में नैतिक मूल्यों की आवश्यकता है आज प्राथमिक स्तर से इन्हें शिक्षा में सम्मिलित कर शोध तक इन्हें अनिवार्य रूप से पालन किया जाए सभी शोध में नैतिक मूल्यों का प्रयोग संभव होगा अतः मात्र शोध के समय शोधार्थी से नैतिक मूल्यों की अपेक्षा करना व्यर्थ होगा यह संस्कार उनमें हमें बचपन से ही भरने होंगे क्यों कि नैतिकता दायित्व बोध का दूसरा नाम है और हम जानते हैं दायित्व बोध बंदर कूद से संभव नहीं है नैतिकता से पूर्ण भवष्य के यथार्थ होने पर ही शोध सच्चे अर्थ में अपनी सार्थकता सद्ध कर सकेंगे तथा जनहितकारी तथा लोक कल्याणकारी हो सकेंगे और विश्व शांति में सहायक बन सकेंगे

## शोध में नैतिकता हेतु आवश्यक शर्तें

- 1.शोधार्थी का व्यक्तित्व- शोध में नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना के लिए परम आवश्यक है शोधार्थी नैतिक मूल्यों युक्त व्यक्तित्व के धनी हो तभी उनके द्वारा किए गए शोध को नवयुग तक ले जाने में सक्षम होंगे वश्व संस्कृत को वध्वंस से बचाने की नीति से युक्त स्वच्छ व स्वस्थ मान सकता वाले होंगे अनैतिक मूल्य वाले व्यक्ति तो आतंक के लिए सोच करते हैं जिसका परिणाम जिसका परिणाम वध्वंस के अतिरिक्त कुछ और नहीं हो सकता।
- 2.आचार्य और शोधार्थी का संबंध- सर्वप्रथम तो आचार्य का व्यक्तित्व नैतिक मूल्यों से युक्त होना चाहिए आज आचार्य और शोधार्थी के मध्य में नैतिक मूल्य अ भवादन और आशीर्वाद का अभाव परिलक्षित होता है कहीं इन संबंधों में राजनीतिक वचारधारा हावी है और कहीं तो कहीं अश्लील संबंधों की बू आती है अतः जब तक शिक्षक नीति राजनीति की वचारधारा त्याग कर शोधार्थी को निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी रूप से एक समान आत्मीय भाव से निस्वार्थ रूप से मर्यादित आचरण से शांत माहौल में शिक्षा प्रदान नहीं करता सहजता से सत्य ज्ञान पुणे शोध की ओर प्रेरित नहीं करता तो वह तो धरती से सम्मान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है।
- 3.नैतिक मूल्यों के माध्यम से इन संबंधों को मधुर बनाया जा सकता है सहज रूप में ना सही बाध्यता से ही सही वद्यार्थी ववाह ऐसा आचरण करेंगे उनका शिक्षक पर वश्वास होगा जैसे तो या प्रयास दोनों ओर से होना चाहिए क उन्हें समझना होगा वह अपनी प्रतिभा से शोध द्वारा वश्व शांति का प्रगति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने आए हैं उनका लक्ष्य स्वार्थ का अपने राष्ट्र का नाम मंच पर प्रतिष्ठित करना है वह स्वयं को स्थापित करना है परवेश रूपी नैतिक मूल्य होना चाहिए वर्तमान में कुछ वश्व वद्यालयों में पूर्ण लगन मर्यादित प्रवेश में शोध कार्य हो रहे है।
- 4.शोध के लिए आवश्यक पुस्तकालय वाचनालय प्रयोगशाला चर्चा व संगोष्ठी का अभाव है कॉलेज कैंटीन में अश्लील चर्चाओं का बाजार गर्म रहता है।
- 5.जब क कुछ वश्व वद्यालयों में धरने शौचालय की दीवारें बेहद भद्दी अमर्यादित शब्दों तथा गुटखे पान मसालों की गंदगी से भरी पड़ी ह।
- 6.छात्र संघ चुनाव के रूप में राजनीति राजनीति के प्रत्यक्ष परिवेश में चारित्रिक भयावह रूप दे दिया है आरक्षण के नाम पर जातिवाद संप्रदायिकता वैमनस्य बढ़ रहा है नैतिक मूल्यों की इस गरावट को स्वच्छ स्वस्थ मान सक परिवेश के द्वारा ही दिशा देना संभव ह।
- 7.अतः शिक्षक शोधार्थी को सकारात्मक पहल करनी होगी क्यों क इस वक्त और स्वस्थ वातावरण में ही गुणवत्तापूर्ण शोध संभव ह।

## शोधार्थी के नैतिक कर्तव्य

- 1.शोधार्थी अपने शोध के लिए अकड़ एकत्रित करते समय आंकड़े देने वाले को अपने शोध के बारे में अवश्य बताएं उन प्राप्त आंकड़ों का अपने शोध में प्रयोग करने की अनुमति अवश्य ले।
2. वश्वसनीयता भी शोधार्थी के शोध में होना चाहिए शोधार्थी सूचना प्रदाता की वश्वसनीयता बनाए रखने हेतु अपने शोध में उनका सही नाम प्रयोग ना करें जिससे सूचना प्रदाता किसी भी प्रकार की मान सक कष्ट का या हानी ना पहुंच।



3. शोध मूल्य निरपेक्ष और अतिसंवेदनशील वर्गों का उसने बचाओ कया जाए इमानदारी की अपेक्षा भी हमें रहती है शोध हेतु सामग्री कहां से ली गई है उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख शोधार्थी करें केवल नकल भरोसे शोध करना शोध नहीं है इससे ना योग्यता सद्ध होगी और ना ही ज्ञान।

अतः यह कहना मथ्या नहीं होगा की शोधार्थी समाज को दिशा प्रदान करने वाला होता है जिससे समाज को नई वचारधारा प्राप्त होती है अतः आचार्य एवं शोधार्थी अ पतु पूरे मानव समाज के लए नैतिक मूल्यों का होना परम आवश्यक है कहा जाता है क मानव इस धरती का सबसे बुद्धिमान प्राणी है और वह इस लए बना क उसके अंदर नैतिक मूल्यों के नैतिकता का संकलन है अतः संपूर्ण मानव समाज में नैतिक मूल्यों का होना जिस प्रकार आवश्यक है उसी प्रकार शोध में भी नैतिक मूल्य का होना परम आवश्यक है



## Ethical principles in educational research

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### Abstract

Ethics are norms of conduct that differentiate between right and wrong and what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. These helps to maintain human values. Ethics can be defined as a set of code of conduct based on morality and value system that guides an individual to act according to these codes. Individual can be either agree or disagree on ethics because it is based on personal values but research ethics cannot be ignored by anyone. Research ethics guides researchers to ensure ethical standards. In the absence of research ethics no research can be called standard. To maintain the human values in research some ethical code of conduct are decided viz; informed consent, deception, confidentiality etc. This research paper highlights the ethical principles and their importance in detail. Furthermore, suggestions are given, to maintain ethics in research.

**Keywords:** Ethics, Research, Applied Research.



## शोध पत्रों के लेखन का उद्देश्य, महत्व एवं चुनौतियाँ

अश्वनी कुमार

शोधकर्ता

(शिक्षा विभाग)

सत्यभामा विश्वविद्यालय परिसर तमिलनाडु

### सारांश

किसी भी देश का विकास वहाँ के लोगों के विकास के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होता है। इसके मद्देनजर यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जीवन के हर पहलू में विज्ञान-तकनीक और शोध कार्य अहम भूमिका निभाएँ। विकास के पथ पर कोई देश तभी आगे बढ़ सकता है जब उसकी आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिये सूचना और ज्ञान आधारित वातावरण बने और उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर पर शोध तथा अनुसंधान के पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हों। भूमंडलीकरण के कारण हमारा वि"व छोटा होता चला जा रहा। आज के समय में सभी देशों एक दूसरों से जुड़ने को मजबूर हो गये हैं, क्योंकि विश्व के लगभग सभी देशों की समस्याएँ, चाहे वह राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, सैन्य समस्या या मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या हो लगभग सभी समस्याएँ समान ही हैं। अतः अब आव"यक ही नहीं अपितु अनिवार्य हो चुका है कि सभी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जिससे वि"व में जहाँ शान्ति हो वहीं वि"व जन सुखी और आनन्दमय हो।

**मुख्य शब्द** : देश का विकास, अनुसंधान, वैज्ञानिक सोच, परिकल्पना,, सर्वेक्षण, भूमंडलीकरण

### प्रस्तावना :

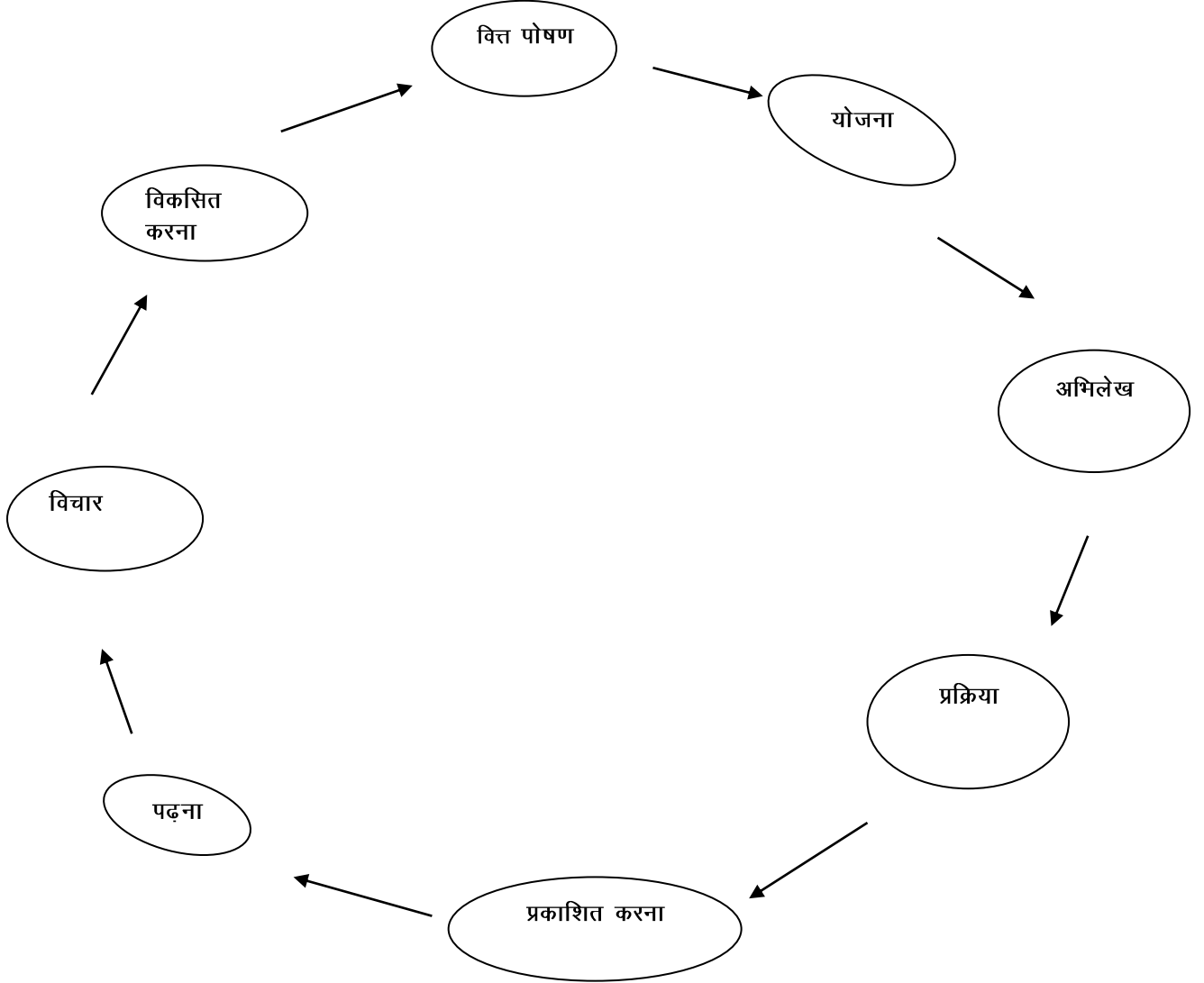
हम अपने शब्दों में कह सकते हैं कि अब वि"व सही में ही परिवार की तरह ही हों गया है। भारत की वि"व बन्धुत्व की भावना को साकार रूप देने का अब समय आ चुका है। इसके लिये विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक सोच में सभी देशों में शोध की आव"यकता है। वैज्ञानिक सोच, नये-अनुसंधान हो "शोध"वास्तव में यह नहीं है कि वि"व की समस्याओं मानव समस्याओं को पुराने ढर्रे द्वारा समाधान किया जाये। अतः जरूरी है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नई खोज की जाये और जो भी शोध-पत्र तैयार किये जाये वो केवल एकत्रित सामग्री नहीं हो। वैज्ञानिक आधार पर उनका सृजन होना चाहिए जिससे शोध पत्रों एवं उसका नया स्वरूप वि"व के सामने उभर कर आ सके। सरकार नीतियाँ बनाते समय किये गये शोध के आधार पर जन समस्याओं निवारण करने वाली नीतियाँ एवं कानून बनाये जिससे देशों के साथ-साथ वि"व का भी कल्याण हो। वि"व तेजी से उन्नति के तारखर पर पहुँच सके। स्पष्ट है कि शोध पत्र लेखन उत्तम स्तर का तब ही हो सकता है जब शोधकर्ता का दृष्टिकोण विस्तृत हो। उसे इस बात का अहसास होना चाहिए कि मेरी खोज से, मेरे शोध पत्र से वि"व जन का कल्याण भी होना है और उसकी समस्याओं का निवारण भी होना है।

शोध पत्र लेखन को उच्च स्तर का शोध पत्र तैयार करने में अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जिससे निपटने के लिये लेखक को अनेक कठिनाइयों से गुजरना पड़ता है। जैसे- वैज्ञानिक आधार सामग्री का अभाव, पुस्तकालयों का उच्च स्तरीय न होना, जब तक पठन, पाठन, विचार-विमर्श उच्च स्तर का नहीं होगा तब तक स्वयं के विचार नहीं बनेगे। नवीन विचारों का सृजन नहीं हो पायेगा। नवीन खोज के बाद शोध पत्र तैयार हो उसे सही मंच मिले जिससे उसका शोध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहुँच सके और उससे प्रेरित होकर नीतियों में कानूनों में परिवर्तन हो सके। दूसरी बड़ी चुनौती- सामाजिक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विषय वस्तु का पर्याप्त न होने के साथ लेखनकर्ता का वैज्ञानिक सोच न होना है।

### अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ

कुछ चुनौतियों में उपलब्धियों को छोड़ दें तो वैश्विक संदर्भ में भारत के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास तथा अनुसंधान की स्थिति धरातल पर उतनी मजबूत नहीं, जितनी कि भारत जैसे बड़े देश की होनी चाहिये। ऐसे में कुछ तथ्यों पर गौर करना जरूरी है। जैसे- भारत विश्व में वैज्ञानिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता के नजरिये से कहाँ है? नोबेल

पुरस्कार एक विश्व-प्रतिष्ठित विश्वसनीय पैमाना है जो विज्ञान और शोध के क्षेत्र में हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों के जरिये किसी देश की वैज्ञानिक ताकत को बतलाता है। इस मामले में हमारी उपलब्धि लगभग शून्य है। वर्ष 1930 में सर सी.वी. रमन को मिले नोबेल पुरस्कार के बाद से अब तक कोई भी भारतीय वैज्ञानिक इस उपलब्धि को हासिल नहीं कर पाया। कारण स्पष्ट है कि देश में मूलभूत अनुसंधान के लिये न तो उपयुक्त अवसरचना है, न वांछित परियोजनाएँ हैं और न ही उनके लिये पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध है।



### पूर्व के समय और वर्तमान के समय के मध्य अंतर

- 1.40-50 साल पहले की बात करें तो देश में लगभग 50: वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालयों में ही होते थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसंधान के लिये धन की उपलब्धता कम होती चली गई।
- 2.अब हालत यह है कि युवा वर्ग की दिलचस्पी वैज्ञानिक शोध में कम तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा होती है।
- 3.महिलाओं की बात करें तो अमूमन उनकी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मात्र डिग्री हासिल करना रहता हैय समाज की बेड़ियाँ उन्हें शोध कार्यो और प्रयोगशालाओं तक पहुँचने ही नहीं देती।

### सरकार द्वारा नवीन पहलें

- 1.वर्ष 2018-19 की नवीनतम पहलों की बात करें तो इसमें इंटर-डिसिप्लिनरी साइबर-फिजिकल सिस्टम्स पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NM&ICPS) और द ग्लोबल कूलिंग प्राइज शामिल हैं।
- 2.इसके अलावा भारतीय और आसियान शोधकर्त्ताओं, वैज्ञानिकों और नवोन्मेषकों के बीच नेटवर्क बनाने के उद्देश्य से आसियान-भारत इनोटेक शिखर सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया।

3. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI), डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य प्रौद्योगिकियों, साइबर सुरक्षा और स्वच्छ विकास को बढ़ावा देने की संभावनाओं को साकार करने वाली वैश्विक चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिये भारत-UK साइंस एंड इनोवेशन पॉलिसी डायलॉग के जरिये भारत और ब्रिटेन मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं।
4. वाहनों के प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिये वायु-WAYU (Wind Augmentation & Purifying Unit) डिवाइस लगाए जा रहे हैं।
5. विदेशों में एक्सपोजर और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से विद्यार्थियों के लिये ओवरसीज विजिटिंग डॉक्टरल फेलोशिप प्रोग्राम चलाया जा रहा है।
6. जनसामान्य के बीच भारतीय शोधों के बारे में जानकारी देने और उनका प्रसार करने के लिये अवसर-AWSAR (ऑगमेंटिंग राइटिंग स्किल्स फॉर आर्टिकुलेटिंग रिसर्च) स्कीम इत्यादि जैसी अन्य कई योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं।
7. विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने दूरदर्शन और प्रसार भारती के साथ मिलकर विज्ञान संचार के क्षेत्र में डीडी साइंस और इंडिया साइंस नाम की दो नई पहलों की भी शुरुआत की है।

### निष्कर्ष

भारत की सोच समकालीन है। उसका अनुसंधान, शोध, शोध पत्र स्तरीय है, परन्तु अभी भी जरूरत है कि शोधकर्ता, शोध पत्र लेखन परिस्थितियों के मुताबिक एवं चुनौतियों का सामना करते हुये अपने साहस, आत्मबल, जुझारु स्वभाव के चलते श्रेष्ठ कार्य, श्रेष्ठ शोध, श्रेष्ठ शोध पत्र लिखकर भारत को वि"व में वि"वगुरु के पद पर आसीन करने में सहायक होंगे। आव"यकता सिर्फ समय के साथ चलने, जुझारुपन, आत्मवि"वास, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण की ही है। हालाँकि विज्ञान एवं तकनीक के क्षेत्र में नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार प्रयास कर रही है, फिर भी इस दिशा में और अधिक प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। शोध कार्यों में भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिये विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में बेहतर राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं के निर्माण की जरूरत है। केंद्र और राज्यों के मध्य प्रौद्योगिकी साझेदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम चलाए जाने चाहिये। इन सब बातों के मद्देनजर एक ऐसी नीति बनानी होगी जिसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों में वैज्ञानिक प्रसार को बढ़ावा देने और सभी सामाजिक स्तरों से युवाओं के बीच विज्ञान के अनुप्रयोगों के लिये कौशल को बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया गया हो।

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## Plagiarism Policy in Research Work

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### Introduction

Modern technology and the development of internet have given us access to tones of information any time we want. Everyone seems to be reproducing other people's ideas or work and presenting them as their own. To stop these copying and misconduct UGC declared Plagiarism Policy.

In higher education, fair conduct of research and prevention of misconduct, there is new regulation which is known as University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018 students, faculty, researchers and staff of higher educational institutions should not perform any academic misconduct by the theft of intellectual property in any manner. I am discussing some important points according to the UGC regulations for research work. We should understand and keep it in our mind as a researcher.

### Definitions

I have take some definitions from the regulations:

- 1."Academic Misconduct Panel" shall mean the body constituted to investigate allegations of plagiarism as described under clause 11 in these regulations.
- 2."Academic Integrity" is the intellectual honesty in proposing, performing reporting any activity, which leads to the creation of intellectual property.
- 3."Author" includes a student or a faculty or a researcher or staff of Higher Educational Institution (HEI) who claims to be the creator of the work under consideration;
- 4."Faculty" refers to a person who is teaching and / or guiding students enrolled in an Institution of Higher Education in any capacity whatsoever i.e. regular, ad-hoc, guest, temporary, visiting etc;
- 5."Information" includes data, message, text, images, sound, voice, codes, computer programs, software and databases or micro film or computer generated micro fiche;
- 6."Plagiarism" means an act of academic dishonesty and a breach of ethics. It involves using someone else's work as one's own. It also includes data plagiarism and self plagiarism;
- 7."Researcher" refers to a person conducting academic / scientific research in Institution of Higher Education.
- 8."Script" includes research paper, thesis, study, project report, assignment, dissertation and any other such work submitted for assessment / opinion leading to the award of degree or publication in print or electronic media by students or faculty or staff of an Institution of Higher Education.

### Objectives plagiarism policy

- 1.To create academic awareness about responsible conduct of research, study, project work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity- and prevention of misconduct including plagiarism in academic writing among students, researchers, faculty- and other members of academic staff as well as any employee of HEIs.
2. To establish institutional mechanism through education and training to facilitate responsible conduct of research, study, project work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity and deterrence from plagiarism.

3.To develop systems to detect plagiarism and to set up mechanisms to prevent plagiarism and punish a student, faculty, or staff of HEI committing the act of plagiarism.

### **Zero Tolerance Policy in core area**

The core work carried out by the student, faculty, staff and researcher shall be based on original ideas and shall be covered by Zero Tolerance Policy on Plagiarism. In case Plagiarism is established in the core work claimed then Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the HEI shall impose maximum penalty.

The core work shall include abstract, summary, hypothesis, observations, results, conclusions and recommendations.

### **Levels of Plagiarism in non-core areas**

For all other (non-core) cases, plagiarism would be quantified into following levels in ascending order of severity for the purpose of its definition:

- 1.Similarities up to 10% .- excluded
- 2.Level 1: Similarities above 10 % to 40 %"
- 3.Level 2: Similarities above 40 % to 60%
- 4.Level 3: Similarities above 60%

### **Penalties for Students**

Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the HEI, based on recommendations of the Academic Misconduct Panel (AMP), shall impose penalty considering the severity of the Plagiarism.

**Level 1: Similarities above 10 % to 40 %** - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.

**Level 2: Similarities above 40 % to 60 %** - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script after a time period of one year but not exceeding eighteen months.

**Level 3: Similarities above 60%** -Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and his/her registration for that course to be cancelled.

**Note 1: Penalty on repeated plagiarism-** Such student shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the previous level committed by him/her. In case where plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be Operative.

**Note 2: Penalty in case where the degree/credit has already been obtained** – If plagiarism is proved on a date later than the date of award of degree or credit as the case may be then his/her degree or credit shall be put in abeyance for a period decided by the AMP and PDA.

### **Penalties for faculty, staff, researcher of HEI**

**Level 1: Similarities above 10 % to 40 %** - Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.

**Level 2: Similarities above 40 % to 60 %** - - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of two years and shall be denied a right to one annual increment and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M. Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of two years.

**Level 3: Similarities above 60%** - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.

Above definitions, penalties are mentioned in UGC public notice Draft to understand the things which are mentioned in UGC guideline. As A Teacher Educators we all are doing Research work, prepare articles and publish our research paper in different publications. so it becomes very important for us to avoid plagiarism in our work as well as in our students work like thesis, reports, summery, conclusions and recommendations.

### **Some Efforts to avoid plagiarism**

#### **Awareness Programmes**

1. Every HEI should prepare awareness program for the new students in field of research.
2. In these orientation program make students aware of plagiarism policy, penalty and motivate them to do original work.
3. Every HEI shall instruct students, faculty and staff about proper attribution, seeking permission of the author wherever necessary, acknowledgement of source compatible with the needs and specificities of disciplines and in accordance with rules and regulations governing the source.
4. All HEIs conduct seminar or awareness programs in every semester on responsible conduct of research, project work, thesis, dissertation and ethics in education for students as well as faculty .
5. Every Institute develop and implement the technology where students and staff can use it for plagiarism detection tool.

### **Some online tools to check plagiarism**

**Dupli Checker:** free of charge, it allows you to do 50 plagiarism checks in a single day.

**Copyleaks:** allows you to use API tool to search for plagiarized eLearning content. You can use it after create an account.

**PaperRater:** 3 in 1 tool – proofreader & grammar check, vocabulary builder, plagiarism checker.

### **Conclusion**

To avoid plagiarism you should use some tips like include quotations, paraphrase and present your own idea. Make sure to edit your research paper carefully and check plagiarism tool before going for publish it. Always make sure that you have checked plagiarism tool otherwise it will become an offence and you might lose your academic year or degree.

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## Various challenges faced by a Researcher in India

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### Abstract

Research means search for Knowledge, It aims at Finding out truth. Way of Scientific Investigation. Research is an Organized and Systematic way of Finding the answers to questions. Research is essential for developing the field of education. In the area of teacher education researches are conducted to find out solutions to various educational Problems, related to students, teachers, teaching practices and curriculum. Research is compulsory in addition to the theoretical and skills.

This Paper focuses on challenges faced by researcher during the process of the research and suggest guidelines to overcome them and improve the quality of research.

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**Keywords** Research, Education, Ethics, Challenges, Issues

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### Introduction

A research problem is a question that researcher wants to answer or a problem that a researcher wants to solve. Identification & formulation of a research problem is the first step of the research process. Selection of research depends on several factors such as researcher's knowledge, skills, interest, expertise, motivation & creativity with respect to the subject of inquiry. It is believed that most of the good research studies need lots of time for selection of a research problem. Educational research is the basic applied and development research conducted to advance knowledge in the field of education to solve educational problems.

### What is a research Problem?

In the context of selection of a research problem it is essential to understand what is a problem and its components. A research problem is one which may arise in practice or theory, which needs some solution by way of investigation. The next question that comes up is –are all problems researchable? A research problem is an issue or concern that an investigator presents and justifies in a research study. A problem that someone would like to research. A research problem is an area of concern where there is a gap in the knowledge base needed for professional practices.

### Various challenges faced by a Researcher in India

**Time and Money:** Time and Money is one of the biggest challenge that a researcher faced during the research. We know that time is money if we lose our time than we are losing the money. During a Research Researcher have to waste their time for collecting the information from the various sources.

**Lack of Computerization:** there is a problem related to computerization which researchers generally face. A researcher can't find the data for the research because of lack of computerization. People generally used to record the data in the various books. So this is also one of the problem that is faced by researcher.

**Confidence:** Most of the business units in our country do not have material supplied by them to researcher will not be misused and as such they are often reluctant in supplying the needed information to researchers.

**Library Management** : Library management and functioning is not satisfactory at many places and much of the time and energy of researchers are spent in tracing out the books ,journals, reports, etc. rather than in tracing out relevant material from them.

**Distance** : There is insufficient interaction between the university research departments on one side and business establishments, government departments and research institutions on the other side. A great deal of primary data of non confidential nature remain untouched or untreated by the researchers for want of proper contacts.

**Administrative support** :Many research projects require administrative support. The nurse researcher may find it very difficult to conduct research independently. Financial as well psychological support from administrative is very helpful. Knowing that your superiors support your research efforts can be very powerful motivating force.

**Peer Support** : Many research ideas have never been developed because potential researchers received no support from their peers. One of the best ways to determine a researchable problem is through interactions & discussions with other nurses. A climate of shared interest in nursing research is essential among the members of the nursing profession.

**Availability of subjects** : A researcher may believe that study subjects are readily available for the study. But this may not be the case. Potential subjects may not meet the study criteria, may be unwilling to participate, or may already be participating in other studies.

**Regional Languages** : Many universities allow student teachers to write and do their research work in the regional language. The biggest challenge here that research guides as well as the student teachers face is lack of knowledge of research terminology in the regional language. Student teachers have to refer to English research books and then translate it into the regional language.

**Right Topic** : Develop a doable topic and Read everything you can on the topic. Many a time student teachers choose topics in which they are not interested and sometimes they select a topic as suggested by their research guides.

### **Other Challenges Faced by Researcher**

- 1.The lack of a scientific training in the methodology of research .
- 2.This causes unnecessary delays in the completion of research studies.
- 3.All possible efforts be made in this direction so that efficient secretarial assistance is made available to researchers and that too well in time.
- 4.There is also the difficulty of timely availability of published data from various government and other agencies doing this job in our country.
- 5.There is also the problem that many of our libraries are not able to get copies of old and new acts/rules, reports and other government publications in time.

### **Issues**

- 1.Selecting the appropriate research method
- 2.Appropriate research instruments
- 3.Developing the requisite skills to conduct research using different methods, including how to gather, analyze, interpret, and present the data effectively, and how to develop plans
- 4.Organizing assessment as a core activity
- 5.Apply the results of different research methods
- 6.Developing comprehensive plans and realistic schedules

7. Maintaining focus on users when research results challenge the operating assumptions and personal preferences of librarians

### **Conclusion**

The academic research work included in the curriculum of almost all the postgraduate degree programs is an innovative, field based and practical oriented learning component. Research activity has become an important aspect of education, particularly for teachers and teacher educators. Researchers need to refer to good books on research methodology giving information about steps in selecting appropriate research design. Researchers should be made aware of various styles of writing the report. Educational research should address the motivation, development, teaching, learning and classroom matters and issues related to the society. Workshops can be organized for the faculty in their own institution on techniques of conducting and hiding research.

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## The Ethical Considerations in Rsearch

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Ethical means to behave in such a way that it comes under the principles of good behaviour specially in that profession. Ethics are principles and guidelines for doing an activity. It refers to whether a particular practice is right or wrong. The main objectives of ethics are- Helps in bring out truth, promotes the value of research, avoidance of errors, promotes the collaborative work, holds the accountability of researcher, helps in building public support, helps in getting participants, avoid manipulation, make research report trustworthy. The term "Research" means to make known of an existing. Thus research (search of searched) means to elicit some facts out of known thing. It find out the hidden truth. The word "Research" derived from Latin word which means "to know" or "to go about seeking". Research is a process in which a series of steps are used to collect and analyse the information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. It involves mainly three steps- Pose a question, collect data to answer that question and present answer of that question. The main stakeholders in research are- research participants, researcher and funding body. Research gathers information on subjects or phenomena. It develops and evaluate concept. It provides hard facts which serves as bases for planning, decision making projects, implementation and evolution.

The ethical Considerations in research means the purpose of Research should be clearly defined. The research procedure used should be described in sufficient detail so the research could take guidance and use it for further research. The procedural design of the research should be carefully planned. The validity and reliability should be checked carefully. The analysis of data should be sufficiently adequate to reveal its significance, conclusion should be on the basis of data analysis and should also describe the limitation of the study. Research is guided by the rule of logical reasoning and logical process of induction and deduction. Research is the force behind everything that we do like food we eat, cars we drive, medicine we take, phones we use, powers that we consume etc.



## Human and Animal Care in Rural Economy

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### Abstract

Livestock plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country as well as emerging as an engine of growth of the Indian economy. Its share in domestic production is increasing. Thus, livestock is very important but the limitation is that the prevalence of diseases is acute which has the opposite effect on production. As a result, various organizations as well as the government are constantly working for its maintenance. At the same time, the responsibility of the pastoralist remains essential for conservation. The proportion of livestock in Gujarat is increasing compared to other countries. Various researches are being done in Gujarat for the health care of animals and prevention of various diseases. For which some organizations are working.

**Key Words :** Pastoralist, Animal, Animal Treatment Centers

### Introduction

In Gujarat, along with agriculture, animal husbandry has developed as a supplementary industry. The rain-fed agriculture sector is not developing in a balanced manner and as a result the middle and small classes in India are facing a huge question of employment or income. A large section of Indian farmers are uneducated and as a result cannot take a turn to other occupations. In such circumstances the animal husbandry business becomes a blessing. The Government of India and some organizations are keeping a close eye on the problem of milch cattle, directly or indirectly. The animal husbandry business plays an important role in generating income in the rural economy. According to the provisional results of the 19th livestock census of 2012, the total livestock of the state was 273.97 lakh. According to the 20th livestock census, the total livestock of the state is 282.41 lakh.

Thus, livestock is very important for the protection of which the state government has provided animal health services to the rural areas through the structure of veterinary clinics. Examining some of the statistics, it is found that at present there are 33 multipurpose veterinary clinics, 1 high-tech veterinary polyclinic, 747 veterinary clinics in the state including 675 veterinary clinics, 27 branch veterinary clinics, 45 mobile veterinary clinics. There are 552 Primary Veterinary Treatment Centers, 178 Rural Veterinary Primary Health Centers, 460 (10 villages per mobile) Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Universal Epidemic Prevention Units, 18 Disease Research Units and 1 Vaccine Production Institute at Gandhinagar as well as 26 Intensive Animal Improvement Ingredients in the State. Working to increase production and improve the breed of cows and buffaloes. There are 3 Intensive Sheep Development Component (ISDP), 4 District Sheep and Goat Extension Centers (DSEC) and 74 Sheep and Goat Service Centers for sheep and goat development and extension activities.

In the current employment crisis, the animal husbandry business is very important as it plays an important role in reducing the burden on agriculture, solving problems like unemployment-semi-unemployment or latent unemployment as well as improving the economic condition of small or

marginal farmers. As well as providing raw materials to some industries and playing an important role for the development of the dairy industry. What life would have been like in the Flanders region of Europe (northern France, Holland and Belgium) a few decades ago, the concept of which is clear from the following line.

“No Grass, No Cattle, No Clttle, No Manure, No Manure, No Crops”

The full incarnation is also given importance to Lord Krishna as Gopalan.

Pastoralists also have to take care of some precautions regarding animal husbandry. Which can be seen as follows Animal husbandry requires manpower first. In which no leave is given, continuous work has to be done. Bringing grass for animal feed - mowing, milking etc. requires manpower. Approximately 2 persons per 10 animals are required and there should be adequate financial assistance for animal feed as well as adequate provision of immovable property such as livestock, complete water supply and fodder as well as mowing equipment.

There are some things to consider before buying an animal. For example, which species of animal to buy, travel insurance of selected animal is taken into consideration? In addition, animals brought from far away during the transport period should be unloaded from the vehicle for timely water, fodder, exercise. For example, when cows are brought from Punjab and Haryana, proper adjustment in the equipment is required for experiencing congestion or suffocation. Also 2 ml to keep the animal calm during transport. Sequel injection is given. To prevent the death of an animal caused by red urine, 2.5 to 3 grams of beryl powder 15 ml. Dissolving in water and injecting into the muscle can prevent the disease. Even after bringing the animal, some precautions have to be taken.

Such as bathing the animal twice a day with hot water, giving drinking water for two hours, vaccinating Kharwasa, Mowasa, to protect against fever, analog 20 cc. To give. Proper arrangements should also be made for animal housing such as housing should be 1 to 1.5 feet above ground level, east-west length and ground floor should be strong. One animal requires 40 square feet of space. If it is possible to clean the floor with phenyl once a week, clean the floor by dipping 20 cc Nuwan in 10 liters of water. There should be at least 60 to 70 square feet of space for the animal to roam. The average weight of a chewing animal is 500 kg. According to scientific calculations, the animal should be given 2.5 to 3% dry food according to its body weight. Calculation of food for milch animals According to the scientific rule, the amount of fodder as well as green or dry grass should be appropriate and regular mineral powder 30 gms and 30 gms of salt should be given to maintain the reproductive function of the animal.

In short, great care should be taken in animal husbandry. In addition livestock health and disease control schemes are found as follows.

#### **The ‘Livestock Health & Disease Control’ scheme comprises of the following components**

1. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
2. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
3. Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)
4. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)
5. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
6. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
7. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
8. Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
9. Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
10. Animal Quarantine and Certification Service
11. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH) Baghat

## 12. Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

A look at some of the statistics on livestock shows a steady increase.

Table No. 1: Livestock census

(000' unit)

Order	Year	Gaudhan		Buffalo		Total sheep	Total goats	Other livestock	livestock (+)
		Over 2.5 years	Total Godhan	Over 2.5 years	Total buffaloes				
01	1982	1958	6994	2558	4443	2357	3300	1346	18440
02	1988	1811	6240	2601	4502	1559	3584	1458	17343
03	1992	2136	6803	3148	5268	2027	4241	1333	19672
04	1997	2432	6748	3935	6285	2158	4386	1393	20970
05	2003	2682	7424	4232	7140	2062	4541	1680	22846
06	2007	2826	7976	4829	8774	2002	4640	402	23794
07	2012	4141	9987	5646	10386	1708	4959	361	27397
08	2019	4494	9634	5671	10543	1787	4868	1409	28241
09	2012-19 Percentage of fluctuations	8.52	-3.51	0.44	1.51	4.63	-1.84	290.30	3.08

(+ Including dogs, rabbits, elephants)  
No: K-40

Place of Procurement: Socio-Economic Review 2019-20, Page

According to the given table No. 1, according to the statistics presented about the livestock of Gujarat, in the year 1982, the total livestock including dogs, rabbits, elephants was 18440 thousand. Which decreased to 17343 thousand in the year 1988. This is followed by a steady increase in total livestock. The year 1992 the total livestock was 19672 thousand. In the years 2003 and 2007, an increase of 22846 and 23794 thousand has been registered respectively. In the year 2012, the total livestock was 27397 thousand which increased to 28241 thousand in the year 2019. Looking at the percentage fluctuations from 2012 to 2019, Godhan was 8.52% over 2.5 years. Total Godhan has declined by -3.51%. During the same period, buffaloes increased by 0.44% over 2.5 years and total buffaloes increased by 1.51%. Total sheep increased by 4.63%, total goats decreased by -1.81% and other livestock increased by 290.3%. Thus, the total livestock has increased by 3.08%.

## Materials and Methods

### Objectives

1. To get information about the factors of development of animal husbandry business
2. To get information about the contribution of animal husbandry business in employment and income
3. To know the role of animal husbandry in keeping the rural economic life vibrant
4. To get information about the policy of the government regarding the development of animal husbandry business
5. To get information about the difficulties in the animal husbandry business
6. Attempts have been made to prepare research papers for the purpose of finding solutions for further development of animal husbandry business.

### Hypotheses

1. The economic condition of the rural people has improved due to the animal husbandry business associated with agriculture.
2. The role of animal husbandry in rural development is negligible.
3. Animal husbandry business is not affected by government policy

**Data Collection**

Out of the total 33 districts of Gujarat, five major districts have been selected for this research. The infrastructural facilities for animal husbandry of the selected major 05 districts are presented as follows.

Table no. 02 (in numbers)

Order	Infrastructural Facilities	Ahmedabad	Amreli	Anand	Banaskantha	Vadodara
01	Veterinary Polyclinic	01	01	01	01	01
02	Hi-Tech Veterinary Polyclinic	00	00	00	00	00
03	Veterinary Hospitals (VD / BVD)	27	33	20	62	15
04	Mobile veterinary hospitals	01	00	00	03	00
05	Mobile veterinary hospitals (One per 10 villages)	11	12	10	24	17
06	Primary Veterinary Treatment Center	17	24	20	27	17
07	Animal Disease Research Unit	01	01	00	01	00
08	Animal Sterilization Center / Sub Center	180	223	422	1266	271
09	Sheep and Wool Extension Center	01	14	00	24	00

Place of Procurement: Socio-Economic Review 2019-20, Page No: K-40

**Data Analysis**

Presented table no. 02 presents the data of the main five districts of various infrastructural facilities for animal protection for 2018-19. According to which veterinary polyclinics are found equally in all selected districts. Hi-tech veterinary polyclinics are zero in every district. Among the Veterinary Hospitals (VD / BVD) selected districts, Banaskantha district has the highest number of 62 units and Vadodara has the lowest number of 15 units.

The mobile veterinary dispensaries are registered in five districts only in Ahmedabad and Banaskantha which are 01 and 03 units respectively. Mobile Veterinary Hospitals (one per 10 villages) There are 11 units registered in Ahmedabad. 12, 10 and 17 units are registered in Amreli, Anand and Vadodara respectively. The highest number of 24 is recorded in Banaskantha.

There are 17 units registered in Primary Veterinary Treatment Center, Ahmedabad. 24, 20 and 17 units are registered in Amreli, Anand and Vadodara respectively. The highest number of 24 is registered in Banaskantha as well as the same veterinary research unit is registered in Ahmedabad, Amreli and Banaskantha i.e. 01 unit. The number is zero in Anand and Vadodara. The highest number of 1266 units is registered in Banaskantha district and the lowest number of 180 units is registered in Ahmedabad. Amreli, Anand and Vadodara have 223, 442 and 271 units respectively. The highest number of sheep and wool extension centers is 24 units in Banaskantha and the lowest is 01 unit in Ahmedabad district. Not a single sheep and wool extension center is available in Anand and Vadodara.

**Results and Discussion**

Veterinary polyclinics are similar in the five major districts selected in Gujarat and the number of high-tech veterinary polyclinics is not the same. Veterinary clinics (VD / BVD) have a minimum of 15 units in Vadodara and a maximum of 62 units in Banaskantha. Thus, an increase of 430.33% has been observed. Mobile veterinary dispensaries (one per 10 villages) have the lowest number of 10 units in Anand and the highest number of 24 units in Banaskantha. That is 240% more in Banaskantha than in Anand. Primary Veterinary Treatment Center has minimum 17 units in Ahmedabad and maximum 27 units in Banaskantha i.e. 158.82% more than Anand. The Animal Disease Research Unit has not been found in Anand and Vadodara as well as in Ahmedabad,



Amreli and Banaskantha. The lowest number of animal depots / sub-centers is 180 units in Ahmedabad district and the highest is 1266 units in Banaskantha i.e. 703.33% more than Ahmedabad. Sheep and wool extension centers are found in maximum Banaskantha.

### **Analysis in terms of objectives**

- 1.Examination in terms of objectives reveals the role of rural economy and people involved in agriculture in the development of animal husbandry.
- 2.The share of animal husbandry in employment and income is high in the rural economy. It keeps the rural economy afloat. This can be attributed to dairy development.
- 3.From the analysis of statistical data regarding the important role of the government for the development of animal husbandry, it can be said that the work of the government in this direction is commendable.
- 4.There are many difficulties in the animal husbandry business. Such as the prevalence of the disease in livestock, inadequate services not being made available to the hinterland, lack of awareness among livestock keepers, lack of information, etc., the government seems to need to take concrete steps in this direction. So as to give impetus to the animal husbandry business

### **Conceptual analysis**

- 1.The economic situation of the rural people seems to have improved due to the animal husbandry business associated with agriculture as the best option of employment in the rural economy is the animal husbandry business. And the development of the dairy industry has resulted in an improvement in living standards and economic conditions as people receive payments every week or ten days instead of four or six months. This hypothesis seems plausible.
- 2.With regard to the notion that the role of animal husbandry in rural development is negligible, it can be said that this hypothesis is not meaningful as the business of animal husbandry has flourished in rural development as well as the income of animal husbandry is going to equal the income of agriculture.
- 3.Animal husbandry business is affected by government policy. In addition to services such as veterinary centers, veterinary hospitals, health centers, and vaccinations, facilities such as fodder, donations, and artificial insemination have been created by the state. So this concept also seems meaningful.

### **Conclusions**

The world produces an estimated 540 million tons of milk. Of which 88% milk is cow's milk. While the rest include buffalo, sheep and goats. India is the largest producer of milk in the world. India produces about 75 million tonnes of milk. Of which 52.5% is buffalo milk. Thus, the basic foundation of India's development lies in the animal husbandry business. As a result, livestock maintenance is a primary concern in India.

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## Ethics in Educational Research

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### Abstract

Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is morally and legally right in research. Ethics are central to the research process. Researchers need to take care of various ethical issues at different level of this process. The reality is there can be ethical concerns at every step of the research process. Research ethics is specific interested in the analysis of ethical issue that are raised when people are involved as a participants in research. Ethics are closely associated with morals and involve embracing moral issues in the context of working with humans. Ethics are also located with human rights and democracy discourses. Research ethics have become a central issue in educational research and no research can be conduct without due regard to ethics. In this paper set out to present some theoretical insights in to research ethics, with a view to providing a rationale for why research ethics are crucial to any research process. In this paper, try to discuss important principles related to ethics and various other ethical issues at different stages of the research process.

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**Key Words:** Research Ethics, Research, Educational Research

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### Introduction

Ethics are the moral principles that govern a person's behavior. Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is morally and legally right in research. They are actually norms for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong, and acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Research is a multistage process. Ethics are central to the research process. Researchers need to take care of various ethical issues at different level of this process. The reality is there can be ethical concerns at every step of the research process. Research ethics have become a central issue in educational research and no research can be conduct without due regard to ethics. Regularity framework and regularity bodies have been established to manage and approve research ethics protocols. Hence, data gathering for an educational research can be only being once ethical clearance has been sought, approved and certificate of ethical clearance has been issued. For most research conducted in higher education, ethical clearance applications are managed and processed through dedicated structures within the institution.

### Research Ethics

Research that involves human subjects or participants raises unique and complex ethical, legal, social and political issues. Research ethics is specific interested in the analysis of ethical issue that are raised when people are involved as a participants in research. Ethics are closely associated with morals and involve embracing moral issues in the context of working with humans. Ethics are also located with human rights and democracy discourses. In the contemporary word, ethics should be the concern of all researchers and they should have a critical awareness of potential ethical risks when performing research on any everyday basis. There are three different perspectives on ethics:

- 1)Ethics as a disposition
- 2)Ethics as a duty
- 3)Ethics as utilitarian

All three of these perspectives are important and they should not be seen as mutually exclusive. Educational researchers should be aware of all them.

### **Educational Research**

Educational research refers to a systematic attempt to gain a better understanding of the educational process, generally with a view in improving its efficiency. It is an application of scientific method to the study of educational problems. Educational research is the study and investigation in the field of education.

1. Educational research is directed towards the solution of a problem in the field of education. It may attempt to answer a question or to determine the relation between two or more variables
2. Educational research usually goes beyond the specific objects, groups or situations investigated and infers characteristic of a target population from the sample observed.
3. Educational research involves getting new data from primary or firsthand sources or existing data for a new purpose
4. Educational research accepts only what can be verified by observation.
5. Educational research is based on insight and imagination. It needs the service of man who looks beyond the present
6. Educational research requires interdisciplinary approach. It is related to study of complex relations about facts.
7. Educational research has a great field. Educational psychology, educational philosophy, methodology, class organization and management, child development and other subjects are the fields of research in education.

### **Ethics within different approaches to educational research**

According to Bryman and Bell, the following points represent the most important principles related to ethical consideration in researches:

1. Research participants should not be subjected to harm in any ways whatsoever.
2. Full consent should be obtained from the participants before the study
3. The protection of the privacy of research participants has to be ensured
4. Any type of misleading information as well as representation of primary data findings in a biased way must be avoided
5. Adequate level of confidentiality of the research data should be ensured
6. Respect for the dignity of research participants should be prioritized
7. Any type of communication in relation to the research should be done with honesty and transparency
8. Affiliations in any forms, sources of funding as well as any possible conflicts or interests have to be declared

As research ethics for the conduct of research is utmost important, various governments, universities and professional association have given specific codes, rules and policies for conducting research. A part of the above listed guidelines, a researcher needs to take care of various other ethical issues at different stages of the research process as follows:

- 1. Avoid Plagiarism:** Researcher must properly cite the original sources. Researcher has to act responsibly and take care of copyrights, intellectual property, patents, and other form of rights. Self plagiarism – copying one's own work, must be avoided at any cost.
- 2. Integrity:** Keep promises and agreements, act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.
- 3. Confidentiality:** Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publications, personal records.

**4.Authorship:** Each author must be credited in manuscripts. In the same way, all persons listed as authors in the article should have contributed significantly to both the research and writing.

**5.Carefulness:** Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine own work. Keep good records of research activities, such as data collection, research design and correspondence with agencies or journals.

**6.Responsible publication:** publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication

**7.Data management:** The data must be collected in a way that doesn't harm or injure anyone. In order to address and short out all the issues of conflict. A clear and ethically sound plan for data management must be carried out. Data manipulation must be avoided.

**8.Nondiscrimination:** Avoid discrimination against colleagues or student on the basis of sex, race, ethnically or other factors not related to scientific competence and integrity.

**9.Social responsibility:** Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.

**10.Ethics** play a paramount role in the studies involving direct human contacts. So, the effect of the research on subject must be given due consideration. Harmful research should be avoided.

**11.Avoid any fabrication, falsification and misrepresentation of data or result.** The researcher should report data honestly. Research misconduct is a sign.

**12.**The researcher should also unveil his/her personal or financial interest and must avoid bias.

**13.**Both negative, as well as positive findings, revealed during the course of research should be reported.

**14.**Act sincerely and don't break promises. Avoid discrimination on the basis of demography or on any other condition.

**15.**People who anyhow helped the researcher in conducting the research must be properly acknowledged.

**16.**The final report must clearly declare the sponsor of the study, institutional affiliations and conflicts of interest.

**17.**The finding of the research must be disseminated in an easily understandable report.

## Conclusion

Research ethics are crucial components of any research process. No research can be carried out without ethical clearance approval. Ethical practice commences from the conceptualization of the research process to beyond the dissemination of the research findings. Hence researchers are cautioned to consider issues of ethics beyond just the confines and duration of the research projects, as these could have latent implications.

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## Importance and Principles of Ethical Research

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### Abstract

Ethics has an important place in all areas of life. Education is also a fundamental process of human life. Therefore, in education ethics has a very important and effective role. In order to be a good human, ethics should be placed as a course in educational system. Research ethics have become a central issue in educational research. A course in research ethics can be useful in helping to prevent deviations from norms even if it done not prevent misconduct. Education in research ethics is can help people get a better understanding of ethical standards, policies and issues and improve ethical judgment and decision making. Research ethics are important for a number of reasons. They promote the aims of research such as expanding knowledge. They support the values required for collaborative work, such as mutual respect and fairness. They support important social and moral values such as the principles of doing no harm to others.

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**Key word** – Ethical, Research

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### Importance and Principles of Ethical Research

#### Introduction

Ethics education is considered part of the human right to education. The purpose of ethics education is not to simply study ethics for its own sake. Ethics has an important place in all areas of life. Education is also a fundamental process of human life. Therefore, in education ethics has a very important and effective role. In order to be a good human, ethics should be placed as a course in educational system. Research ethics is a growing field of study generating a great deal of attention. International research ethics should guide research conducted at the community level to ensure that international expectations and standards are followed.

#### Meaning of Research Ethics

Research ethics the application of moral rules and professional codes of conduct to the collection, analysis, reporting and publication of information about research subjects in particular active acceptance of subjects right to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent. Research Ethics is a world wide set of principles governing the way any research involving interaction between the researcher and other human or humans or human tissue or data relating to humans is designed, managed and conducted. Policy on the ethical involvement on Human Participants in Research. Research ethics provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of biomedical research. In addition, research ethics educates and monitors scientists conducting research to ensure a high ethical standard.

Ethics are closely associated with morals and involve embracing moral issues in the context of working with humans. Ethics have now evolved to include issues beyond humans, incorporating a respect for and conservation of the environment. Ethics are also located within human rights and democracy discourses.

### **Importance of Research Ethics**

Research ethics are important for a number of reasons. They promote the aims of research, such as expanding knowledge. They 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.

Ethics in Education are well founded standards that make the actions right and wrong. It helps categorize different values such as integrity discipline and honesty among others and apply them in daily lives. Ethics influences behavior and allows an individual to make the right choices.

Ethics is important in research because it keeps the researcher from committing errors while seeking knowledge and truth. It promotes essential values that help researchers working on a topic to have a common understanding of how things should go about. Since research may involve experts coming from different fields of expertise, ethics binds them together by considering the important values such as accountability, cooperation, coordination, mutual respect and fairness among others. To promote the aim of research, such as knowledge, truth and avoidance of error. It is a reflection of respect for those who 'take part' in research.

### **Principles of Ethical Research**

Four basic principles among those generally accepted in our cultural tradition, are particularly relevant to the ethics of research involving human subject: the principles of respect of persons, beneficence justice and privacy and confidentiality

#### **Respect for Persons**

Respect for persons incorporates at least two ethical convictions: first, that individuals should be treated as autonomous agents and second, that persons with diminished autonomy are entitled to protection. The principles of respect for persons thus divides into two separate moral requirements: the requirement to acknowledge autonomy and the requirement to protect those with diminished autonomy. All participants in research must take part voluntarily, free from any concern or influence and their right, dignity and autonomy should be respected and appropriately protected.

Respect for persons is one of the fundamental principles in research. It is the recognition of a person as a autonomous, unique and free individual. It also means that we recognize that each person has the right and capacity to make her or his own decisions. Respecting a person ensures that dignity is valued.

Respect for autonomy refers to the requirement to ensure that research participants are entirely free to make a choice about their participation in a research study. In order to be in a position to make such a choice they must be given sufficient information about the research and what participation involves, they have to be sufficiently competent to understand this information and to understand it to their own satisfaction.

#### **Beneficence**

The definition of beneficence is action that is done for the benefit of others. This principle states that research should: The purpose of health research is to discover new information that would be helpful to society. The purpose of research should never be to hurt anyone or find out information at the expense of other people. The purpose of much research involving humans is to show whether a drug is safe and effective. This means participants may be exposed to some harms or risks. Researchers are obligated to do their best to minimize those possible risks and to maximize the benefits for participants. The principles of beneficence makes the researcher responsible for the physical, mental

and social well being of the research participant. The principle of beneficence often occupies a well-defined justifying role in many areas of research involving humansubjects.

Community representatives can provide input to ensure that the benefits to the research participant are optimal while the risks are reduced to a minimum. The commitment to avoid risk or reduce them as much as possible is also referred to as non-maleficence from the classic medical profession's promise to 'first do no harm.' The risks to a person participating in a research study must be weighed against potential benefits and knowledge to be gained.

### **Justice**

The principle of justice means treating people equally and fairly and ensuring that they are accorded their full right. Research should be just as between different members or groups in society. A core principle of justice in relation to research is equal treatment. This a further expression of the principle of respect for persons.

Justice requires the fair and equal distribution of benefits and risk of participation in a research study. Recruitment and selection of participants must be done in a fair and equal manner.

Justice forbids exposing one group of to the risks of the research solely for the benefit of another group. Community representatives have the responsibility to ensure that community participation in a research study is Justified.

### **Privacy and Confidentiality**

Privacy is the freedom an individual has to determine the time, extent and general circumstances under which private information will be shared with or withheld from others. Each individual is entitled to privacy and confidentiality both on ethical grounds and in terms of the protection of their personal and sensitive data under the data protection. Standards of privacy and confidentiality protect the access, control and dissemination of personal information such standard also help to protect mental or psychological integrity.

### **Conclusion**

Researchers must work for the well being of populations that participate in their studies. These principles were developed to provide guidance and ensure that the well being of each participant is always considered. Community representatives should understand these research ethics principles and how to apply them in their communities.

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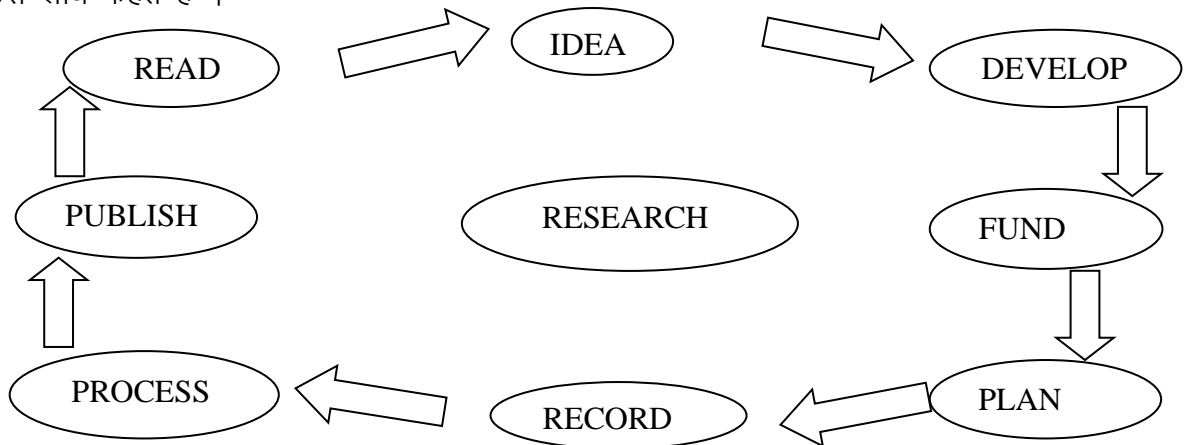


## अनुसंधान के नैतिक सिद्धांत रीता गिरी

आवश्यकता ही अविष्कार की जननी है मानव प्रगति में अनुसंधान का सर्वाधिक महत्व रहा है। मानव के समक्ष प्रकृति और समय निरन्तर चुनौतिया प्रस्तुत करते रहे हैं। उन्हें दूर करने के लिये मानव तर्क एवं प्रयोग के द्वारा अनुसंधान कर प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर हुआ है। शोध जिज्ञासा मूल प्रवृत्ति की संतुष्टि करता है। शोध मानव ज्ञान को दिशा प्रदान करता है तथा ज्ञान भण्डार को विकसित एवं परिमार्जित करता है।

अनुसंधान का तात्पर्य किसी नवीन वस्तु या ज्ञान का कुछ नवीन सिद्धांतों के आधार पर अन्वेषण करना है। इसका उद्देश्य सरल एवं सुव्यवस्थित विधियों द्वारा किसी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख समस्याओं का समाधान प्रस्तुत करना है।

नवीन वस्तुओं की खोज और पुराने वस्तुओं एवं सिद्धांतों का पुनः परीक्षण करना जिससे की नये तथ्य प्राप्त हो सके, उसे शोध कहते हैं।



शोध की नैतिक सीमा सिद्धांतों और मानदण्डों की एक श्रृंखला है जो विज्ञान के उपयोग को मनुष्य या पर्यावरण की हानि को रोकते हैं नैतिक सिद्धांत वे सिद्धांत होते हैं जिनके आधार पर सही और गलत की पहचान होती है। अनुसंधान ईमानदारी से की गई एक प्रक्रिया है इसमें गहन अध्ययन विवेक एवं समझदारी की आवश्यकता होती है। यह एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया है अतः इसमें धैर्य की परम आवश्यकता होती है इस कार्य को पूर्ण करने के लिए अनावश्यक जल्दी नहीं करना चाहिए, अपितु समस्या के संदर्भ में तथ्यों की व्यापक खोज करनी चाहिए, न कि जोड़-तोड़ को महत्व देना चाहिए।

अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों की पुष्टि प्रमाणों के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। अविवेकपूर्ण और गलत तरीके से इस कार्य को सम्पादित नहीं करना चाहिए, ताकि अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य सही रूप से पूरे हो।

अनुसंधान का क्षेत्र विस्तृत होता है जिसमें विभिन्न विषयों और संस्थानों में कई अलग-अलग लोगों के बीच आपसी सहयोग और समन्वय की आवश्यकता होती है। नैतिक मानक उन मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देते हैं जो सहयोगात्मक कार्य के लिए आवश्यक हैं। जैसे कि ईमानदारी, अखण्डता, देखभाल, खुलापन, गोपनीयता, जिम्मेदारमार्गदर्शन एवं प्रकाशन, सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी, प्रतियोगिता, वैधता, जानवरों की देखभाल मानव विषयों का



संरक्षण गैर भेदभाव, बौद्धिक सम्पदा का सम्मान, वैधता और निष्पक्षता आदि नैतिक व्यवहार शोधकर्ता के पास होने चाहिए।

अनुसंधान कर्ता अपने अनुसंधान संबंधी रिपोर्ट, डेटा, विधियों, प्रक्रियाओं और उसकी प्रकाशन संबंधी जानकारी ईमानदारी से प्रदान करें। किसी भी प्रकार के पूर्वाग्रह से बचे, जिससे अनुसंधान के परिणाम प्रभावित न हो। जॉच के दौरान होने वाली लापरवाही या गलतियों से बचने के लिए जॉच का एक अच्छा रिकार्ड रखना महत्वपूर्ण है।

लिंग, नस्ल, जातीयता या अन्य कारकों द्वारा भेदभाव से बचे, जो वैधानिक क्षमता और अखण्डता से संबंधित नहीं है। शिक्षा और आजीवन सीखने के माध्यम से अपनी क्षमता और पेशेवर अनुभव को बनाए रखें साथ ही विज्ञान में प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने का उपाय करें।

अनुसंधान संबंधित संस्थागत एवं सरकारी नीतियों, कानूनों को जाने एवं उनका पालन करें। पर्यावरण एवं मनुष्यों से संबंधित अनुसंधान करते समय क्षति और जोखिमों को कम कर लाभों को अधिकतम करना महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः मानवीय गरिमा, निजता और स्वायत्ता का सम्मान करें और निष्पक्ष रहें।

मानव स्वतंत्रता और शोध की स्वतंत्रता इस प्रकार होनी चाहिए, जिससे अनुसंधान के नैतिक सिद्धांत अनुसंधान की संभावनाओं को सीमित या कम नहीं करती है वरन अनुसंधान कर्ता और खोज के बीच नियंत्रण और सामंजस्य स्थापित करता है।

अनुसंधान के नैतिक सिद्धांत अनुसंधानकर्ता को जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह बनाते हैं। शोध में नैतिक मानक अनुसंधान के लिए सार्वजनिक समर्थन बनाने में मदद करते हैं। अनुसंधान के नैतिक सिद्धांत सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी, मानव अधिकार, पशु कल्याण, कानून प्रवर्तन और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा जैसे कई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और नैतिक मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

अनुसंधान में नैतिक त्रुटियां मानव और पशु विषयों, छात्रों और जनता को काफी नुकसान पहुँचा सकती हैं। विज्ञान का उपयोग हमेशा समाज को बेहतर बनाने और ज्ञान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए। शोध नैतिकता का पालन करके शोधकर्ता शोध को सही दिशा प्रदान करता है।



# A Study on Corporate Social Responsibility Accounting in India

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## Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept that organizations have an obligation to consider the interests of customers, employees, shareholders, communities, and ecological considerations in all aspects of their operations. This obligation is seen to extend beyond their statutory obligation to comply with legislation. CSR is closely linked with the principles of Sustainable Development, which argues that enterprises should make decisions based not only on financial factors such as profits or dividends, but also based on the immediate and long-term social and environmental consequences of their activities, especially taking into consideration the needs of future generations.

The term “corporate citizenship” denotes the extent to which businesses meet the legal, ethical, economic and voluntary responsibilities placed on them by their stakeholder’s. Companies can best benefit their stakeholders by fulfilling their legal, ethical, economic and discretionary responsibilities. The benefits of “good corporate citizenship” include:

- \*A stable socio-political-legal environment for business as well as enhanced competitive advantage through better corporate reputation and brand image.
- \*improved employee recruitment, retention and motivation, improved stakeholder relations and a more secure environment in which to operate.

## Objectives

1. To develop an understanding of concept of CSR
2. To analyze the development of CSR in India and its changing trends.
3. To study on applicability of CSR Provisions.
4. To analyze the CSR initiatives in India

## Research methodology

The research paper is an attempt of exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles, newspapers and media reports.

## Need for CSR

CSR is pursued by business to balance their economic, environmental and social objectives while at the same time addressing stakeholder expectations and enhancing shareholder value. Stakeholders including shareholders, suppliers, labour unions, employees, community organisations and the News media are asking companies to be accountable not only for their own performance but for the performance of their entire supply chain. Social issues with which business corporations have been concerned may be divided in to three categories:

- 1.Social problems external to the corporation that were not caused by any direct business action like poverty, drug abuse decay of the cities and so on.

2.The external impact of regular economic activities. For example pollution caused by production; the quality, safety, reliability of goods and services; deception in marketing practices, the social impact of plant location belong to this category.

3.Issues within the firm and tied up with regular economic activities, like equal employment opportunity, occupational health and safety, the quality of work life and industrial democracy.

### **CSR origin and development in India**

The concept of CSR has been imbibed in Indian society from the very beginning. Gandhi's philosophy of trusteeship is similar to CSR of the modern world; companies like TATA and BIRLA have been imbibing the case for social good in their operations for decades long before CSR become popular cause. The avid interest in community welfare among the Tata Group dates back to the 1860s when the company was founded by Jamshedji Tata. This explains why nearly two-thirds of the equity of Tata Sons, the Tata Group's promoter company, is held by philanthropic trusts, which have created a host of national institutions in science and technology, medical research, social studies and the performing arts. Before Corporate Social Responsibility found a place in corporate lexicon, it was already textured into the Birla Group's value systems. As early as the 1940s, the founder G.D Birla espoused the trusteeship concept of management. Simply stated, this entails that the wealth that one generates and holds is to be held as in a trust for our multiple stakeholders. With regard to CSR, this means investing part of our profits beyond business, for the larger good of society.

Over the years CSR has gained importance in India as companies are realizing the importance of investing in CSR for achieving benefits of creating share holder value, increased revenue base, strategic branding, operational efficiency, better access to capital, human and intellectual capital and lower business risk.CSR has emerged as an effective tool that synergizes the efforts of Corporate and the social sector towards sustainable growth and development of societal objectives at large.

### **Changing trends in CSR : from charity to responsibility**

An insight into the history of CSR reveals that till 1990s it was solely dominated by the idea of philanthropy. Considering CSR as an act of philanthropy, businesses often restricted themselves to one time financial grant and did not commit their resources for such projects. Moreover, businesses never kept the stakeholder in mind while planning for such initiatives, thereby reducing the efficacy and efficiency of CSR initiatives. However, over the last few years, the concept of CSR has been changing.

### **Corporate Social Responsibility enforced by law**

India's mandatory CSR spends provisions makes it 'corporate' socialist responsibility'. Nowhere in the world is Corporate Social Responsibility enforced by law by requiring a certain percentage of profits of a company to be spent on specified activities such as eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive healthcare and sanitation, making available safe drinking water etc. India has become the first country in the world to enforce CSR by making provisions in the Companies Act, 2013 which require companies having specified net worth or turnover or net profit to spend in every financial year at least 2% of average net profits of the company on specified activities such as eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive healthcare and sanitation, making available safe drinking water etc.

The **Companies Act, 2013** has formulated Section 135, **Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014** and Schedule VII which prescribes mandatory provisions for Companies to fulfil their CSR. This article aims to analyse these provisions (including all the amendments therein).

### **Applicability of CSR Provisions**

On every Company including its holding or subsidiary having:

- 1.Net worth of Rs. 500 Crore or more, or
- 2.Turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or
- 3.Net Profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year

A foreign company having its branch office or project office in India, which fulfils the criteria specified above However, if a company ceases to meet the above criteria for 3 consecutive financial years then it is not required to comply with CSR Provisions till such time it meets the specified criteria.

### **Treatment of CSR expenditure in the financial statements**

The amount of contribution made towards CSR would generally, be treated as an expense and charged to the statement of profit and loss, unless it gives rise to an asset. According to the GN on CSR, an asset would be recognised on the basis of an evaluation of control over the asset and accrual of future economic benefits to the company. Based on GN on CSR, it seems that a company would be unlikely to demonstrate either the control or future economic benefits criteria for the CSR assets. In case a company spends more than the amount specified in Section 135(1) of the 2013 Act (i.e. more than 2 per cent of its average net profits of three preceding years) on CSR, the excess amount spent cannot be carried forward to the subsequent years and adjusted against the next year's CSR expenditure.

However, the company's Board of Directors may carry forward any unspent amount out of the minimum required CSR expenditure to the next FY. However, the carried forward amount would be over and above the next year's CSR allocation equivalent to at least 2 per cent of the average net profit of the company of the immediately preceding three years.

It is important to note that under Ind AS, Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, requires recognition of a provision when all the following conditions are being met:

- a. An entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event
- b. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and
- c. A reliable estimate could be made of the amount of obligation.

Based on the requirements of Ind AS 37 and the 2013 Act, ITFG in its clarifications bulletin 831 clarified that the provision for any shortfall in the amount that was expected to be spent on the CSR activities as per the 2013 Act and the amount actually spent at the end of a reporting period, may not be required in the Ind AS financial statements. However, if a company has already undertaken certain CSR activity for which an obligation has been created, for example, by entering into a contractual obligation, or either a constructive obligation has arisen during the year, then in accordance with Ind AS 37, a provision for the amount of such CSR obligation, should be recognised in the Ind AS financial statements.

### **Key tax benefits of CSR expenditure**

As per the Finance Act 2014, expenditure on CSR does not form part of the business expenditure. However, spending on certain activities such as Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, scientific research, rural development projects, skill development projects, agricultural extension projects, etc. (part of the Schedule VII to the 2013 Act) would be eligible for exemptions under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (IT Act).

**Disclosures**

A company within the ambit of CSR provisions has to provide following disclosures:

**Financial statements:** Disclose the amount of expenditure incurred on CSR by way of a note to the statement of profit and loss.

The Guidance Note on CSR require expenditures on CSR activities to be presented as a separate line item under the term ‘CSR expenditure’ in the statement of profit and loss. Additionally, a note containing the break-up of various heads of expenses relating to the item CSR expenditure should be provided.

If a company has made a provision for unspent CSR amount then it should be presented as per the requirements of the Schedule III to the 2013 Act. The movements in the provision during the year should also be shown separately.

Additionally, a company should also disclose RPTs e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure.

**Cash flow statement:** Disclose in the notes to cash flow statement the expenditure incurred on CSR provisions.

**Board of Director’s report:** It should include the details about the policy developed and implemented by the company on CSR initiatives along with the annual report on CSR undertaken during the year. A company is required to display these reports on the company’s website, if any.

**CSR activities of some Indian companies**

Companies undertake many types of responsible business activities. It is difficult to comprehend easily the breadth and scope of their work. A new study uses a measure called the Spread, which is indicative of how broad-based the responsible business activities of a company are and is a combined score of the four criteria: Disclosure, Governance, Stakeholders, and Sustainability.

Tata group companies occupy the prime position, according to the report ‘Responsible Business Rankings 2018’ by IIM Udaipur and Futures cape. Like the previous years, this year too there is no foreign company in the top ten list. Ambuja Cement has moved up to the second position. Infosys, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Hindustan Zinc and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd joined the top 10 list. Two public sector companies have entered the top 10 list – Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

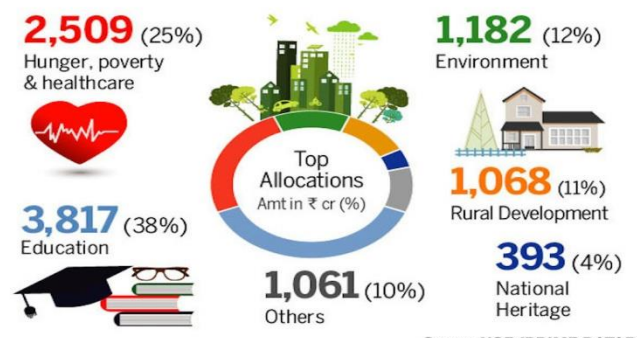
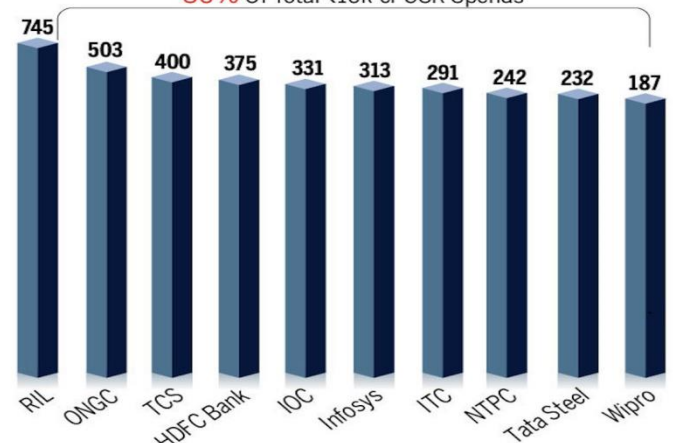
Top 10 Companies for Sustainability & CSR in 2018

1. Tata Chemicals
2. Ambuja Cement

**TOP 10 CSR SPENDERS**

Figures in ₹ crore for FY18

36% Of Total ₹10k-cr CSR Spends



SOURCE:NSE/PRIME DATABASE

3. Infosys Ltd.
4. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
5. Tata Motors Ltd.
6. Tata Power Company Ltd.
7. Bharat Petroleum Corporation
8. ITC Ltd.
9. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
10. Indian Oil Corporation

### **Performance across years and parameters**

Aggregate performance has improved over years and across all four parameters because of better disclosure. The latter is being primarily driven by SEBI mandate. The number of Business Responsibility Reports in the year increased by 57% over the previous year and the number of Sustainability Reports too rose by 11% year on year. This improvement in reporting helped companies gain vital points in their total scores.

Manufacturing companies, on an average, score far better than service companies (total score of 59 for manufacturing versus 45 for service companies) overall and across criteria. This difference is especially marked for sustainability scores indicating that these issues are more important for the manufacturing sector. As compared to 2016, there is an increase in scores across all parameters for both manufacturing as well as service companies.

#### **Top 5 Manufacturing Companies in CSR**

1. Tata Chemicals
2. Ambuja Cement
3. Mahindra & Mahindra
4. Tata Motors
5. Tata Power

#### **Top 5 Service Companies in CSR**

1. Infosys
2. Wipro
3. YES Bank
4. HCL Technologies
5. Tech Mahindra

**TATA groups of company:** The group believes corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a critical mission that is at the heart of everything that it does, how it thinks and what it is. The company uses the power of business to solve social and environmental problems. Tata companies are involved in a wide variety of community development and environment preservation projects. The Tata group's social activities relate to health, primary education, skills training and entrepreneurship, livelihoods, women empowerment and strengthening services for the differently-abled.

**Infosys:** They established Infosys Foundation in 1996. The focus areas are to strive for economic development, promoting education, to fight for hunger, poverty, malnutrition, to strengthen rural areas, to promote gender equality and women empowerment and environment sustainability.

**Mahindra and Mahindra:** The Company focuses on the constituencies of girls, youth, and farmers, by supporting them in education, health and livelihood enhancement, with innovative programmes that

harness the leveling power of technology. Rise for Good also well-being of the planet and striving for the welfare of our employees, customers and the community.

### **Conclusion**

CSR is really about ensuring that the company can grow on a sustainable basis, while ensuring fairness to all stakeholders, CSR has come a long way in India. It has successfully interwoven business with social inclusion and environment sustainability. From responsive activities to sustainable initiatives, corporate have clearly exhibited their ability to make a significant difference in the society and improve the overall quality of life. In the current social situation in India, it is difficult for one single entity to bring about change, as the scale is enormous.

Corporate have the expertise, strategic thinking, manpower and money to facilitate extensive social change. Effective partnerships between corporate, NGOs and the government will place India's social development on a faster track.

CSR as a business imperative must not be accepted grudgingly or half heartedly. Instead, it must be practiced with full vigor and straight from the heart passion and this certainly helps the companies in the long run. After all, business is not all about the next quarter only.

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## अखण्डता और पारदर्शिता (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय)

श्रीमती प्रियंका सिंह

सहायक शिक्षक (एल बी.)

शा.प्रा. गा.कन्या आश्रम गांवपुर विकासखण्ड – रामानुजनगर

### प्रस्तावना

हमारा देश अनेकता में एकता के लिए पूरे विश्व में विख्यात है। हमारा भारत देश ही है जो इतनी सारी संस्कृतियों को एक सूत्र में बांधे हुए है संगठन ही सारी शक्तियों को एक मजबूत नींव प्रदान करती है। अखण्डता और पारदर्शिता के बिना किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास की कल्पना ही व्यर्थ है किसी भी राष्ट्र की अखण्डता के लिए वहां के नागरिकों के मध्य शारीरिक समीपता हो ना हो उनका आपस में मानसिक वैचारिक रूप से भावनात्मक रूप से जुड़ा होना अतिआवश्यक है। मतभेद होना तो लाजमी है। मनभेद नहीं होना चाहिए अर्थात् राष्ट्र प्रेम को सर्वोपरि रख कर ही अखण्डता कायम रखी जा सकती है लोगों को जाति, धर्म, क्षेत्र, भाषा तथा संस्कृति के नाम पर बांट कर राजनीतिक रोटी सेकना अनैतिकता पूर्ण कार्य होने के साथ जघन्य अपराध की श्रेणी में आता है। जो सामाजिक असंतुलन का मुख्य कारण है इस बात को हमें सदैव याद रखना चाहिए कि भारत तभी विकसित देशों के श्रेणी में आयेगा जब हम आपस में लिंग, धर्म, जाति, क्षेत्र, भाषा और आर्थिक, भेदभाव के बिना आपसी प्रेम का व्यवहार कर भाईचारा का परिचय देते हुए राष्ट्र प्रेम को सर्वोपरि रखें अखण्डता और एकता के लिए पारदर्शिता का होना अतिआवश्यक है, सुप्रीमकोर्ट के निर्देशानुसार अनुच्छेद 19 और 21 में हमें सूचना का अधिकार के रूप में मूल अधिकार प्राप्त है। किसी भी कार्य प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता (ट्रांसपेरेंसी) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है यह अधिनियम भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी है।

### अखण्डता व पारदर्शिता की महत्ता

1. इससे भ्रष्टाचार में कमी आई है इसके तहत सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली से संबंधित समस्त सूचनाएं प्राप्त होती हैं।
2. यह अधिनियम नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का कार्य करती है।
3. मानव समाज के विकास व कल्याण में अखण्डता व पारदर्शिता की महती भूमिका होती है।
4. यह अधिनियम निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायी बनाता है।

### अखण्डता व पारदर्शिता को बढ़ावा देने हेतु किये गये प्रयास

1. सुप्रीमकोर्ट के आदेशानुसार अनुच्छेद 19 और 21 के तहत सूचना के अधिकार को मूल अधिकार घोषित कर उल्लंघन करने वाले पर सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है।
2. यह सुनिश्चित किया गया कि सभी नागरिक अपनी अतिरिक्त आय का सारा विवरण सरकार को दें।

अखण्डता और पारदर्शिता शब्द का प्रयोग पृथक वादी असामाजिक प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिए किया जाता है। अखण्डता के प्रति लोगों में सम्मान की भावना सुनिश्चित करने आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए तभी भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त देश का निर्माण करने में सफलता प्राप्त होगी। किसी भी विकसित देश की अखण्डता पारदर्शिता पर निर्भर करती है अखण्डता का तात्पर्य एकता से समझा जा सकता



है भारत में 4अक्टूबर को अखण्डता दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। इस दिवस पर प्रत्येक भारतीय अखण्डता हेतु शपथ लेता है। हमारे दे"ा में कई जाति ,धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के लोग निवास करते है। इसमें हमारा दे"ा अग्रणी है जिसने इतनी संस्कृतियों को मिलाकर अखण्डता का परिचय दिया है।

### सारां"ा

हमारा दे"ा हमें"ा से वि"व गुरु के रूप में खुद को साबित करता रहा है। हमारे दे"ा में कई जाति,धर्म और संस्कृतियों के लोग निवास करते है तथा आपस में मिलकर रहते हैं अनेकता में एकता भारत की वि"षता रही है जिसे बनाए रखने हेतु पारदर्"िता का होना अति आव"यक है सरकार को इसके लिए कानून बनाने चाहिए तथा सभी से पालन कराने हेतु सख्त व आव"यक कदम उठाना चाहिए तभी हमारा दे"ा स"ाक्त और विकसित बनेगा।



## कालिदास के महाकाव्यों में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्त्व

डॉ. सुनीलदत्त वी.व्यास

आसिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

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### प्रस्तावना

नैतिकता मानव जीवन का आधार है. नैतिकता ही मानव को उन्नति के पथ पर ले जाती है. नैतिकता में जब स्वार्थ, लालसाएं, संग्रहवृत्ति, काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह मत्सर का भाव आ जाता है तब मानव नैतिकता को भूल जाता है जिससे लोक कल्याण में बाधा आती है. नैतिकता के बिना मानव निराधार हो जाता है उसका अपयश संसार में फैलता है. प्राचीन संस्कृत साहित्य में नैतिकता के अवरोधक मूल्यों पर विस्तृत वर्णन किया गया है जिसमें कालिदास के महाकाव्य प्रसिद्ध है. कालिदास ने अपने महाकाव्यों में ज्ञानमीमांसा तत्त्वमीमांसा, शिक्षण मीमांसा, मूल्य मीमांसा अंतर्गत अनेक विध तत्वों पर विचार किया है. जिसमें मूल्य मीमांसा अंतर्गत नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व कौन कौन से हैं? उनको ध्यान में रखकर प्रस्तुत संशोधन के विषय का चयन किया गया था.

### समस्या शीर्षक

“कालिदास के महाकाव्यों में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व “

### संशोधन के हेतु

प्रस्तुत संशोधन निम्न हेतुओं को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया था -

1. रघुवंश महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्वों का अध्ययन करना.
2. कुमारसम्भव महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्वों का अध्ययन करना.

### संशोधन के प्रश्न

प्रस्तुत संशोधनपत्र के प्रश्न निम्न थे -

1. रघुवंश महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व कौन कौन से हैं ?
2. कुमारसम्भव महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व कौन कौन से हैं ?

### संशोधन पद्धति

प्रस्तुत संशोधन करने के लिए गुणात्मक संशोधन पद्धति अंतर्गत विषयवस्तु विश्लेषण पद्धति का उपयोग किया गया था

### संशोधन का व्याप विश्व एवं नमूना

कालिदास की कुल सात कृतियों (अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, ऋतुसंहार, मेघदूत, रघुवंश, कुमारसम्भव) में से प्रस्तुत संशोधन हेतु दो महाकाव्यों (रघुवंश, कुमारसम्भव) को नमूने के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया था.

### संशोधन के उपकरण

प्रस्तुत संशोधन के लिए कालिदास के दो महाकाव्यों (रघुवंश, कुमारसम्भव) को उपकरण के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया था.

### संशोधन का क्षेत्र

प्रस्तुत संशोधन में कालिदास रचित दो महाकाव्यों रघुवंश और कुमारसम्भव में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व तक क्षेत्र मर्यादित किया गया था.

### संशोधन के परीणाम

प्रस्तुत संशोधन के जो परिणाम प्राप्त हुए उनका विवेचन इस प्रकार हैं –

#### 1. रघुवंश महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व के परीणाम

रघुवंश में कालिदास ने लिखा है कि जब व्यक्ति भोग वृत्ति को अपनाता है तब स्व मूल्य को भूल जाता है. दुःख, कष्ट, अवसाद को भी नैतिकता का अवरोध मानते हैं क्योंकि दुःख व कष्ट से व्यक्ति हताशा का अनुभव करता है. वह अपने नैतिक कर्तव्यों का सुचारू रूप से पालन नहीं कर पाता |

क्रोध, विचारशक्ति का अभाव, मिथ्याभिमान, कठोर व्यवहार, कुटिलनीति, परस्पर विरोध भाव, अहंकार, अभिमान, आंतरिक शत्रु (काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, मद, मत्सर –इष्या भाव) नैतिकता के अवरोधक तत्व हैं. मनुष्य जब इन तत्वों से युक्त हो जाता है तब समाज, देश, राष्ट्र एवं विश्व कल्याण नैतिक दायित्व को भूल जाता है. उसके प्रत्येक कार्य में स्वार्थपरायणता दिखती है अतः इन तत्वों को आंतरिक रूप से निकाल कर लोक कल्याण के कार्यों को करने की सलाह देते हैं व्यक्ति के उन्नति के मार्ग में ये अवरोधक तत्व बाधक बनते हैं.

रघुवंश महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्व की चर्चा जिन श्लोको / श्लोकस्थ पंक्तियों में की गयी है उनकी सरणी इस प्रकार है .

#### सारणी 1. नैतिक मूल्य के अवरोधक तत्व से सम्बंधित श्लोक / पंक्ति

महाकाव्य	सर्ग /श्लोक –श्लोक पंक्ति	कालिदास ग्रंथावली पृष्ठ संख्या
रघुवंश	१ /२३ पंक्ति	५
	१ /६८ पंक्ति	११
	२ /३०	२०
	२ /४७ पंक्ति	२३
	३ /४७	३४
	४ /१०	४०
	४ /५४	४६
	७ /३	७५
	८ /७	८६
	८ /४९	९२
	८ /८०	९६
	१० /१३	११३
	११ /६५	१३२
	१२ /५	१३७
	१२ /६	१३७
	१२ /३०	१४०
	१६ /६५	१९७
	१७ /४३	२०६
	१७ /४५	२०६
	१७ /४७	२०६
	१९ /२०	२२१

नोट : आगे दर्शाए गए अंक (७ /३) में १सर्ग है और ४ श्लोक का सूचन करता है जहां पंक्ति लिखा है वहाँ पंक्ति है.

## 2. कुमारसम्भव महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्त्व के परीणाम

कुमारसम्भव महाकाव्य में कालिदास ने क्रोध, मनोविकार, मनुष्य की आसुरी प्रवृत्ति, भय, संशय इत्यादि अवरोधक तत्त्वों की चर्चा की है. शाश्वत सत्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए ज्ञान को सर्वोपरी माना है. ज्ञान क्या है? अज्ञान क्या है? सत्य क्या है? असत्य क्या है? इसको जब भलीभांती मानव समझ लेता है तब नैतिकता के तत्त्व को समझ लेता है इतना ही नहीं कामवासना, मानव स्वभाव, अतिगर्व, दुराचारी वृत्तियाँ, ईर्ष्या, अस्वस्थ मन, वगैरे तत्त्वों को अवरोधक के रूप में स्वीकार किया है क्योंकि इनका सम्बन्ध मानव के हृदय से है और हृदय का सम्बन्ध मूल्यों के साथ है जब ये तत्त्व व्यक्ति के हृदय को आघात पहुँचाते हैं तब नैतिकता के मूल्यों को भूल जाता है. व्यक्ति मूल्यहीन बन जाता है. उसका प्रत्येक कार्य संसार के लिए अहितकारी होता है अतः कालिदास ने उपर्युक्त तत्त्वों से दूर रहने की बात की है जिससे व्यक्ति अपने नैतिक कर्तव्यों का पालन निष्ठा पूर्वक कर सके.

कुमारसम्भव महाकाव्य में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्त्व की चर्चा जिन श्लोक / श्लोकस्थ पंक्तियों में की गयी है उनकी सरणी इस प्रकार है.

### सारणी 1. नैतिक मूल्य के अवरोधक तत्त्व से सम्बंधित श्लोक / पंक्ति

महाकाव्य	सर्ग / श्लोक - श्लोक पंक्ति	कालिदास ग्रंथावली पृष्ठ संख्या
कुमारसम्भव	१ / ५३	२३८
	१ / ५९	२३९
	२ / १	२४१
	२ / ३३	२४५
	२ / ५८	२४८
	३ / ८	२५१
	३ / २४	२५३
	३ / ७१	२५९
	४ / २५	२६४
	५ / ४९	२७५
	५ / ८३	२७९
	८ / ७७	३१७
	१० / १०	३२९
	१३ / ३७	३५५
	१४ / ४९	३६४
	१५ / २९	३६८
	१७ / १९	३८२
	१७ / २३	३८३
	१७ / ३९	३८५

नोट : आगे दर्शाए गए अंक (२ / १) में २ सर्ग है और १ श्लोक का सूचन करता है जहाँ पंक्ति लिखा है वहाँ पंक्ति है.

### उपसंहार

इस प्रकार कालिदास ने महाकाव्यों में नैतिक मूल्यों के अवरोधक तत्त्वों का वर्णन किया है. साथ ही यह सन्देश दिया है कि जब मानव स्वार्थवश, अभिमानवश स्वयं को महान मानने लगता है तब नैतिक एवं मानव मूल्यों को भूल जाता है देश व मानव जात को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है. राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा, राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति, मानव जात को बचाना, संकट में सर्वस्व अर्पण करना, नागरिक कर्तव्यों का पालन करना, संस्कृति का रक्षण पोषण, ये हमारे नैतिक कर्तव्य हैं. इन कर्तव्यों का निष्ठा पूर्वक पालन अवरोधक तत्त्वों को मन से त्याग कर किया सकता है. यही नैतिक धर्म है।

**सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूचि**

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## Plagiarism policy

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### Introduction

The researcher has to prepare the research report after completion of research. Everything related research process is to be written in research report, It includes description about all the activities performed by the researcher. From statement of the problem findings of the research and implications and recommendations of future research are there in report. For this the researcher should have writing skill in simple language with terminology of research. It is obvious that all the researcher should not have this skill. Some researcher try to upgrade themselves to acquire such skill. But some researchers, especially research students who conduct research only for getting degree tend to put some information directly from the literature without mentioning the source in their research report. Such act of the researcher is called plagiarism.

### Meaning of Plagiarism

The word plagiarism origin from latin word 'plagiarus' that means to kidnap or hijack.

If anyone writer, researcher or author presents words, writings, thoughts, ideas and expressions of other author in his documents or reports without mentioning the name of an original author or without giving him any credit and same other type of thought is called plagiarism.

If the researcher does not mentioned the reference of the book from which he takes the content in endnotes or References it is also plagiarism. Plagiarism is nothing but legally and ethically crime Plagiarism may be intentional or reckless or unintentional.

### Types of Plagiarism

1. Complete Plagiarism - Intellectual theft and stealing
2. Source based Plagiarism- data fabrication and falsification
3. Direct Plagiarism- for academic disciplinary actions
4. Self or Auto Plagiarism –Reusable
5. Paraphrasing Plagiarism
6. Inaccurate Authorship
7. Mosaic Plagiarism- Patchwork Plagiarism
8. Accidental Plagiarism- Unintentional paraphrasing

### Reasons of Plagiarism in Research Report

1. Lack of clear understanding about research terminologies take the support of Plagiarism.
2. Lack of the idea of copyright and intellectual property.
3. Lack of moral values tend to do plagiarism.
4. Lack of patience to learn and clear the concept indulged themselves in the plagiarism activities.
5. Lack of writing abilities and understanding of research process.
6. Lack of thinking abilities of the researcher is the major reason of plagiarism
7. Lack of ability of developing one's original thoughts on basis of related literature tends to put the ideas of other author in his report as it is.

8. Lack of comprehension ability, cannot understand the content of related literature, and not able to describe any research related matter in their own words.
9. Due to carelessness of evaluator of research report, funding agency or the authority of the universities, the students who plagiarized content on large scale are awarded degree.

### **Plagiarism policy by UGC**

In order to put a check on plagiarism and to recommend some institutional mechanism to eliminate the scope of this menace in higher education system in the country, UGC in its 530<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2018 considered and approved the UGC Regulations 2018. These regulations have been notified in the official Gazette of India 31<sup>st</sup> July 2018.

According to UGC the most common offense under the Academic Code of Conduct is **plagiarism**, which defines as "Using someone else's work in their own work without the proper consent, acknowledgment, or without a proper citation".

**New Anti plagiarism policy declared by UGC's** allows only up to 10% content similarity. If 40 to 60% content was similar then Academicians will be denied and for more than 60% **plagiarized** content similarity they shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new Master's, M. Phil., Ph. D.

The main goals of **UGC** behind these policy is to bring awareness regarding the conduct of research, dissertation and thesis, along with the prevention of any kind of misconduct which primarily includes plagiarism. Policy of plagiarism by UGC focuses on the development of systems for the detection of **Plagiarism** and the prevention from plagiarism as well as to set criteria to punish students, researchers, faculty or staff for the act of plagiarism. So, every HEI has to establish these regulations to create awareness for the right conduct of research and academic activities.

To aware students, staff, faculty or researcher regarding the proper attribution HEI have to start training and awareness programs to maintain the ethics of research and publication.

### **Controlling Plagiarism**

1. To make plagiarism free documents during the final submission, a HEI shall be declared technology-based mechanism using proper software.
2. At the time of submission thesis or documents an undertaking by every student to the HEI indicates that the document originally prepared by the student as well as duly checked through a plagiarism tool approved by HEI.
3. On the homepage of HEI the approved policy shall be there.
4. A supervisor has to submitted a certificate which indicates that the researcher's work done under by his/her supervision and is free from plagiarism.
5. Within a month All the soft copies of **Research** Program's and Masters Dissertations and thesis to submit to INFLIBNET by HEI under the "Shodh Ganga-e-repository".
6. On the Institute website, HEI to create Institutional Repository which dissertation /paper/publication along with other in-house publications.

### **UGC Excluded following from Plagiarism while checking**

Plagiarism check shall exclude the following things :

1. All quotations write with the necessary permission/attribution.
2. References, End notes, References, table of content, acknowledgments and preface.
3. The generic terms, laws, standard symbols and equations.

### **Why to remove plagiarism?**

Some universities have forced the students minimum length compulsory due to this the research scholar added the literature and other content by plagiarism. Actually the research scholar wants to write a thesis / research paper by their own ideas or the actual content but to increase the length of the research one should take a support of other thesis.

Therefore the fix length should be removed for the acceptance of the work.

### **How to check plagiarism?**

Various computer software are available online to check the plagiarism, some are available in market. Some software can be downloaded through internet and can be installed in computer. But the major limitations of such software is that they cannot detect the plagiarism from the research report, written in other than English language. So many universities suggested similarity index by authentic software like Urkund.





# Principles of Ethical Research

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## Abstract

Research ethics is closely related to the ethical principles of social responsibility. This research covers a wide context of working with people, so the researchers raised a task not only to gain confidence in the respondents' eyes, to receive reliable data, but also to ensure the transparency of the science.

The protection of human subjects through the application of appropriate ethical principles is important in all research study. In a qualitative study, ethical considerations have a particular resonance due to the in-depth nature of the study process. The existing ethical guidance for undertaking qualitative research often provide general guidelines rather than focusing on how to apply it in practice.

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**Key words: Research Ethics, Ethical Principles**

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## 1. Introduction

Ethics are the moral principles that govern a person's behavior. Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is morally and legally right in research. They are actually norms for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong, and acceptable and unacceptable behavior. According to The Research Excellence Framework, 2014, research is "a process of investigation leading to new insights, effectively shared." Researchers need to take care of various ethical issues at different levels of this process as ethics are central to the research process but reality is there can be ethical concerns at every step of the research process (Bickman&Rog, 2009).

Even though few aspects of research ethics have been set out in legislation, moral values mostly govern the research work. Ethical considerations have been gaining topmost importance across the research community. With an increase in the public concern about the limits of the inquiry and legislative changes in human rights and data protection, the ethical considerations have come to the forefront in social research and with the advancement of technology, more and more ethical issues have been arising in the field of communication research.

According to Resnik (1998) research ethics are the common denominator for researchers' relations with respondents and colleagues. Researchers are themselves responsible for the ethical conduct of their research. They have to take care of all the ethical issues at every stage of the research process.

## 2. Ethical Principals of Research

Such principles are designed to guide researchers in the planning and conduct of research and are based on a number of central and important ethical principles which reflect the common standards, values and aspirations of the research community. Such factors will be taken into account in all ethical reviews whether this is carried out internally or externally.

### **2.1 Autonomy**

This describes acknowledgement of the right of the individual to determine their own course of action to be taken in accordance with their own wishes and plans. Respect for individuals is expressed by recognizing that their autonomy and right to self-determination corroborate their ability to make judgments and decisions for themselves. Autonomy therefore underlies the need for informed consent.

### **2.2 Information for subjects**

Informed consent comprises three major elements-information, voluntariness and comprehension. When providing information researchers must ensure that participants are given sufficient detail about the nature of the research and the procedures involved; this should highlight the objectives of the study, potential risks and benefits and any alternative treatments must be made clear.

The concept of voluntariness has important implications. Consent must be freely given and may be withdrawn at any time. Undue influence may take the form of inducement, deprivation or the exercise of control, or authority over prospective participants. This is particularly important in research involving vulnerable people, and is absent if consent is secured by the order of authorities or as a result of coercion or manipulation.

Voluntary participation implies that participants make an informed choice while informed consent assumes that the information given is accurate. In practical terms, within an ethics review process, this translates into scrutiny of the process, rights, duties and requirements for free and informed consent by the research participant.

### **2.3 Veracity**

Truthfulness is also central to obtaining informed consent since, without this, participants cannot exert their right to informed consent, justice or fairness.

### **2.4 Respects for vulnerable persons**

Vulnerable individuals, such as the old, young, sick or mentally impaired, are entitled, on grounds of human dignity, caring, and fairness, to special protection against abuse, discrimination, deception or exploitation. Ethical obligations to vulnerable individuals in the conduct of research will often necessitate special procedures to protect their interests; these must be demonstrated where appropriate.

### **2.5 Privacy and confidentiality**

Each individual is entitled to privacy and confidentiality both on ethical grounds and in terms of the protection of their personal and sensitive data under the Data Protection Act (1998). Each person therefore has the freedom to decide the time, extent and circumstances under which they will withhold or share information. Standards of privacy and confidentiality protect the access, control and dissemination of personal information; such standards also help to protect mental or psychological integrity. All proposals must demonstrate that these principles will be upheld and the procedure to be followed in data storage and retention. Further details are available in the Code of Conduct: Practice for Research Involving Human Participants (CCCU, 2008), and Data Protection in Research (CCCU 2006).

### **2.6 Justice and inclusiveness**

In this context, justice connotes fairness and equity for all participants in research. In procedural terms, justice requires that ethics review processes involve methods that are fair and transparent, that established standards and procedures for reviewing research protocols are in place, and that the

process be effectively independent. Justice also concerns the distribution of benefits and burdens of research. On the one hand, distributive justice is directed towards ensuring that no segment of the population is unfairly burdened with the harms of research and, on the other, towards ensuring that no individual or group is neglected or discriminated against. The principle of justice thus imposes particular obligations toward individuals who are vulnerable and unable to protect their own interests in order to ensure that they are not exploited for the advancement of knowledge.

## 2.7 Harms and benefits

The analysis, balance and distribution of harms and benefits are central to research ethics. Modern research ethics requires a favourable harms-benefit balance so that the foreseeable harms should not outweigh anticipated benefits. Harms- benefits analysis thus affects the welfare and rights of research participants, the informed assumption of harms and benefits, and the ethical justifications for competing research approaches.

It is acknowledged however, that, because research involves advancing the frontiers of knowledge, its undertaking often involves uncertainty about the magnitude and/or kind of benefits or harms associated with individual research projects. This imposes particular ethical obligations on researchers to ensure the scientific validity, design and conduct of their research.

**2.7.1 Minimizing Harm (Non-maleficence):** This reflects the duty to avoid, prevent or minimize harm to others. In practice it means that research participants must not be subjected to any unnecessary risks of harm; their participation in research must be essential to achieving scientifically and socially important aims that cannot be achieved without the participation of human participants.

**2.7.2 Maximizing Benefit (Beneficence):** The principle of beneficence imposes a duty to benefit others and, in research, a duty to maximize net benefits. Care must be taken to ensure that the intention of research is to generate new knowledge that will produce benefits for participants themselves, for other individuals or for society as a whole, or for the advancement of knowledge.

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## Understand the Role of Social worker for Ethical Research

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### Abstract

Given the commitment expressed by the social work community towards the furtherance of social justice as reflected not only in their ethical codes, but also in their historical legacy and current statements of purpose, the question of how research can contribute to the enhancement of human rights and social change is particularly relevant for the ethical conduct of qualitative social work research. A study cannot be a good study unless proper ethical standards have been maintained. This article examines ethical thinking and practice in qualitative social work research. Relevance of Research in Social Work Social work is a practice profession. As such, the major objective of social work research is to search for answers to questions raised regarding interventions or practice effectiveness. In other words social work research attempts to provide knowledge about what interventions or treatments really help or hinder the attainment of social work goals. Social work research also deals with problems faced by professional social workers, social work agencies and community in its concern with social work functions. In other words in social work research the problems to be investigated It is obvious that in social work research the study of a problem is from the point of view of social work And that of professional social work. As such, the major objective of social work research is to search for answers to questions raised regarding interventions or practice effectiveness. In other words social work research attempts to provide knowledge about what interventions or treatments really help or hinder the attainment of social work goals. In addition, it also helps in searching for answers to problems or difficulties faced by social work practitioners in the practice of their profession. Ultimately it helps building knowledge base for social work theory and practice. Social work research also deals with problems faced by professional social workers, social work agencies and community in its concern with social work functions.

### Ethics and social work research

For the purposes of this paper, social work research refers to research done by professionally educated or credentialed social workers or it may refer to scholarship by people from other disciplines that examines the populations, problems and settings commonly associated with the practice of social work. the focus on ethics is particularly salient in social work research because of the expectations outlined by the profession and because of the populations and problems studied by social work researchers. Standard research ethics and the unique populations, problems and settings studied in social work research invoke ethical demands. Beyond these, however, professional associations explicitly charge social workers with the responsibility to conduct research that is informed by the profession's values. The International Federation of Social Workers' Statement of Principles (adapted together with IASSW in 2004) explicitly declares that it is the task of social work to promote social justice, which in practice means that social work practitioners (including educators and researchers) should challenge negative discrimination, recognise diversity, distribute resources equitably, challenge unjust policies and practices and work in solidarity with service users (Statement, 2012). And the International Association of Schools of Social Work statement on social work research (The IASSW statement, 2014) states that social work research aims to develop knowledge in support of the mission and purposes of social work is applied and emancipatory, constructed with service users in an interactive, dialogic process and therefore informed by specific practice environments. Nevertheless,

even when codified, the relationship between ethics and research is not simple or straightforward. Social workers should never design or conduct evaluation or research that does not use consent procedures, such as certain forms of naturalistic observation and archival research, unless rigorous and responsible review of the research has found it to be justified because of its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and unless equally effective alternative procedures that do not involve waiver of consent are not feasible. In addition to the values and standards that influence social work research, unique considerations emerge for scholars of any discipline who elect to study certain populations, settings and problems. The issues and people commonly associated with social work services are often fraught with social and political implications, systemic power imbalances and stigmatised statuses. As such, research on social work settings or service users is consequential and ethically charged.

### **Meaning of Social Work Research**

**Social Work Research: Definition** Social work research may be defined as systematic investigation into the problems in the field of social work. The study of concepts, principles, theories underlying social work methods and skills are the major areas of social work research. It involves the study of the relationship of social workers with their clients; individuals, groups or communities on various levels of interaction or therapy as well as their natural relationships and functioning within the organisational structure of social agencies. **Meaning, Importance and Scope** While on the theoretical side, social work research re-examines the special body of knowledge; concepts and theories, where as in the area of social work practice it tries to evolve a systematic theory and valid concepts, to know the efficacy of different methods/interventions of social work as to search for alternate/innovative interventions and treatments. Social work research, therefore, concerns itself with the problems faced by social workers.

The NASW Code of Ethics is intended to serve as a guide to the everyday professional conduct of social workers. This Code includes four sections:

The first Section, "Preamble," summarizes the social work profession's mission and core values.

The second section, "Purpose of the NASW Code of Ethics," provides an overview of the Code's main functions and a brief guide for dealing with ethical issues or dilemmas in social work practice.

The third section, "Ethical Principles," presents broad ethical principles, based on social work's core values that inform social work practice.

The final section, "Ethical Standards," includes specific ethical standards to guide social workers' conduct and to provide a basis for adjudication.

Mission of the social work profession is rooted in a set of core values. These core values, embraced by social workers throughout the profession's history, are the foundation of social work's unique purpose and perspective:

- (1) Service
- (2) Social justice
- (3) Dignity and worth of the person
- (4) Importance of human relationships
- (5) Integrity
- (6) Competence.

This constellation of core values reflects what is unique to the social work profession. Core values, and the principles that flow from them, must be balanced within the context and complexity of the human experience.

With growth in the use of communication technology in various aspects of social work practice, social workers need to be aware of the unique challenges that may arise in relation to the maintenance of

confidentiality, informed consent, professional boundaries, professional competence, record keeping, and other ethical considerations. In general, all ethical standards in this Code of Ethics are applicable to interactions, relationships, or communications, whether they occur in person or with the use of technology. For the purposes of this Code, “technology-assisted social work services” include any social work services that involve the use of computers, mobile or landline telephones, tablets, video technology, or other electronic or digital technologies; this includes the use of various electronic or digital platforms, such as the Internet, online social media, chat rooms, text messaging, e-mail, and emerging digital applications. Technology-assisted social work services encompass all aspects of social work practice, including psychotherapy; individual, family, or group counselling; community organization; administration; advocacy; mediation; education; supervision; research; evaluation; and other social work services. Social workers should keep apprised of emerging technological developments that may be used in social work practice and how various ethical standards apply to them.

Following ethical standards are relevant to the professional activities of all social workers. These standards concern (1) social workers' ethical responsibilities to clients, (2) social workers' ethical responsibilities to colleagues, (3) social workers' ethical responsibilities in practice settings, (4) social workers' ethical responsibilities as professionals, (5) social workers' ethical responsibilities to the social work profession, and (6) social workers' ethical responsibilities to the broader society.

1. Social workers should promote and facilitate evaluation and research to contribute to the development of knowledge.
2. Social workers should critically examine and keep current with emerging knowledge relevant to social work and fully use evaluation and research evidence in their professional practice.
3. Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should carefully consider possible consequences and should follow guidelines developed for the protection of evaluation and research participants. Appropriate institutional review boards should be consulted.
4. Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should obtain voluntary and written informed consent from participants, when appropriate, without any implied or actual deprivation or penalty for refusal to participate; without undue inducement to participate; and with due regard for participants' well-being, privacy, and dignity. Informed consent should include information about the nature, extent, and duration of the participation requested and disclosure of the risks and benefits of participation in the research.
5. When using electronic technology to facilitate evaluation or research, social workers should ensure that participants provide informed consent for the use of such technology.
6. Social workers should never design or conduct evaluation or research that does not use consent procedures, such as certain forms of naturalistic observation and archival research, unless rigorous and responsible review of the research has found it to be justified because of its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and unless equally effective alternative procedures that do not involve waiver of consent are not feasible.
7. Social workers should inform participants of their right to withdraw from evaluation and research at any time without penalty.
8. Social workers should take appropriate steps to ensure that participants in evaluation and research have access to appropriate supportive services.
9. Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should protect participants from unwarranted physical or mental distress, harm, danger, or deprivation.
10. Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should ensure the anonymity or confidentiality of participants and of the data obtained from them. Social workers should inform participants of any limits of confidentiality, the measures that will be taken to ensure confidentiality, and when any records containing research data will be destroyed.

11.Social workers who report evaluation and research results should protect participants' confidentiality by omitting identifying information unless proper consent has been obtained authorizing disclosure.

12.Social workers engaged in evaluation or research should be alert to and avoid conflicts of interest and dual relationships with participants, should inform participants when a real or potential conflict of interest arises, and should take steps to resolve the issue in a manner that makes participants' interests primary.

13.Social workers should educate themselves, their students, and their colleagues about responsible research practices.

### **Conclusion**

Social work research is the application of research methods to solve problems that social workers confront in the practice of social work. The study of concepts, principles, theories underlying social work methods and skills are the major areas of social work research. It also includes the study of the relationship of social workers with their clients; individuals, groups or communities on various levels of interaction or therapy. The process of social work research has some additional steps which helps social work researchers to know precisely what intervention was applied and how much effect was produced. The process also links research and practice. Thus, social work research embraces the entire of social work profession; concepts, theories, methods, programmes, services and the problems faced by social workers in their practice. Social work research seeks to accomplish the same humanistic goals, as does a social work method. It offers an opportunity for all social workers to make differences in their practice.

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## Challenges faced by Researcher to Conduct a Research

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### Abstract:

This paper is focus on to the challenges that are faced by researchers when they are conducting research. Research, by its nature, is a critical challenging task requires in depth knowledge of the subject matter, planning, care, and hard work. The main reason for this paper is to address the common challenges in conducting research. Other reasons for this research suggest good steps for research. From my point of view, various and common challenges faced during the research are difficulty in deciding the topic for research, inability of finding related references, lack of interest in research, lack of understanding of the subject matter, lack of time, lack of good knowledge of the methodology and lack of knowledge for data analyses. The issues I encountered in my Ph.D. work included difficulties in choosing topic, recruiting intended participants and using survey questionnaires as well as experiment. The experiences shared in this paper might be used as a point of reference for future research to be conducted in similar contexts.

**Keywords:** Researcher, Challenges, Knowledge, Data analyses

### Introduction:

Educational research has been the subject of much debate over what should be the purpose in the development of knowledge in the field of education. The purpose of this paper is to present the challenges and opportunities of educational research. Educational research means investigating educational practices, the effect of these practices on learning and the study of education problems. At the beginning of the 21st century, the focus of educational research trying to understand the relationship between education, schooling and university education with the development of society. Educational research is a science that is debated in a field of knowledge between natural sciences and humanistic philosophies. In the reality of education for a global and technological age, educational research cannot be limited to the investigation of schooling (Lee, 2010). Educational research must generate the necessary policies to ensure success in the implementation of the scientific educational model (Pring, 2007). Educational research is important because education is considered to be an essential component of a country's development. The focus of educational research is education that occurs in education systems and their effectiveness.

### Challenges Faced by Researcher to Conduct A Research:

Research in common word refers to a reach for knowledge. As a scientific and systematic search for information on a specific topic. In fact research is an art of scientific investigation. Educational research is a process of solving problems related to education. Researchers face many challenges while conducting a research like choosing a research topic, frame the statement of the topic, find out the related literature and references, choosing right method to conduct it, choosing sample, Data collection, Data analysis, Funding, Money and many more difficulties.

#### 1) To Choose the Research Topic:

A research problem is an issue or concern that an investigator presents and justifies in a research study. A problem that someone like to research. Researcher can't do anything else until figure out the basic



focus of topic. The main challenge that every researcher face to choose the right topic because topic should be creative as well as useful to the society. Topics arise in various ways. Natural curiosity or burning interest in a particular area may lead to the formulation of a problem. Selection of a problem depends on several factors such as researcher's knowledge, skills, interest, expertise, motivation and creativity with respect to the subject of inquiry. And of course researcher will be spending at least two year on a dissertation or any large, so it has to be compelling enough that he or she will go the distance.

## **2) Frame the statement of the topic:**

The title embodies substantive words or phrases that describe the research study. Research title must be clearly stated and specifically stated to serve some purposes like content of the entire study, help other researcher to refer the work Title must be pin pointed and avoid unnecessary words or phrases.

## **3) Find out related literature and references:**

Read everything on the topic. Find a theoretical basis to support topic. It can be difficult to deal with the quantity of literature that can be easily accessed. Much of the time and energy of researchers are spent in tracing out the books, journals, reports, etc. The literature review is interactive. This support to access data that supports the framework of the research, identifying keywords and alternative keywords as well as looking for new sources. Researcher need to interpret the literature and be able to position it within the context of study. This requires careful and measured interpretation and writing in which researcher synthesize and bring together the materials that have to read. A literature review has to go beyond being a series of references and citation. A researcher needs to interpret the literature and be able to position it within the context of study.

## **4) Lack of Computerization of the Data:**

Researcher can't find the data for the research because related data are recorded in various books not in computer. There is also the difficulty of timely availability of published data from various government and other agencies doing this job. Researcher also faces the problem on account of the fact that the published data vary quite significantly because of differences in coverage by the concerning agencies.

## **5) Choosing right method to conduct research:**

Many researchers undertake research work without having actual knowledge of the research methods. The lack of scientific training in the methodology of research. This cause unnecessary delay in the completion of research studies. The best way to choose it is not to choose. In other words the methodology that's used comes from the research question, not from personal preferences for one design or another. Once researcher becomes clear whether he / she going in a quantitative or qualitative direction. Researcher can begin to look in more detail at the methodology. It's worth consulting researchers, doing a pilot study to test it, before go out spending the time, money, and energy to do the big study. Before going to do research, researchers should be well equipped with all the methodological aspects.

## **6) Lack of knowledge to choose right sample:**

A researcher should know all the methods of sampling and choose the right sample from the population. So that researcher can generalize data and results may apply on the population. But challenge is to choose the right sample because most of the researcher choose convenient sample not scientific sample.

## **7) Lack of Support from the participants:**

Sometimes recruiting study participants requires going through institutions, which may put up barriers, particularly if research is controversial or sensitive, and this presents an additional challenge. Most of

the participants of a research do no support to give information because they do not have confidence that the information provide by them to researchers will not be misuse.

**8) Ability to construct standardized tools:**

For data collection researcher has to construct standardized tools or tools that has reliable to collect the data for the research. But challenge is to cover all the area of research topic and construct tools which have ability to cross verify the information.

**9) Lack of scientific knowledge to collect data:**

Researcher deals with individuals. Each individual is unique in the way he grows, in his mental, social and emotional behavior, and in his total personality. The researcher has to study the individual in groups and the impact of the behavior of group members on an individual. The subjectivity on the part of the observer has a direct impact on the interpretation and findings on which he bases conclusions.

**10) Lack of knowledge to deal with Data:**

When researcher completed study, the final challenge knows how to make sense of the data collected. Data should be presented in a way that demonstrates how research adds to the body of knowledge. In a quantitative study, the researcher needs to address the biases of the individuals completing the survey before the results can be generalized to a larger population. And in qualitative work requires to discuss “how bias or interpretation may have played into conclusions.”

**11) To generalize the data:**

It is more difficult task for a researcher to generalized the data and whether the result may apply on the population or not and also to see that the research may complete in right direction or not.

**12) Lack of report writing skill:**

When a researcher starts to write a research report more challengeable task is to write a report in creative way and original thought should be present in report.

**13) Lack of Communication with guide:**

Communication with guide gets on the way of the progress of the research. It is important to communicate with the guide to clarify the doubts regarding the topic, to know what the guide expects and to learn about topic.

**14) Lack of Clarity:**

Most of the researcher has no clarity about Focus on the area of research. A broad focus for research might be narrowed down by adding an appropriate context or by looking for another variable within the research question or by focusing upon a theoretical point of view.

**15) Time and Money:**

Time and Money is one of the biggest problems that a researcher faced during the research. We know that Time is Money if we lose our time than we are losing the money .During the research researcher waste time if he or she doesn't have proper guidance or way.

**Conclusion:**

The list could potentially go on and on, but the above seem to cop up on a regular basis. All possible efforts be made in this direction so that efficient effort is made available to researchers and that done in time.

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# Online Classes and Learning Satisfaction of the Students: During Pandemic of COVID-19

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## Abstract

Researcher presents this study to know various facts about online classes and level of satisfaction of the students about online classes during COVID-19. Introduction of paper starts with learning satisfaction of the students and online classes during pandemic of COVID-19. This research also looks into how many Universities are conducting online lectures and whether the students get satisfied with online lecture system applied by the Universities, and what are physical or mental problems faced by student during online classes. To know level of satisfaction various question were asked to this students in different ways; like how they feel about flexibility, interaction, concentration and atmosphere during classe. Frequency distribution and licker scale is used as data analysis tools.

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**Keywords:** Students satisfaction, Learning, Online classes and COVID-19

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## Introduction

Satisfaction word is very wide, dynamic and difficult to understand. It is very complex because it is covering emotion, attitude etc. When it comes to the education it is more difficult to identify. According to <sup>1</sup>IMSalindaWeerasinghe (2017) students satisfaction can be define as experience of students about education, services and facilities which they get. Student satisfaction can be defined as a function of relative level of experiences and perceived performance about educational service during the study period, positive anticipation of student's loyalty, performance of education institutes and teacher.

Online classes or e-learning is formalization of teaching with electronic tools with internet. It is a network which enable to human to increase knowledge, skill and education with large coverage without traditional classes. Online education or e-learning gives flexibility of time and distance. Online education is best means of educating yourself or others.

## Literature Review

<sup>2</sup>Virginia Roach and Linda Lemasters (2006): E-learning at the higher education level may permit establishments to draw on a bigger scale in the institutions to increases the number of students. However, Institute and staff will most likely be unable to accomplish economies of scale and keep up identical satisfaction.

<sup>3</sup>Robert Strong (2012): The main problem with E- learning is students were not satisfied because they feels that social interaction and interpersonalelements cannot be involved with e-learning. On the

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<sup>1</sup> IM Salinda Weerasinghe Students' Satisfaction in Higher Education Literature Review, *American Journal of Educational Research*. 2017

<sup>2</sup>Virginia Roach and Linda Lemasters, Satisfaction with Online Learning: A Comparative Descriptive Study, 2006

<sup>3</sup>Robert Strong, Investigating Students' Satisfaction with eLearning Courses: The Effect of Learning Environment and Social Presence, *Journal of Agricultural Education*, 2012.

contrary defects in active learning and personal compatibility, high degree of autonomy and the interaction between students was taken into account to be a positive component of E-learning by learner. Autonomy and interaction can be capitalized between students Instructor to provide richer and stronger educational experience. Level of satisfaction with the curriculum it is commonly reported that E-learning was education not their preferred method of delivery

<sup>4</sup>Michele T. Cole, Daniel J. Shelley, and Louis B. Swartz (2014): In this investigation, positive collaboration, with the teacher and with individual understudies appears to go connected at the current with understudy satisfaction. Guidance is one approach to encourage collaboration while giving the component of comfort and the capacity to learn at one's own pace. Research of understudy desires and satisfaction with half and half learning, would advance this conversation

<sup>5</sup>Patsy Moskal (2016): Satisfaction with online learning increases in higher education and only one factor is not responsible one of the important factor is rapid adaptation of new technology in institutions, Universities. Second is facilities to the students and growth in education process. Other factors like Psychological, characteristics of students, development of deferent contents,

### Research Objectives

- ✓To Students are satisfied with online classes or not during COVID-19.
- ✓To Know whether students have facilities of attending online classes or not. To know how students feels about online classes during COVID-19.
- ✓To study about flexible, interaction, concentrate, experience of online classes during COVID-19.
- ✓To know online classes are useful in future or not in the duration of COVID-19 Pandemic.

### Research Hypotheses

- H1: All Students are satisfied with online classes
- H2: Students are significantly satisfied with online classes during COVID-19.
- H0: Students do not have facilities for get connected with online classes.
- H0: Students do not get same atmosphere as you are in class room while attending online lectures

### Research Methodology

Students of various institutes and Universities; researcher has taken as respondents from the age of 16 to 26 years from different courses Diploma students , Beholders students and Master students. Primary and seconder data collection methods are used for research paper. For primary data collection “Google form” was created for data collection which had structured form. The questions were based on internet connectivity, flexibility, interaction and satisfaction level of online classes. Liker scale method is used for data analysis for the research paper. For secondary data collection from various research papers and reports

### Data Analysis

During COVID-19, 95.4% colleges took online lectures and 95.7% students were attending lecture on regular basis which we can see in charts given below. 84% students were using smart phones to attend the online classes conducted by college or Institute while the rest were using Laptop or Tablet. Of all the students, attending the online lecture, only 72% students had good connectivity of internet at their place.

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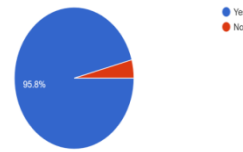
<sup>4</sup>Michele T. Cole, Daniel J. Shelley, and Louis B. Swartz, Online Instruction, E-Learning, and Student Satisfaction: A Three Year Study, 2014.

<sup>5</sup>Patsy Moskal, Student Satisfaction with Online Learning: Is it a Psychological Contract?, 2016

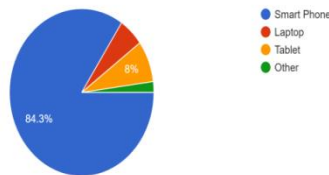
Does your Institute/ College conducted online classes during lock-down?  
287 responses



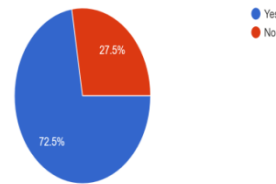
Did you attended online classes?  
287 responses



Which gadget do you use for attending online classes  
287 responses

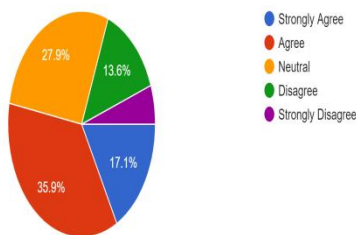


Do you have good internet connectivity with good speed?  
287 responses

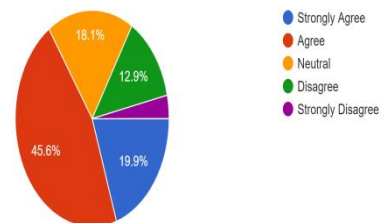


35.9 % students perceive that online classes are more flexible than face-to-face courses as they agree to this statement given by the researcher on the other hand 20% students perceive that online classes are not flexible. 34.5% students strongly agree and 32% student agree that they feel low level of interaction while attending online classes. 46% students strongly agree and 17.8% agree that they were able to concentrate during online classes as per the charts given below.

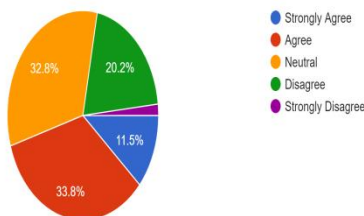
Do you feel online classes are significantly flexible than face-to-face classes?  
287 responses



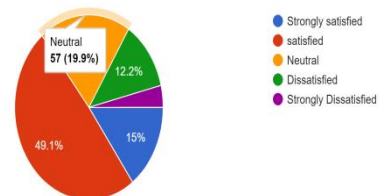
Do you able to concentrate during online classes?  
287 responses



Do you feel low level of interaction while you attend online classes?  
287 responses

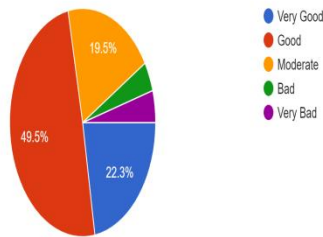


Do you feel very satisfied with online class room?  
287 responses

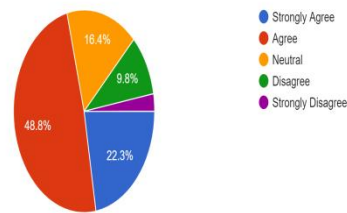


As per the charts given below, it can be concluded that 49.5% students had a good experience with online classes while 22.3% students had very good experience with online classes. When online classes are going on, 48.8% students agree that they feel connected to the teacher while 22.3% students strongly agree that they feel connected to the teacher that means more than 65% students feel connected to the teacher.

What is your experience with online classes?  
287 responses



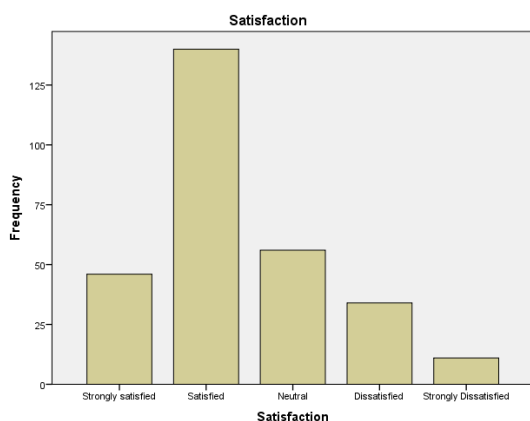
Do you feel connected with your teacher while online class is going on?  
287 responses



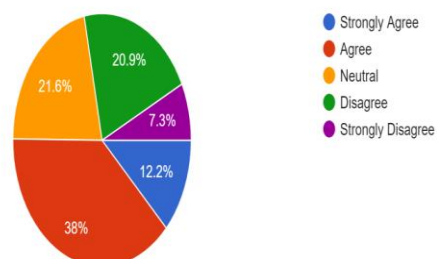
Satisfaction of students about online classes is shown in the below table and graph. Out of 287 students, 186 students were satisfied with the online classes system, but if we analyze the data among 186 online students, 46 students are highly satisfied with this system. We can say that the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted that "Students are significantly satisfied with online classes during COVID-19". Another hypothesis, "Students do not have facilities to get connected with online classes," is not accepted because data shows that approx. 84% of students have their own gadget and 72.5% of students are having good connectivity of internet. Hypothesis of "Students do not get the same atmosphere as you are in a classroom while attending online lectures," results show that only 52.2% of students were agree with it that they felt like a classroom which online classes were taken by faculty members.

**Satisfaction**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly satisfied	46	15.7	16.0	16.0
Valid Satisfied	140	47.8	48.8	64.8
Valid Neutral	56	19.1	19.5	84.3
Valid Dissatisfied	34	11.6	11.8	96.2
Valid Strongly Dissatisfied	11	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	287	98.0	100.0	
Missing System	6	2.0		
Total	293	100.0		



Do you get the same atmosphere as you are in a classroom while attending online lectures?  
287 responses



### Conclusion:

Student satisfaction with online learning is one of the important pillars. The current situation that has arisen due to COVID-19 has been fresh and intense. The situation demands that education institutes take this whole heartedly in a way to promote online education amongst students. The results of research survey points that students are satisfied with the online lectures that are being delivered by the University concerned. They are also learning how to learn through online lectures. Student insights about the academic, environmental and social aspects of the University can have a significant effect on overall online learning experiences. It is imperative to say that a good part of student's satisfaction comes from other factors like demographic factors and its outcomes does influence the overall student satisfaction. Taking all this factor into account, Universities shall keep on trying to satisfy the needs of the students.

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## **An Introduction to Ethical Issues & Principles in Educational Research**

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### **Abstract**

There are ethics and principles that govern a person's behaviour. Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is morally and legally right in research. They are actually norms for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong, and acceptable and unacceptable behaviour. Research ethics is closely related to the ethical principles of social responsibility. This research covers a wide context of working with people, so the researchers raised a task not only to gain confidence in the respondents' eyes, to receive reliable data, but also to ensure the transparency of the science. This paper discusses the theoretical and practical topics of research, after evaluation of which ethical principles of organization and conducting the research are presented. There is a detailed description of how and what ethical principles were followed on the different stages of the research. Emerging ethical requirements, based on the 2018 updates to the Common Rule for Institutional. Faculty who engages students as participants in their qualitative research often encounter methodological and ethical problems. Ethical issues arise from the fiduciary relationship between faculty and their students, and violations of that relationship occur when the educator has a dual role as researcher with those students. Methodological issues arise from research designs to address these ethical issues. This conflict is particularly evident in faculty research on pedagogy in their own disciplines, for which students are necessary as participants but are captive in the relationship. In recent years, educational researchers in particular have started showing more interest and awareness towards ethical guidelines and codes while conducting educational researches. This trend stems from the popularity of the online researches and sophisticated software to crosscheck if the written text is ethically correct or not exactly plagiarized. This has concluded into the authenticity and validity of some of the contemporary styles of research being employed to new research methodologies. This paper is a theoretical analysis of the concept and importance of ethical issues and the cases of plagiarism. Conclusions have been drawn from personal experience and university norms to incorporate an ethical code of conduct in the domain of educational research.

**Keywords:** Educational research, ethical issues, participants, research ethics, methodology, codes.



# Educational Social Responsibility: A Challenge for Indian Society

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## ABSTRACT

Social responsibility that is a personal well being of others and of the planet, does not just happen. The issue of social responsibility is now increasingly spoken in corporate practice but also in the theoretical view. In Slovakia, there are a small part of educational institutions which follow the principles of social responsibility. Schools must help students fight their feeling of powerlessness by developing their sense of community and their confidence that they can make a difference in the world. The aim of this paper is to study to point out the importance of the social responsibility of educational institutions. Social responsibility must not only be part of educational institution internal documents in the form of long-term plans but should also be part of its real life.

**KEYWORDS:** Social Responsibility, Educational Institutes, Curriculum,

## INTRODUCTION

The increasing interest in introducing more social responsibility into education reflects widespread concern with the declining authority of the traditional institutions that dealt with childhood socialization, such as organized religion and the family. In this context, many people turn to education to fill the vacuum. However, it is not clear what a “socially responsible education” might mean. We probably all have some notion of what being “socially responsible” might be (e.g., being a good citizen, or acting for the wellbeing of others, etc.), and we can all come up with examples of “social irresponsibility,” but the relationship between “social responsibility” and education (and therefore the possibilities) is not at all clear. Many committed educators see the need to step into the breach left by these declining traditional sources of childhood socialization. They realize that schools are often the last best hope for many young people to learn many things which family, community and religions used to teach, even though schools were never designed to teach them (e.g., emotional development, conflict resolution, character development, and social responsibility). But how can an educator help a young person learn social responsibility without some clarity as to what this means?

This paper considers the question of what “social responsibility” might mean, as it relates to education, so that creating a more “socially responsible education” can be better understood. There is, of course, a great deal that one could explore about notions of “the social” and notions of “responsibility,” never mind all that could be said about notions of “education” (and a great deal of philosophical writing already exists on these topics); but to keep this paper to a manageable size, the intricacies in these concepts must be swept aside, and we will have to assume that we all have reasonably confluent understandings of them in order to proceed. This paper is, therefore, despite its philosophical approach, meant more to further the work of educators than that of philosophers.

## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: The Contents or the Conduct of Education

To begin to answer the question of what “socially responsible education” may mean, we can ask whether the term “socially responsible education” describes the contents of an education (i.e., what it is hoped the students will learn), or whether it describes the way in which the education is conducted, or both. Although many people may assume the term “socially responsible” will predominantly refer

to the contents of an education, some thoughts about the way education conducts itself in regards to social responsibility merit consideration. The conduct and contents of an education are not necessarily separate for the student. A highly regimented or brutal educational system will teach a child what regimentation and brutality are. Nonetheless, it is possible to distinguish two things that are distinct but not separate (e.g., two sides of the same coin) so that the social responsibility of the way an education conducts itself can be distinguished from the social responsibility of an education's content. In fact, the social responsibility of the way education conducts itself is a principal argument for the existence of public education, in that it is seen as socially.

### **The Eorrtical Background of Social Responsibility of The Educational Institutions**

Social responsibility began to gradually penetrate into other spheres. The primary role of educational institutions is to prepare students to pursue their future vocation by teaching. In addition to teaching, universities focus on scientific and research activities. The economic, political and social changes that took place over the last decades have had an impact also on the educational institutions, which have undergone an ample reform process meant to meet the new challenges they are facing. Globalization, the knowledge society, innovation, the development of technologies, a growing emphasis on the market forces are among the key-factors which influence the educational institutions' mission, organization and profile, the mode of operation and delivery of education. The development of technology requires a rapid response of schools to the creation of new study fields that will be in line with the needs of the labor market. The understanding of corporate social responsibility and social responsibility of an educational institution is different in the definition of 'customer'. In the business environment, the customer is the person who decides to purchase the selected product or service of the business, which ultimately brings profit. In understanding the social responsibility of educational institutions, the customer is, for example, a person who has chosen to study in the selected institution and will be provided with a "service" of education, which is covered in different ways depending on the type of institution and the country's legislative conditions. The university **social responsibility** can be defined as: "a policy of ethical quality of the performance of the university community (students, faculty and administrative employees) via the responsible management of the educational, cognitive, labor and environmental impacts produced by the university, in an interactive dialogue with society to promote a sustainable human development.

### **Recommendation on The Social Responsibility of Educational Institutions**

Social responsibility must not only be part of its internal documents in the form of long-term plans but should also be part of its real life. The education institution must be an ethical example of social responsibility for its entire environment (care for stakeholders, ecological footprint. In the field of student education, they must focus on their positive direction towards the principles of social responsibility – teaching of social responsibility subjects, their active responsible that a quality education be freely available to all children; and that argument has remained unchanged despite many changes in the contents of public education. Another example of education attempting to be socially responsible in its conduct (without regard to its contents) is the educational calendar that has long summer vacations so that children can help with the cultivation of crops – the educational calendar is "responding rightly" (one well considered definition of "acting responsibly"<sup>1</sup>) to a social need. Conversely, it might be that such an educational calendar is being irresponsible if children are no longer needed for seasonal work, and long summer vacations are an extra burden for parents who need to be employed full time to support their families. An educational system might be socially responsible in its conduct if it feels it should look after children during the typical working day of parents, so that children are never without adult care. In this, it might be thought that those who are officially in loco parentis during the day would be irresponsible to eject children from their care and abandon them to regular and prolonged periods with no adult guidance, care, or protection.

An educational system may also be socially irresponsible in the way it conducts itself if it expects

children who are hungry to be able to learn, or if it counts towards their grades the homework of children who are homeless. With this in mind, we can imagine an education that is socially responsible in its content (e.g., lessons about social responsibility) yet irresponsible (perhaps unwittingly) in its conduct, and we need to think of the over-all lesson a child takes away from such dissonance. Educational systems, therefore, need to include the ways in which they conduct themselves in their considerations of social responsibility, for if they fail to do so they are vulnerable to failing to enact what they claim to care about, and unwittingly teaching lessons in hypocrisy.

### **SOCIAL VISION AND EDUCATION**

As educators, we must inspire young people to hold a positive vision of the future, to believe that we can do better, live better, be kinder, and be fairer. Students need our help if they are to develop confidence to participate in creating a more peaceful, just and ecologically sound world. This challenge raises questions about what we teach and how we teach, and how our schools are structured. It demands that we find ways to balance personal competence with social skills and social responsibility. In spite of its challenges, this effort can renew our sense of purpose and meaning as educators. Most teachers enter the profession because they care about children and care about the world. Teaching is our vehicle for making a difference in the world. This vision offers all of us an occasion for seeing our work as part of the world we hope to create.

### **VALUES IN SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION**

While the conflict between responsibility to “the social” and for “the social” does involve values, it does not necessarily involve different sets of values, as some proponents of a culture war would have us believe. Instead, the conflict can be over the level of abstraction of the values that direct action. Take, for example, the value of “goodness” – a value which most people probably support, but which is abstract. Even amongst people who agree that they value “goodness,” there can be tremendous disagreement about what “goodness” means, especially in terms of daily life; e.g., does it mean forgiving and trying to rehabilitate the confessed murderer, or pursuing a notion of justice that involves executing the murderer? However, quotidian expressions of values are both culturally and historically bound. A man holding a door open for a woman is not a point of politeness in most Islamic cultures, and even in the U.S., at the height of the women’s liberation movement, it was considered to be an expression of chauvinism and, therefore, an expression of insensitivity and impoliteness.

Responsibility to “the social” does not require values that rise above the quotidian expressions of values, whereas responsibility for “the social” often does; and therein lies a principal source of conflict. In taking responsibility for shaping, determining, and effecting “the social” (yet being in conflict with its more superficial expressions) a person is saying that the quotidian expression of values are not sufficient and need to be altered, enlarged, or refined. The luxury of simply having responsibility to “the social” is that a person needn’t wrestle with such values dilemmas (and that this luxury is a great reassurance and comfort is necessary to appreciate); one need only act in accord with the expression of values established by external social authorities (religious and/or secular).

### **STRATEGIES TO TEACH SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

1. Make your classroom more democratic and Participatory. Teach kids to solve conflicts
2. Address controversial issues.
3. Ask essential questions and promote dialogue.
4. Develop social action plans .

A number of schools and schools districts have initiated comprehensive school wide and district wide initiatives to educate for social responsibility. These efforts embody varying aspects of the six

dimensions. I have outlined above. Schools must help students fight their feeling of powerlessness by developing their sense of community and their confidence that they can make a difference in the world.

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## Ethical Principals of Research

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Research is a Very big world of Knowledge and it is a creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It involves the collection, organization, and analysis of information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. At a general level, research has three steps: 1. Pose a question. 2. Collect data to answer the question. 3. Present an answer to the question. This should be a familiar process. You engage in solving problems every day and you start with a question, collect some information, and then form an answer. Research is important for three reasons. 1. Research adds to our knowledge: Adding to knowledge means that educators undertake research to contribute to existing information about issues 2. Research improves practice: Research is also important because it suggests improvements for practice. Armed with research results, teachers and other educators become more effective professionals. 3. Research informs policy debates: research also provides information to policy makers when they research and debate educational topics.

A research project may also be an expansion on past work in the field. Research projects can be used to develop further knowledge on a topic, or in the example of a school research project, they can be used to further a student's research prowess to prepare them for future jobs or reports. The validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research (as opposed to applied research) are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development (R&D) of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. Approaches to research depend on epistemologies, which vary considerably both within and between humanities and sciences. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, practitioner research, life, technological, etc. The scientific study of research practices is known as meta-research. Research has been defined in a number of different ways, and while there are similarities, there does not appear to be a single, all-encompassing definition that is embraced by all who engage in it.

### Forms of Research

**1. Original research**, also called **primary research**, is research that is not exclusively based on a summary, review, or synthesis of earlier publications on the subject of research. This material is of a primary-source character. The purpose of the original research is to produce new knowledge, rather than to present the existing knowledge in a new form (e.g., summarized or classified). Original research can take a number of forms, depending on the discipline it pertains to. In experimental work, it typically involves direct or indirect observation of the researched subject(s), e.g., in the laboratory or in the field, documents the methodology, results, and conclusions of an experiment or set of experiments, or offers a novel interpretation of previous results. In analytical work, there are typically some new (for example) mathematical results produced, or a new way of approaching an existing problem. In some subjects which do not typically carry out experimentation or analysis of this kind, the originality is in the particular way existing understanding is changed or re-interpreted based on the outcome of the work of the researcher. The degree of originality of the research is among major criteria for articles to be published in academic journals and usually established by means of peer review. Graduate students are commonly required to perform original research as part of a dissertation.

**2.Scientific research** is a systematic way of gathering data and harnessing curiosity. This research provides scientific information and theories for the explanation of the nature and the properties of the world. It makes practical applications possible. Scientific research is funded by public authorities, by charitable organizations and by private groups, including many companies. Scientific research can be subdivided into different classifications according to their academic and application disciplines. Scientific research is a widely used criterion for judging the standing of an academic institution, but some argue that such is an inaccurate assessment of the institution, because the quality of research does not tell about the quality of teaching (these do not necessarily correlate).

**3.Historical research** : The historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use historical sources and other evidence to research and then to write history. There are various history guidelines that are commonly used by historians in their work, under the headings of external criticism, internal criticism, and synthesis. This includes lower criticism and sensual criticism. Though items may vary depending on the subject matter and researcher, the following concepts are part of most formal historical research

**4.Research in the humanities** involves different methods such as for example hermeneutics and semiotics. Humanities scholars usually do not search for the ultimate correct answer to a question, but instead, explore the issues and details that surround it. Context is always important, and context can be social, historical, political, cultural, or ethnic. An example of research in the humanities is historical research, which is embodied in historical method. Historians use primary sources and other evidence to systematically investigate a topic, and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past. Other studies aim to merely examine the occurrence of behaviours in societies and communities, without particularly looking for reasons or motivations to explain these. These studies may be qualitative or quantitative, and can use a variety of approaches, such as queer theory or feminist theory.

**5.Artistic research**, also seen as 'practice-based research', can take form when creative works are considered both the research and the object of research itself. It is the debatable body of thought which offers an alternative to purely scientific methods in research in its search for knowledge and truth.

### Steps of conducting Research

Research is often conducted using the hourglass model structure of research. The hourglass model starts with a broad spectrum for research, focusing in on the required information through the method of the project (like the neck of the hourglass), then expands the research in the form of discussion and results. The major steps in conducting research are:

1. Identification of research problem
2. Literature review
3. Specifying the purpose of research
4. Determining specific research questions
5. Specification of a conceptual framework, sometimes including a set of hypotheses
6. Choice of a methodology (for data collection)
7. Data collection
8. Verifying data
9. Analyzing and interpreting the data
10. Reporting and evaluating research
11. Communicating the research findings and, possibly, recommendations

The steps generally represent the overall process; however, they should be viewed as an ever-changing iterative process rather than a fixed set of steps. Most research begins with a general statement of the problem, or rather, the purpose for engaging in the study.<sup>[34]</sup> The literature review identifies flaws or holes in previous research which provides justification for the study. Often, a literature review is

conducted in a given subject area before a research question is identified. A gap in the current literature, as identified by a researcher, then engenders a research question. The research question may be parallel to the hypothesis. The hypothesis is the supposition to be tested. The researcher(s) collects data to test the hypothesis. The researcher(s) then analyzes and interprets the data via a variety of statistical methods, engaging in what is known as empirical research. The results of the data analysis in rejecting or failing to reject the null hypothesis are then reported and evaluated. At the end, the researcher may discuss avenues for further research. However, some researchers advocate for the reverse approach: starting with articulating findings and discussion of them, moving "up" to identification of a research problem that emerges in the findings and literature review. The reverse approach is justified by the transactional nature of the research endeavor where research inquiry, research questions, research method, relevant research literature, and so on are not fully known until the findings have fully emerged and been interpreted.

### **Research methods**

The goal of the research process is to produce new knowledge or deepen understanding of a topic or issue. This process takes three main forms (although, as previously discussed, the boundaries between them may be obscure :

- 1. Exploratory research**, which helps to identify and define a problem or question.
- 2. Constructive research**, which tests theories and proposes solutions to a problem or question.
- 3. Empirical research**, which tests the feasibility of a solution using empirical evidence.

There are two major types of empirical research design: qualitative research and quantitative research. Researchers choose qualitative or quantitative methods according to the nature of the research topic they want to investigate and the research questions they aim to answer:

#### **(1) Qualitative research**

This involves understanding human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior, by asking a broad question, collecting data in the form of words, images, video etc. that is analyzed, and searching for themes. This type of research aims to investigate a question without attempting to quantifiably measure variables or look to potential relationships between variables. It is viewed as more restrictive in testing hypotheses because it can be expensive and time-consuming and typically limited to a single set of research subjects

#### **(2) Quantitative Research**

The quantitative data collection methods rely on random sampling and structured data collection instruments that fit diverse experiences into predetermined response categories. These methods produce results that are easy to summarize, compare, and generalize. Quantitative research is concerned with testing hypotheses derived from theory or being able to estimate the size of a phenomenon of interest. If the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment). If this is not feasible, the researcher may collect data on participant and situational characteristics to statistically control for their influence on the dependent, or outcome, variable. If the intent is to generalize from the research participants to a larger population, the researcher will employ probability sampling to select participants.

#### **(3) Non-empirical research**

Non-empirical (theoretical) research is an approach that involves the development of theory as opposed to using observation and experimentation. As such, non-empirical research seeks solutions to problems using existing knowledge as its source. This, however, does not mean that new ideas and innovations cannot be found within the pool of existing and established knowledge. Non-empirical



research is not an absolute alternative to empirical research because they may be used together to strengthen a research approach. Neither one is less effective than the other since they have their particular purpose in science. Typically empirical research produces observations that need to be explained; then theoretical research tries to explain them, and in so doing generates empirically testable hypotheses; these hypotheses are then tested empirically, giving more observations that may need further explanation; and so on. See Scientific method.

### Principal Research ethics

**Research ethics** is concerned with the moral issues that arise during or as a result of research activities, as well as the ethical conduct of researchers. Historically, the revelation of scandals such as Nazi human experimentation and the Tuskegee syphilis experiment led to the realisation that clear measures are needed for the ethical governance of research to ensure that people, animals and environments are not unduly harmed in research. When making ethical decisions, we may be guided by different things and philosophers commonly distinguish between approaches like deontology, consequentialism, virtue ethics and value (ethics). Regardless of approach, the application of ethical theory to specific controversial topics is known as applied ethics and research ethics can be viewed as a form of applied ethics because ethical theory is applied in real-world research scenarios. Ethical issues may arise in the design and implementation of research involving human experimentation or animal experimentation. There may also be consequences for the environment, for society or for future generations that need to be considered. Research ethics is most developed as a concept in medical research, the most notable Code being the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki. Research in other fields such as social sciences, information technology, biotechnology, or engineering may generate different types of ethical concerns to those in medical research.

There are a number of **ethical principles** that should be taken into account when performing undergraduate and master's level dissertation research. At the core, these ethical principles stress the need to **(a) do good** (known as **beneficence**) and **(b) do no harm** (known as **non-maleficence**). In practice, these ethical principles mean that as a researcher, you need to: **(a) obtain informed consent** from potential research participants; **(b) minimise the risk of harm** to participants; **(c) protect their anonymity and confidentiality**; **(d) avoid using deceptive practices**; and **(e) give participants the right to withdraw** from your research. This article discusses these five ethical principles and their practical implications when carrying out dissertation research. When you look at these five basic ethical principles, it may appear obvious that your dissertation should include these. However, there are many instances where it is **not possible** or **desirable** to obtain **informed consent** from research participants. Similarly, there may be instances where you seek permission from participants **not to protect their anonymity**. More often than not, such choices should reflect the **research strategy** that you adopt to guide your dissertation.



## Ethical Challenges in Qualitative Research

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### ABSTRACT

Qualitative Research is incredibly vital in academic analysis because its approach is exploratory and seeks to explain the "how" and "why" analysis questions and permits deeper understanding of experiences, phenomena and context. Qualitative research permits to raise queries that can't be simply placed into numbers to grasp human expertise. One has to perceive the philosophical stance of qualitative research and work from this to develop the research question, study style, knowledge assortment strategies and data analysis. Considering the character of qualitative studies, the interaction between researchers and participants may be ethically difficult for the former, as they are personally concerned in several stages of the study. Therefore, formulation of specific ethical guidelines in this respect seems to be essential. This paper aims to discuss the necessity of following explicit guidelines for conducting qualitative research with regard to the researchers' role. As there is no statistical analysis in qualitative research, the researcher has to evaluate what he or she observes, analyze and interpret the data. Providing researchers with the necessary skills and applying strict supervision can cause higher extraction of reliable data from qualitative studies. This article illustrates how researchers could overcome the ethical challenges faced in qualitative studies and provide applicable and trustworthy outcomes. The consideration of ethical issues plays an important role throughout all stages of qualitative study, from designing to reporting, in order to keep the balance between the potential risks of research and the likely benefits of the research. These include anonymity, confidentiality, and informed consent, researchers' potential impact on the participants and vice versa. It seems of paramount importance that people are well informed of all the different aspects of their roles when acting as qualitative researchers. Hence, these adroit roles need to be well defined, and the use of practical guidelines and protocols in all stages of qualitative studies should be encouraged.

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**Keywords:** qualitative research, ethical challenges, researcher's role, guideline.

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### INTRODUCTION

Research in common dialect refers to a search for knowledge. In fact research is a scientific investigation. It can be defined as a scientific and systematic search for gaining information and knowledge on a specific topic or phenomena. Lundberg has defined research as scientific methods consist of systematic observation, classification and interpretation of data. In the present era, the constant trend of change in the demands of the community as well as transforming the trend of knowledge production has highlighted the necessity for researchers to adopt a more comprehensive approach. Today many academic disciplines of science and humanities such as health, psychology, political sciences, sociology, anthropology, education, management, communication etc. are utilizing qualitative research as the qualitative method investigating the "why" and "how" of the process of a developed concept. Qualitative research is multi method approach in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. It results in text production rather than numerical outputs. A qualitative researcher cannot depend upon traditional approaches to address certain concerns such as bias and credibility, given that the researcher is considered to be the research instrument. Qualitative research is defined as interpretive research, and as interpretations can be incorrect or biased, the

findings may be controversial. Qualitative research can be useful as the first stage of quantitative research and can also play a key role in ‘validating’ it or in providing a different viewpoint on the same social phenomena. Qualitative research has certain advantages like:

1. It becomes easier to grasp attitudes.
2. It will give insights to reduce the risks of experiencing a negative reaction and miscommunication.
3. It allows creativity to be a driving force. It eliminates the bias that tends to come through collected data as respondents attempt to answer questions in a way that pleases the researcher. Their creativity becomes a commodity. In return, the data that can be collected from the respondents tends to have more accuracy and authenticity to it.
4. It saves money. The qualitative research process uses a smaller sample size than quantitative research. This is due to the fact that more information is collected from each participant. Smaller sample sizes equate to lower research costs. This research method can also produce faster results.
5. Qualitative research comes from open-ended questions. It collects data in a different way. Instead of providing questions with only specific answers, qualitative research allows people to be free to respond during the research process. Hence, researchers are able to investigate methodologies with greater accuracy.
6. It incorporates the human experience. Facts are important. Statistics can identify trends. Yet, the human experience cannot be ignored. The human experience causes two different people to see the same event in different ways. By using qualitative research, it becomes possible to incorporate the complexity of this type of data into the conclusions that come from the collected data.
7. There isn't a rigid structure to the qualitative research process. It seeks authentic data and emotional responses.

## **ETHICS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

The turn to qualitative research as a means of exploring subjective experiences, meanings and voices has led to the scrutiny of the research process, but less attention has been paid to ethics in the doing of qualitative research. Ethics is defined as “a systematic approach to analyzing, and distinguishing matters of right and wrong, good and bad, understanding them and admirable as they relate to the well-being of the relationships”. Goal of ethics in research is to ensure no one is harmed or suffers adverse consequences from research activities. Ethical norms help to ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public. For instance, federal policies on research misconduct, on conflicts of interest, on the human subject's protection, and on animal care and use are necessary in order to make sure that researchers who are funded by public money can be held accountable to the public. Ethics in this context has largely been associated with following the ethical guidelines or gaining ethics approval from professional or academic bodies before commencing data collection. Approval has been premised on notions of protection, confidentiality and anonymity. Ethics guidelines, and the committees established to administer applications, encompass different philosophical positions and principles, and pragmatic approaches. Yet ethical considerations encountered in research are much more wide-ranging than this: they are empirical and theoretical and permeate the qualitative research process.

There are certain ethical challenges faced by researchers in qualitative research such as:

**Firstly**, the researcher-participant relationship and intimacy that is established between the researchers and participants in qualitative studies can raise a range of different ethical concerns, and qualitative researchers face dilemmas such as respect for privacy, honesty, open interactions, and avoiding misrepresentations.

**Secondly**, if researchers deal with contradicting issues between different methodological strategies then ethically challenging situations may emerge due to conflicts. In such cases, disagreements among, researchers, researchers' discipline, participants, the funding body and the society may be inevitable.

Some important ethical concerns that should be taken into account while carrying out qualitative research are: anonymity, confidentiality and informed consent.

**Thirdly**, Researchers have the responsibility of protecting all participants in a study from potentially harmful consequences that might affect them as a result of their participation. It is getting increasingly common for research ethics committees to seek documented proof of consent in a written, signed, and ideally, witnessed form. Researchers can only do their best to protect their respondent's identity and hold the information strictly confidential as there would be no guarantee for it otherwise.

**Lastly**, the most crucial challenge faced by researchers is that of data gathering and data analysis. In qualitative research, data is collected through multifaceted interviews and description of experiences by participants. Therefore, the researchers play the role of a mediator between the experiences of the respondents and the community of concerned people. The post-interview comment sheet could assist the researcher to record the feelings of informants, as well as interpretations and comments that occurred during the interview. Data collection needs to be as overt as possible, and all findings should be noted. When a researcher aims to collect data from certain people, living amongst them is inevitable. From an ethical point of view, this method of collecting data can be a subject of debate. Participants should always be aware of the information that has been obtained and is being recorded. Sometimes this cannot be achieved easily and conflicts may arise. It is necessary that researchers are aware of the precise reason for involvement in a study in order to prevent undesirable personal issues. There are many activities that are not defined as "misconduct" but are still regarded by most researchers as unethical. These are sometimes referred to as "other deviations" from acceptable research practices:

- Publishing the same paper in two different journals without telling the editors or authorities.
- Without informing a collaborator of your intent, to file a patent in order to make sure that you are the sole inventor.
- Including a colleague as an author on a paper in return for a personal favor even though the colleague did not make a serious contribution to the paper.
- Discussing with your colleagues confidential data that you are reviewing for a journal.
- Using data, ideas, or methods you learn about while reviewing a grant without permission.
- Using an inappropriate statistical technique to enhance the significance of your study.
- Using derogatory comments in your review of author's submission.
- Making significant deviations from the research protocol approved by the institution.
- Sabotaging someone's work, stealing supplies, books, or data rigging an experiment so you know how it will turn out or making unauthorized copies of data, papers, or computer programs.

Most scholars and scientists regard these actions as unethical and even illegal in some cases. Many of these practices would also violate different professional ethics codes or institutional policies.

Misconduct generally occurs because various institutional pressures, incentives, and constraints encourage people to commit misconduct, such as pressures to publish or obtain grants or contracts, career ambitions, the pursuit of profit or fame, poor supervision of students and trainees, and poor oversight of researchers (Shamoo and Resnik 2015).

### **OVERCOMING THE ETHICAL CHALLENGES**

Education in research ethics ought to be ready to facilitate researchers fight with the ethical dilemmas they would encounter by introducing them to special ideas, tools, principles, and strategies that may be helpful in resolving these challenges.

Ethical norms additionally serve the aims of report, and apply to people that conduct research project or alternative intellectual or inventive activities. There is even a specialized discipline, research ethics that studies these norms. There are many reasons why it's necessary to stick to ethical norms in research:

1. Ethical norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and reduction of error. For instance, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the reality and minimize errors.
2. Since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among different people in different disciplines and institutions, many of these ethical standards promote the essential values to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and justice. Many ethical norms in research, such as authorship, copyright and patenting policies, data sharing policies, and confidentiality rules in peer view, are designed to protect intellectual property interests to encourage collaboration. Most researchers wish to receive credit for his or her contributions and don't wish to possess their concepts purloined or disclosed untimely. Hence, integrity plays a very important role during a researcher's life. We must always keep our promises and agreements, act with sincerity and try for consistency of thought and action.
3. Many ethical norms help to ensure that researchers can be held responsible to the public. For instance, federal policies on research misconduct, protection of human subjects, conflicts of interest, and animal care are necessary in order to make sure that researchers who are funded by public are accountable to them. Hence, when conducting research on human subjects researchers should focus to minimizing the harms and risks and maximize benefits in respect of human dignity, privacy, and strive to distribute the benefits and burdens of research fairly. Finally, ethical norms in research also help to build public support for research. People can easily fund a research project if they can trust the quality and integrity of research.
4. Several of the ethical norms of research promote a spread of different vital moral and social values, such as social responsibilities, human rights, and animal welfare, compliance with the law, and health and safety.

## CONCLUSION

In this paper we have discussed the common ethical concerns that qualitative researchers confront and have highlighted the ethical principles that can guide research and researchers. It is necessary for qualitative researchers that they report the incidents and ethical issues faced by them in their studies to ensure discussions, analysis and prevention of future mistakes. They have a great responsibility and play an important role in qualitative research. One of the most prominent tasks of qualitative researchers is to minimize the flaws in observation and endeavor to gain truthful knowledge. The key advantages and disadvantages of qualitative research show us that gathering unique, personalized data will always be important. It is the best method to understand how certain people, and even certain groups, think on a deeper level due to its subjective nature of the data. However, its reliability and veracity will always be questioned by someone. The qualitative method is utilized to explain, clarify and elaborate the meanings of different aspects of the human life experience. The principle of 'no harm' to participants ought to be considered by researchers, who should be aware of the potential harms that might be inflicted upon study subjects. Obviously, sometimes a conflict between the right to know defended on the basis of benefits to the society and the right of privacy advocated based on the rights of the individual may happen. Investigators should refrain from soliciting private information that is not closely related to the research question. Considering the aforementioned challenges, it is recommended to conduct further research in order to provide meticulous and explicit ethical protocols, guidelines and codes with respect to qualitative studies.

Education in research ethics can help people to get a better understanding of ethical standards, policies, quality and issues and improve ethical judgment and decision making. Many of the disparities occur in research because researchers simply do not know or have never thought seriously about some of the ethical norms of research. Course in research ethics may help by sensitizing him or her to the issues. It is important for qualitative researchers who work with vulnerable populations to ensure the research is conducted in the most ethical way possible.

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## **A Study of the Awareness of Principals, Teachers and Parents Regarding Right to Education Act-2009**

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### **Abstract**

The Present research was conducted with the aim of studying the awareness of principals, Teachers and Parents regarding Right to Education Act-2009. In this Regard a sample has been selected via stratified random sampling. From five districts of North Gujarat 100 schools will be selected. From the selected 100 schools, 100 head teachers, 200 teachers and 100 parents have been selected as sample. Self made awareness scale and Interview schedule have been used as tools. Statistical techniques are used for analysis and interpretation of the collected data. In the Present research after scoring / coding the responses of Principal and Teachers mean, standard deviation and t-value was found out. Percentage was found out for the responses of Parents and thus data was analysis. The results demonstrated that there is no effect of Gender on Right to Education Awareness of Principals. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Male and Female Principals was found equal. No effect of Gender was found on Right to Education Awareness of Teachers. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Male and Female Teachers was found equal. The amount of positive responses regarding RTE awareness was found more among female parents than among male parents.

### **Introduction**

Education is the base of progress of any nation. If the citizen of the country possesses education in good proportion, then the country can solve the problems that stand against development. The future of the country depends on the education of its citizens.

India is a democratic country for proper understanding and success of democracy, education is primary need primary education is the base of education of any person. So following declaration is found in the Article 45 of Indian constitution.

Free and compulsory education shall be given by the government to the children of 6 to 14 years without any discrimination of caste, race of gender within ten years of independence.

This provision exists today also. 73 years have passed since we achieved independence. The 'Golden Jubilee' of independence was celebrated on completion of 50 years of independence. Even today we are trying to achieve the target that we have set for education. Many villages of the country have been able to receive education of primary level only. Attempts are being made to achieve the aim providing universal primary education at 100%. This was a big challenge so on the 50<sup>th</sup> year of Independence, in the year 2002, the 86<sup>th</sup> amendment in Indian constitution was made and article 21 'A' 'Right to Education' was added and the 'Right to Education' was included in 'Fundamental Rights'. It was passed by the parliament of India in the year 2009. It was published on 26 August, 2009. This act is implemented in all the states except Jammu and Kashmir. If this act is successfully implemented, then education will be the instrument to achieve equality and remove child labour.

The responsibility to make this act significant is on the shoulders of principals, teachers and parents. If they are aware about this act, then the children can be benefitted from the provisions made in this act.

From news papers as well as from television new channels, the investigator came to know that this act has not been implemented successfully till this date. The investigator has carried out this research to find out to what an extent the principals, teachers and parents are aware about this act as they are the key persons to make this act successful. The investigator has made a humble attempt to add a drop to the vast ocean of research.

### **Title of the Problem**

A Study of Awareness of Principals, Teachers and Parents Regarding the Right to Education Act-2009

### **Statement of the Problem**

Right to the Education Act has been enforced since 2010. The investigator has investigated the awareness of principals, Teachers and Parents regarding this act with the help of self-made tools. The awareness has been studied with reference to various variables.

### **Key words**

#### **1.Principals (Head Teachers)**

The Head Teachers appointed by the government in primary schools of North Gujarat according to the provisions made by Gujarat Primary Educational Act.

#### **2.Teachers**

The teachers appointed by the government in primary schools of North Gujarat according to the provisions made by Gujarat Primary Educational Act.

#### **3.Parents**

Guardians / Mother - Father of the children studying in the primary schools of North Gujarat.

#### **4.Right to Education Act**

The Right to Education Act-2009 enforced by Government of India since 2010. Under this act, article 21-A of Indian constitution the children have the fundamental for free and compulsory education.

#### **5.Awareness**

According to Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary "Knowing something; knowing that something exists and is important; being interested in something."

Having The scores head teachers, teachers and parents on the awareness scale constructed by the investigator has been considered as awareness.

#### **6.Study**

Study means a systematic attempts to find out truth in any area of knowledge.

In the present research the term 'study' is used with reference to investigating the awareness of head teachers, teachers and parents regarding Right to Education Act-2009.

### **Importance of the Study**

(1)It will be useful to know how much aware the Principal, Teachers and Parents are towards Right to Education.

(2)Government will be able to give any training, if required to increase the Right to Education Awareness of Parents.

(3)Opinions of head teachers, teachers and parents can be sought on how to improve the effectiveness of Right to education Act-2009

(4)Importance of the Right to education for students, teachers and school will be understood.

(5)The study will be useful to G.C.E.R.T. District education and Training Institute and S.S.A.M. for their future planning.

(6)The importance of Right to education Act for qualitative education will be realized.

(7)The study will be useful as a base for future studies.



**Objectives of the Study**

- 1.To study Right to Education Act-2009
- 2.To construct Awareness scale
- 3.To test the Awareness of head teachers regarding Right to Education Act-2009
- 4.To test the Awareness of teachers regarding Right to Education Act-2009
- 5.To construct interview schedule.
- 6.To test the awareness of parents regarding Right to Education Act-2009
- 7.To investigate the effects of Right to Education Act.

**Hypothesis of the Study**

- Ho<sub>1</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Male and Female Principals.
- Ho<sub>2</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Male Principals.
- Ho<sub>3</sub> There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Female Principals.
- Ho<sub>4</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Female Principals.
- Ho<sub>5</sub> There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Female Principals with High and Low qualification.
- Ho<sub>6</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Male and Female Teachers.
- Ho<sub>7</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Male Teachers.
- Ho<sub>8</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Female Teachers.
- Ho<sub>9</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Male Teachers with High and Low qualification.
- Ho<sub>10</sub>There is no significant difference between Right to Education Awareness of Female Teachers with High and Low qualification.

**Variables of the Study :**

Sr. No.	Variable	Type of Variable	Level
1	Gender	Independent	Male / Female
2	Status	Independent	Head Teacher / Teacher / Parent
3	Area	Moderator	Rural - Urban
4	Education Qualification	Moderator	P.T.C. / B.Ed. / Both
5	Awareness	Dependent	-

**Fencing of the Study :**

- 1.Out of 33 district of Gujarat, the present study is limited to only 5 Districts of North Gujarat.
- 2.The Present study is limited to primary schools only.
- 3.Data has been collected from head Teachers, Teachers of primary schools and Parents of children studying in primary schools only.

### **Limitations of the Study**

- 1.Data has been collected through self-made tools which are not standardized. So the limitations of the tools are the limitations of the study.
- 2.Interpretation and analysis of the data are based on the data collected from the respondents only.
- 3.Sample has been selected via stratified random cluster sampling. So the limitation of the sample is the limitation of the study.

### **Area of Research**

The Present research is concerned with the field of Primary Education and Psychological measurement.

### **Type of Research**

In the present research the Right to Education Awareness of school Principals, Teachers and Parents was to be investigated. The findings can be applied practically. So, it is an applied type of research.

### **Population of the Study**

The Teachers, Head Teachers and the Parents of children of self-financed, grant in aid and government schools of five districts (Patan, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Aravalli) of North Gujarat is the population of the study.

### **Sample of the Study**

Sample has been selected via stratified random sampling. From five districts of North Gujarat 100 schools will be selected. From the selected 100 schools, 100 head teachers, 200 teachers and 100 parents have been selected as sample.

### **Research Method**

Survey Method has been used in the present study.

### **Research Tool**

Self made awareness scale and Interview schedule have been used as tools.

### **Data Collection**

The awareness schedule was given to the head teachers and teachers selected as sample. Necessary instructions were given to them and their responses were collected open ended questionnaire was given to parents and their responses were received.

### **Data Analysis**

In the Present research after scoring / coding the responses of Principal and Teachers mean, standard deviation and t-value was found out. Percentage was found out for the responses of Parents and thus data was analysis.

### **Findings of the Study**

- 1.There is no effect of Gender on Right to Education Awareness of Principals. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Male and Female Principals was found equal.
- 2.Significant effect of Area was found on Right to Education Awareness of Male Principals. Right to Education Awareness of Urban Male Principals was found more than that of Rural Male Principal.
- 3.There is no significant effect of Area on Right to Education Awareness of Female Principals. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Female Principals was found equal.

4. Significant effect of Qualification was found Right to Education Awareness of Male Principals. Right to Education Awareness of Male Principals with High qualification was found more than that of with Low qualification.
5. There is no significant effect of Qualification on Right to Education Awareness of Female Principals. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Female Principals with High and Low qualification was found equal.
6. No effect of Gender was found on Right to Education Awareness of Teachers. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Male and Female Teachers was found equal.
7. No effect of Area was found on Right to Education Awareness of Male Teachers. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Rural and Urban Male Teachers was found equal.
8. Significant effect of Area was found on Right to Education Awareness of Female Teachers. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Rural Female Teachers was found more than that of Urban Female Teachers.
9. Significant effect of qualification was found on Right to Education Awareness of Male Teachers. Right to Education Awareness of Male Teachers with High qualification was found more than that of with qualification.
10. No effect of qualification was found on Right to Education Awareness of Female Teachers. Thus, Right to Education Awareness of Female Teachers with High and Low qualification was found equal.
11. The amount of positive responses regarding RTE awareness was found more among female parents than among male parents.
12. The amount of positive responses regarding RTE awareness was found more among urban male parents than among rural male parents.
13. The amount of positive responses regarding RTE awareness was found more among urban female parents than among rural female parents.
14. The amount of positive responses regarding RTE awareness was found more among male parents with high qualification than male parents with low qualification.
15. The amount of positive responses regarding RTE awareness was found more among female parents with high qualification than female parents with low qualification.

## Conclusion

Here, the abstract of the research. RTE Act - 2009 is comparatively a new subject so researcher thought that it would be needful to study in this direction. Researcher has modestly shown here the directions for future studies. The research report has been prepared by the researcher by studying reference literature and with the help of experienced experts and professors.

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## Ethical Principals of Research

\* Shaileshkumar D. Patel

### Introduction

Ethical research relationships, especially when prior relationships with participants already exist. The article draws on literature relating to ethics and reflexivity and uses two stories, illustrated by conversations with research participants, to demonstrate how ethical issues emerge through conversation when planning research and how participants can use those conversations to inform later ethical decision-making practices. The article also presents literature, theories, and poetic representation that go some way toward explaining and describing the vulnerabilities experienced by researchers when using reflexivity. Reflexivity, although enabling the conduct of ethical relational research, also requires researchers to come from behind the protective barriers of objectivity and invite others to join with us in our learning about being a researcher as well as remaining human in our research relationships.

There are a number of ethical principles that should be taken into account when performing undergraduate and master's level dissertation research. At the core, these ethical principles stress the need to (a) do good (known as beneficence) and (b) do no harm (known as non-maleficence). In practice, these ethical principles mean that as a researcher, you need to: (a) obtain informed consent from potential research participants; (b) minimise the risk of harm to participants; (c) protect their anonymity and confidentiality; (d) avoid using deceptive practices; and (e) give participants the right to withdraw from your research. This article discusses these five ethical principles and their practical implications when carrying out dissertation research.

When you look at these five basic ethical principles, it may appear obvious that your dissertation should include these. However, there are many instances where it is not possible or desirable to obtain informed consent from research participants. Similarly, there may be instances where you seek permission from participants not to protect their anonymity. More often than not, such choices should reflect the research strategy that you adopt to guide your dissertation.

Broadly speaking, your dissertation research should not only aim to do good (i.e., beneficence), but also avoid doing any harm (i.e., non-maleficence). Whilst ethical requirements in research can vary across countries, these are the basic principles of research ethics. This is important not only for ethical reasons, but also practical ones, since a failure to meet such basic principles may lead to your research being (a) criticised, potentially leading to a lower mark, and/or (b) rejected by your supervisor or Ethics Committee, costing you valuable time. In the sections that follow, we discuss the five of the main practical ethical principles that stem from these basic principles.

#### • Minimising the risk of harm

Dissertation research should not harm participants. Where there is the possibility that participants could be harmed or put in a position of discomfort, there must be strong justifications for this. Such scenarios will also require (a) additional planning to illustrate how participant harm (or discomfort) will be reduced, (b) informed consent, and (c) detailed debriefing.

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There are a number of types of harm that participants can be subjected to. These include:

- Physical harm to participants.
- Psychological distress and discomfort.
- Social disadvantage.
- Harm to participants? financial status.
- An invasion of participants? privacy and anonymity.

Typically, it is not harm that we need to think about since a researcher does not intentionally go out to cause harm. Rather, it is the risk of harm that you should try to minimise. In order to minimising the risk of harm you should think about:

- Obtaining informed consent from participants.
- Protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of participants.
- Avoiding deceptive practices when designing your research.
- Providing participants with the right to withdraw from your research at any time.

● **Obtaining informed consent**

One of the foundations of research ethics is the idea of informed consent. Simply put, informed consent means that participants should understand that (a) they are taking part in research and (b) what the research requires of them. Such information may include the purpose of the research, the methods being used, the possible outcomes of the research, as well as associated demands, discomforts, inconveniences and risks that the participants may face. Whilst it is not possible to know exactly what information a potential participant would (or would not) want to know, you should aim not to leave out any material information; that is, information that you feel would influence whether consent would (or would not) be granted. Another component of informed consent is the principle that participants should be volunteers, taking part without having been coerced and deceived. Where informed consent cannot be obtained from participants, you must explain why this is the case. You should also be aware that there are instances informed consent is not necessarily needed or needs to be relaxed. These include certain educational, organisational and naturalistic research settings.

● **Protecting anonymity and confidentiality**

Protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of research participants is another practical component of research ethics. After all, participants will typically only be willing to volunteer information, especially information of a private or sensitive nature, if the researcher agrees to hold such information in confidence. Whilst it is possible that research participants may be hurt in some way if the data collection methods used are somehow insensitive, there is perhaps a greater danger that harm can be caused once data has been collected. This occurs when data is not treated confidentially, whether in terms of the storage of data, its analysis, or during the publication process (i.e., when submitting your dissertation to be marked). However, this does not mean that all data collected from research participants needs to be kept confidential or anonymous. It may be possible to disclose the identity and views of individuals at various stages of the research process (from data collection through to publication of your dissertation). Nonetheless, permissions should be sought before such confidential information is disclosed.

An alternative is to remove identifiers (e.g., vernacular terms, names, geographical cues, etc.) or provide proxies when writing up. However, such a stripping of identifiable information may not always be possible to anticipate at the outset of

your dissertation when thinking about issues of research ethics. This is not only a consideration for dissertations following a qualitative research design, but also a quantitative research design.

- **Avoiding deceptive practices**

At first sight, deceptive practices fly in the face of informed consent. After all, how can participants know (a) that they are taking part in research and (b) what the research requires of them if they are being deceived? This is part of what makes the use of deceptive practices controversial. For this reason, in most circumstances, dissertation research should avoid any kinds of deceptive practices. However, this is not always the case.

Deception is sometimes a necessary component of covert research, which can be justified in some cases. Covert research reflects research where (a) the identity of the observer and/or (b) the purpose of the research is not known to participants. Cases where you may choose to engage in covert research may include instances where:

- It is not feasible to let everyone in a particular research setting know what you are doing.
- Overt observation or knowledge of the purpose of the research may alter the particular phenomenon that is being studied.

Let's take each of these in turn:

It is not feasible to let everyone in a particular research setting know what you are doing. By feasibility, we are not talking about the cost of doing research. Instead, we mean that it is not practically possible to let everyone in a particular research setting know what you are doing. This is most likely to be the case where research involves observation, rather than direct contact with participants, especially in a public or online setting. There are a number of obvious instances where this may be the case:

- Observing what users are doing in an Internet chat room.
- Observing individuals going about their business (e.g., shopping, going to work, etc.).

Clearly, in these cases, where individuals are coming and going, it may simply be impossible to let everyone know what you are doing. You may not be intentionally trying to engage in deceptive practices, but clearly participants are not giving you their informed consent.

Overt observation or knowledge of the purpose of the research may alter the particular phenomenon that is being studied. Knowledge of the true purpose of the research has the potential to alter the particular phenomenon that you are interested in, this is a major concern in terms of the quality of your findings.

Therefore, when you think about whether to engage in covert research and possibly deceptive practices, you should think about the extent to which this could be beneficial in your dissertation, not research in general; that is, everything from the research paradigm that guides your dissertation through to the data analysis techniques you choose affect issues of research ethics in your dissertation. Imagine some of the following scenarios where covert research may be considered justifiable:

- **Scenario A**

You are conducting a piece of research looking at prejudice. Whilst participants are given a questionnaire to complete that measures their prejudice, it is not obvious from the questions that this is the case. Furthermore, participants are not told that the research is about prejudice because it is felt that this could alter their responses. After all, few people would be happy if other people thought they were prejudiced. As a result, if participants knew that this is the purpose of the study,

they may well provide responses that they think will make them appear less prejudice.

- **Scenario B**

You are interested in understanding the organisational culture in a single firm. You feel that observation would be an appropriate research method in such a naturalistic setting. However, you feel that if employees knew that you were monitoring them, they may behave in a different way. Therefore, you may have received permission to go undercover or provide a story to explain why you are there, which is not the truth.

Whilst such covert research and deceptive practices, especially where used intentionally, can be viewed as controversial, it can be argued that they have a place in research.

- **Providing the right to withdraw**

With the exception of those instances of covert observation where it is not feasible to let everyone that is being observed know what you are doing, research participants should always have the right to withdraw from the research process. Furthermore, participants should have the right to withdraw at any stage in the research process. When a participant chooses to withdraw from the research process, they should not be pressured or coerced in any way to try and stop them from withdrawing.

If your supervisor and/or Ethics Committee expect you to complete an Ethics Consent Form, it is likely that you will have to let participants know that they have the right to withdraw at any time

### **Conclusion**

Now read these basic principles of research ethics, you may want to understand how the research strategy you have chosen affects your approach to research ethics you will need to understand the impact of research strategy on approach to research ethics when writing up the Research Ethics section of your Research Strategy chapter.

Researcher need at all level and steps in process of research to know about the ethical principles of research. Researcher better know how to do good by own research and result of research. How beneficiary to society, education, Government, policy makers. They should think again and again now a days. Research also do not harm the human and society these type of research carried on. Avoid in research physical harm to participants, Psychological distress to others, social disadvantage and matter of privacy and anonymity of participant.

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## Issue and Challenges of Ideal Research

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### Abstract

Research, it's a one of the difficult task which is required in depth knowledge in particular subject. Its required planning, problem identification skill, analytical skill, data interpretation skill, and skill of evaluating of alternatives. Initiator in team of research, researcher facing issue and challenges in writing proposals and research projects at the early stages. Problem identification, title of the research, identification of target population, a issue of structured questionnaire, reliability of the secondary data, lack of good knowledge of the methodology, lack of subject knowledge, interest in research these are the biggest issue and challenges for new researcher. The researcher used descriptive research design in nature. Study has been done with the help of secondary data. The study explored various issue and challenges faced by researcher, while writing the research works.

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Keywords: Research, Issue, Challenges, Knowledge, Skill

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### INTRODUCTION

Research means the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. In the new era, lack of interest in research has been found among students group in India. Students are facing these problems because of our education system. Ideal research work may include **title page, acknowledgements, literature review, abstract, introduction, table of contents, methodology, results and discussion, findings and recommendations, conclusion, appendices and references, Glossary**. Objective is the key parameter for any research work. So make sure about the problem identification and objectives of the research. Researchers are face problem during the various phases like choosing title, setting objectives, process of research work. Availability of time, money and manpower again it's a key issue for any researcher. In the academic world teachers and students interaction and discussion will help to contribution in the research work. For students, teachers will play a vital role in developing interest of research work.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Bell (1993), Reported that the unclear instructions and questions will create difficulty for respondent to understand purpose of research. It will create wrong data for research work. Richard and Gabrielle (1999), study reported that researcher faced problems in timely feedback and support from supervisor or research guide. National University of Malaysia (2008) stated that, researcher facing problem in references citation of research work. Best and Kahn (2009) noted that issue and challenges regarding process of analysis and interpretation of data. These included mistake in questioner, recognize limitations, data entry and faulty logic and researcher's unconscious bias. Kombo and Tromp (2011) identified issue and challenges of identification of title being too wide, too wordy and lacked reliability. Other problems faced by researchers are poorly written background, research proposals and literature review. Mhute (2013), Found plagiarism issue and challenges faced students and researcher. Therefore advises that plagiarism should be avoided, as it's a misconduct of research and unethical practice in research. Manchishi, Ndhlovu, & Mwanza, (2015) Study examined the mistakes and challenges faced by students and lecturers. The study found, they are making mistake in writing proposals, topics, poor methodology, problem identification, research terminologies. They were done

these mistakes because of lack of knowledge, absence of standard format, lack of materials related to selected topics and feedback from guide. Fawaz Ali Ahmed Qasem, Elrasheed Ismail M. Zayid (2019), many challenges and difficulties have been found among students in composing and writing proposals and research work. Challenges faced by students are language problems, identification of right topic, choosing right methodology, motivation for research work, subject knowledge, and time constrain and less support from supervisors or guide.

**Statement of the Problem:** Some researchers have been found to be problematic. The research problem in this study was what are the issue and challenges faced by researcher in ideal research.

## METHODOLOGY

Objective of the research is to identify issue and challenges of ideal research work. The research design used was descriptive in nature. The secondary data was taken from various sources. Data collected from various resources like websites, magazines, newspapers, articles, literature reviews (Research gate, Shodh ganga, Academia, Springer, Emraled) and Books.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Identification of issue and challenges

**Curiosity in research:** it has been found that Indian students are not much interested in research compare to students of developed country. One biggest issue faced by students, which is awareness and importance of research. Students are not aware about research work and importance of research. Many researcher facing issue and challenges regarding process of research work. Research work is not common in Indian education system. Its limited only few streams like engineering, management, medical and science

**Interest in subject and subject knowledge:** students and many researchers are in mystified about what they know, and which subject knowledge they have. First of all researcher has to confident about subject knowledge, on which he or she going for research. Many students found that, they have a degree of engineering, and working in bank, degree in management but working as a clerk in government sector.

**Identification of topic:** after knowing the subject knowledge, researcher face a problem regarding choosing the topic. Choosing the right topic is the one of the important parameter in the research. Determine what resources you have, than choose topic of research. Justification of topic is vital part of any research. Knowledge and **interest** in topic, **theoretical base regarding topic these are the major issue and challenges faced by researcher, while choosing topic of research.**

**Data collection:** ideal research work has been depending on data. While collecting primary data, biasness of respondents is key issue and for secondary data collection reliability, relatedness of data is the major challenge. Unavailability of data is key issue from various government and privet sectors. Identification of literature of review, is important because based on that researcher found the problems statement. Review of literature must be related to topic. Plagiarism, copy right is the most common issue, which is violating codes and policies of research ethics. Researcher must keep in the mind ethics of research, respect of privacy and misconduct of research.

**Research problem:** it is a gap in information that you will plan to deal with in your research. Researcher has to identify what is the main problem of research based on review of literature. Theoretical or practical research problem may be there. If researcher is not able to find out the problem statement from review of literature, than it is impossible for researcher to set objectives and research methodology. **Research proposal has been become strong if problem identification has been done correctly.**

**Issue in research methodology:** research methodology is very with primary and secondary research. After choosing topic and data collation, researcher has to move forward towards methodology of research. It can be qualitative or quantitative. Research methodology must be used based on research question. Researcher must identify the questions like what is the problem of research; the purpose of study, based on that researcher can choose methodology. Poor study design will create a issue in research work.

**Finding of the study:** after collecting data and choosing right methodology researcher, face the problems of how to analyze and interpret the data. Finding must be based on the analysis and interpretation of data. It is the one of the important task of researcher. Finding is the one of the core part of the any research. Findings must be related to the objectives of the research. It has been totally based on research methodology and theoretical framework. The purpose of the results section of the findings of your research, reported with the help of diagrams, graphs, tables and photographs.

### **Issue and challenges has been raised, in research when researcher found**

The difference between predictable and obtained outcome may be because of the mistaken calibration of the tool. The gape can be arising due to small sample size in research. The lack of statistical implication is effect of weaknesses in the experimental design. Who will conduct the research and access to the data? This question is important for findings of the research. Assumptions and personal preferences of the researcher will impacted on findings of research.

### **CONCLUSION**

From the findings, there are a number of issues and challenges have been faced by researchers for ideal research. As for the issues and challenges the following featured prominently;

- 1.Researchers face continuous resist to secure and sustain money, time and people
- 2.Insufficient reading materials and reading habits
- 3.Research interest, subject knowledge regarding research work and Lack of Confidence in research work
- 4.Knowledge of flow of research work
- 5.Identification of the research title
- 6.Poor review of literature /peer review
- 7.Recognition of gaps from literature review
- 8.Identification of problem of research work
- 9.Informal proposal format
- 10.Choosing of poor study research design /Methodology, inappropriate research instruments
- 11.Wrong sampling techniques
- 12.Issue in targeting and selection of larger population, which is not related with research work
- 13.Incorrect selection of data collection method (respondent biasness, structured questionnaire, reliability of secondary and primary data, relatedness of data, Unavailability of data from government and privet sectors)
- 14.Lack of skill to gather, analyze, interpret and present the data successfully
- 15.Quality of writing in research work
- 16.Problem in references citation of research work
- 17.Poor support from supervisor or guide and library management
- 18.Irregular feedback from supervisors
- 19.Knowledge of research supervisor in specific topic
- 20.Lack of Code of Conduct for researcher and high cost of publication

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## An Activity Analysis of DGVCL and MGCVCL

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### ABSTRACT

Electric power plays an important role in our every moment life. Our urban and rural buildings, hospitals, institutions, industries, agricultures and in fact our whole economy get power from it. Electric power plays very vital role for enhancing economic growth and promoting equitable regional development. In Gujarat state, after reformation of Gujarat Electric Board, there is a considerable development of power sector. The GEB was restructured into seven companies one each for generation and transmission, four distribution companies (Discoms) and a holding company known as Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL). There are four power distribution companies of Gujarat state like Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd, Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd, Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd and Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. A financial statement provides data pertaining to strength of particular Companies so here I, as a researcher, has made sincere efforts to analysis the activity or efficiency of power distribution companies by applying different methods of analysis like common size statement, comparative statement, trend percentage, ratio analysis etc.

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**KEY WORDS:** Ratio, Electricity, Power Distribution Company, Activity or efficiency.

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### INTRODUCTION

The Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) was established in the year 1960 under Section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 along with the formation of Gujarat State. There was reformation of GEB in 2003. The Gujarat Electricity Industry (Reorganization and Regulation) Act in 2003 was declared for reformulation of the electricity industry in Gujarat and for establishing an Electricity Regulatory Commission in the state for regulation of the electricity power sector. The GEB was restructured into seven companies one each for transmission and generation, four distribution companies (Discoms) and a holding company known as Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL). GUVNL has been formulated as holding company of such transmission, generation and distribution companies. After restructured, GUVNL works as the planning and coordinating agency in the Gujarat power sector. It is now the one bulk buyer in the state as well as the bulk supplier to distribution companies. It also carries out the function of power trading in the state.

All companies came in to operation fully from April 2005 and started conducting their activities independently. In the cities Ahmedabad and Surat power distribution has historically been with a private sector entity viz. Torrent Power through its fully owned subsidiaries Surat Electricity Company and Ahmedabad Electricity Company.

### POWER SECTOR EVOLUTION IN INDIA

In India, there was significant development of power sector after independence. In 1947 India became independent. At that time it had a capacity of generating a power of 1,362 MW. Electricity generation main two sources were coal based thermal and hydro power. The private sector companies carried generation and distribution of electric power. Calcutta Electric was pivotal institute amongst them. A some urban areas got electricity power but rural areas and villages did not get electricity power. All new power generation, transmission and distribution in the rural center and the urban center (which was not served by private utilities) was established after 1947, purview of State and Central

government agencies. State Electricity Boards (SEBs) were established in all states of India. In late sixties, nuclear power was established but development was at slower speed. In the early sixties introduced the concept of administration power systems on a regional basis crossing the political boundaries of states. The power supply industry has constantly focused on filling the gap between supply and demand of power.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objective of the research work is to do comparative study of financial statement of DGVCL and MGVCL power distribution companies of Gujarat region as far as their activity or efficiency is concerned.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

To undertake the study researchers have collected secondary data from the annual report during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 of selected power distribution companies of Gujarat region. Moreover other required information were collected through referring Financial literatures, published articles, related websites, magazines, journals etc.

For this study work researcher has selected two companies as sample of study.

1. Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (DGVCL) Surat
2. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (MGVCL) Vadodara

According to the objectives researcher has applied the necessary statistical tools like, average mean, percentage, ratio and graphic presentation of data, t- test.

**ANALYSIS**

**Introduction**

Activity or efficiency ratios showing the effectiveness with which the resources of the organization are used. It signifies the efficiency of the management. Activity or efficiency ratios measures how efficiently the business is running. It is also called as “Assets Management Ratio” that is how effective the resources of the organization is being used by the management to achieve the financial management objectives like wealth maximization and profit maximization.

**Total Assets Turnover Ratio**

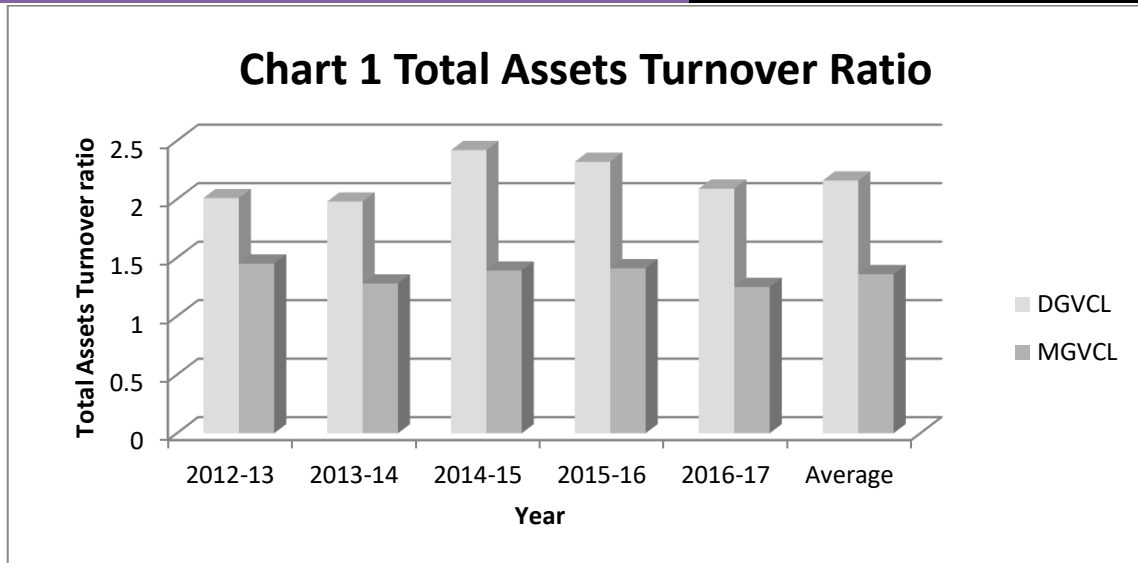
The amounts invested in business are invested in all assets jointly and sales are affected through them to earn profits. So in order to relation between total assets to sales are finding out.

Total Assets Turnover:  $\frac{\text{Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

Table-1 shows the Total Assets Turnover Ratio of the selected companies from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

<b>TABLE: 1</b>							
<b>Total Assets Turnover Ratio (in times)</b>							
<b>Name of Company</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>Average</b>	
<b>DGVCL</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.16</b>	
<b>MGVCL</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.36</b>	

Source: Computed from published Annual report of the units



Above chart – 1 shows that the total assets turnover ratio of the DGVCL and MGVCL companies. Total assets turnover ratio of DGVCL Company was higher than the MGVCL Company. Moreover total assets turnover ratio of DGVCL Company was consistently changing while MGVCL Company was constantly decreased. The total assets turnover ratio of DGVCL Company was higher than UGVCL Company because higher proportion of revenue from operations as compare to total assets. Total assets turnover ratio of DGVCL was so good as compare to MGVCL company.

**Inventory or Stock Turnover Ratio:**

This ratio shows how frequently inventory is replaced during the year. It means the relationship between the cost of goods sold and the inventory level. It is computed by dividing the cost of goods sold by the average of opening and closing stock of the year.

$$\text{Inventory turnover} = \frac{\text{Cost of Power Sold}}{\text{Average Inventories}}$$

The inventory/stock turnover ratio indicates how quickly inventory is sold. It is a test of efficient inventory management. To judge whether the ratio of the firm is satisfactory or not, it should be compared over a period of time on the basis of trend analysis. It can also be compared with the level of other firms in that line of business as well as with industry average.

In common, a high inventory turnover ratio is better than a low inventory turnover ratio. A high ratio implies good inventory management. Yet, a very high ratio calls for cautious analysis. It may be indicative of underinvestment in or very low level of inventory. A very low level of inventory has risky implications. It will adversely affect the ability to meet the customer demand as it may not come without cost. It is also likely that the firm may be following a policy of replenishing its stock in too sufficient stock of material may not be available.

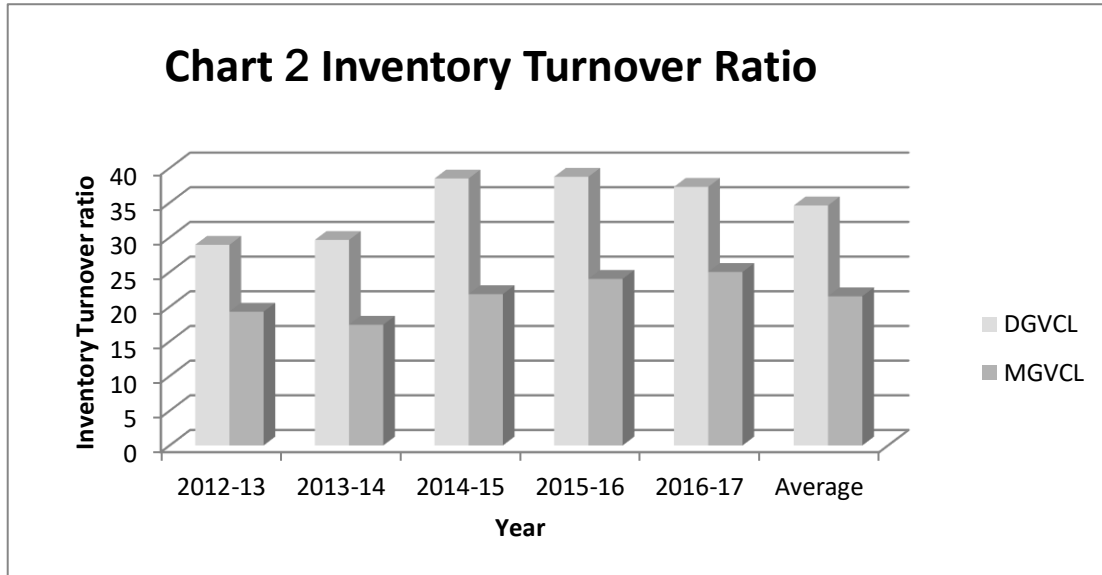
Similarly, a very low inventory ratio is dangerous. It signifies excessive inventory or overinvestment in inventory. Handling excessive inventory consist cost in terms of interest on funds blocked up, rental of area, possible deterioration and so on. A low ratio may be result of inferior quality goods, overvaluation of closing inventory, stock of obsolete goods and deliberate excessive purchases in anticipation of future increase in their prices and so on.

Thus, a firm ought to have neither too high nor too low inventory turnover ratio.

Table-2 shows the Inventory Turnover Ratio of the selected companies from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Name of Company	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Average
DGVCL	28.94	29.64	38.50	38.75	37.29	34.62
MGVCL	19.29	17.41	21.83	24.02	25.02	21.51

Source: Computed from published Annual report of the units



Above chart- 2 indicates that the inventory turnover ratio for all successive years for the DGVCL Company was quite higher than the inventory turnover ratio of the MGVCL Company. It means DGVCL Company had more efficient stock turnover as compare to MGVCL Company. Inventory turnover ratio of DGVCL Company was constantly increased except in the year 2016-17. Same way inventory turnover ratio of MGVCL Company was constantly increased except in the year 2013-14.

**Debtors’ Ratio:**

This ratio indicates the number of days taken to recover the dues of credit sales from debtors. It indicates the quickness or otherwise of the collection policy of the enterprise. The ratio is computed by dividing the amount of debtors by the total average daily sales.

$$\text{Debtors Ratio} = \frac{\text{Debtors}}{\text{Credit Sales}} \times 365$$

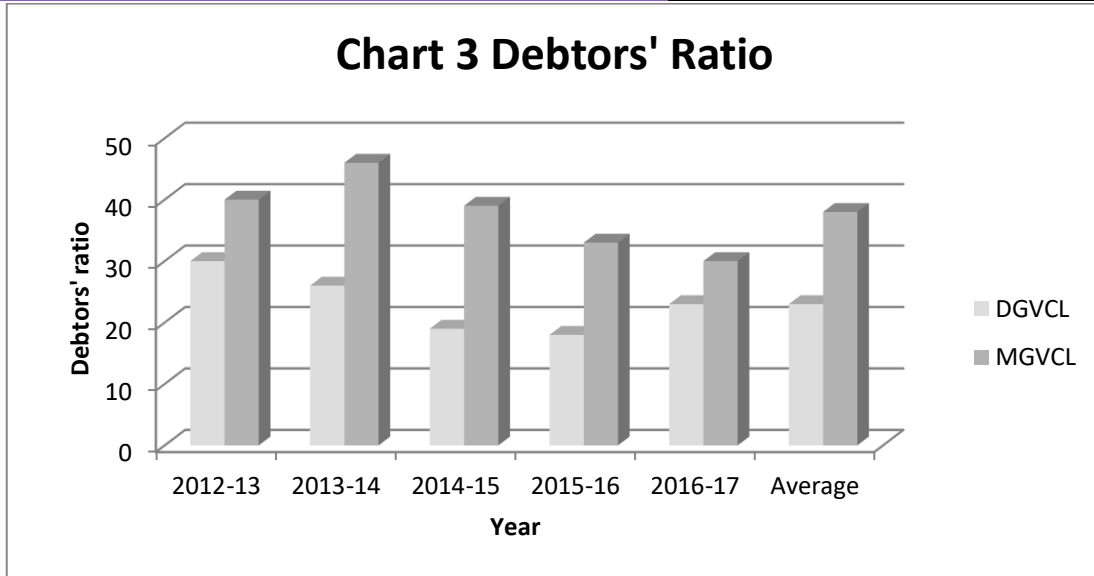
Here, debtors mean average debtors and credit sales mean revenue from operations.

Table-3 shows the Debtors’ Ratio of the selected companies from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Name of Company	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Average
DGVCL	30	26	19	18	23	23
MGVCL	40	46	39	33	30	38

Source: Computed from published Annual report of the units





From the above chart- 3, researcher can say that the debtors’ ratio MGVCCL Company was higher than the DGVCL Company. Higher debtors’ ratio shows the less efficiency in recovery of dues. Debtors’ ratio of DGVCL Company was constantly decrease except in the year 2016-17 that means collection from debtors is actively done. In the same way debtors’ ratio of MGVCCL Company was also constantly decrease except in the year 2013-14 that means collection efficiency also increase. DGVCL Company was more active in collection from debtors as compare to MGVCCL Company.

**T- test**

**Null Hypothesis (Ho):** There is no any significant difference in Total Assets Turnover Ratio (TATR), Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITR) and Debtors’ Ratio (DR) of DGVCL and MGVCCL Companies.

**Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** There is significant difference in Total Assets Turnover Ratio (TATR), Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITR) and Debtors’ Ratio (DR) of DGVCL and MGVCCL Companies.

Table-4 T- test			
RATIO	TATR	ITR	DR
Sig. (Two Tailed)	0.0005	0.0003	0.0053

In the above table-4, the two tailed significant test value for Total Assets Turnover Ratio, Inventory Turnover Ratio and Debtors’ Ratio of DGVCL and MGVCCL is 0.0005, 0.0003 and 0.0053. Hence, we may say that Total Assets Turnover Ratio, Inventory Turnover Ratio and Debtors’ Ratio are significantly different between the DGVCL and MGVCCL companies.

**Conclusions**

- 1.Total Assets Turnover Ratio of MGVCCL Company was lower than DGVCL Company during study period.
- 2.Inventory Turnover Ratio of MGVCCL Company was lower than DGVCL Company during study period.
- 3.Debtors’ Ratio of DGVCL Company was higher than MGVCCL Company during study period.

### Suggestions

1. The Total Assets Turnover Ratio of MGVC L was lowest. MGVC L has to increase in Total Assets Turnover Ratio by increasing in revenue by operation and decreasing in total assets.
2. The Inventory Turnover Ratio of MGVC L was lower than DGVCL Company. So, MGVC L Company has to increase its Inventory Turnover Ratio by decreasing in inventory.
3. The Debtors' Ratio of MGVC L Company was lower than DGVCL Company, so for increasing it MGVC L Company has to increase its collection process fast.

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## सामाजिक वज्ञान संशोधन के सामने चुनौतियाँ

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प्रस्तावक

पृथ्वीके उत्पत्ति के साथ ही प्राकृतिक(नैसर्गिक) संपत्ति के अखूट भंडार भरे हुए थे कन्तु वे पृथ्वी पर के सामाजिक प्राणी के लए सीधा इस्तमाल कया जाए एसा न था इस लए इन्सान ने उसे इस्तमाल में आए, खुद की जरूरते पुरी हो और उसीके मुताबिक कुछ परिवर्तन करने की प्रवध शुरू की शुरुआत में इन्सान ने पहले चरण में चक्र (पहिया) और आग के संशोधन के माध्यम से मानवजीवन को सुखदायक और सरल बनानेवाले अनेकों संसोधनो क भेंट हमें दी है आज का नैनोयुग को हम उसका अद्भुत उदाहरण कह सकते है वैसे नैसर्गिक प्राकृतिक वज्ञान में हुए अलग अलग परिवर्तन और संशोधन वश्व को अलग ही जीवनशैली प्रदान करते है और प्राकृतिक वज्ञान में अलग अलग चरणों में संशोधनों का निरंतर बढ़ते रहते प्रवाह मानवसूष्टि को क्या प्रदान करेगा ? उसका उत्तर हम भवष्य के गर्भ में ही रहने दे

इन्सान एक सामाजिक प्राणी है इस लए प्राकृतिक वज्ञान के वकास से भी अधक सामाजिक वकास जरूरी है उसके बिना प्राकृतिक वकास की उन्नति निहित हो जाती है इस लए कई समाजशास्त्री और अर्थशास्त्रियोंने सामाजिक-आर्थिक संसोधन के बल पर सामाजिक जीवन के सुख के अंको को बढ़ाने का प्रयास कया है फर भी प्राकृतिक वज्ञान के संशोधन में जो गति और सपष्टीकरण है वो सामाजिक वज्ञान में नहीं क्यों क प्राकृतिक वज्ञान पर हुए संशोधन (खोज) के ऊपर ही संशोधन (खोज) आगे बढ़ता है इस लए प्राकृतिक वज्ञान के संसोधनो का परिणाम ज्यादा स्पष्ट, वैज्ञानिक और सूक्ष्मतम होता है इस लए हम पहिए से आगे आज सुपर सोनिक इंजिन तक पहुँच पाए है कन्तु सामाजिक वज्ञानमे यह क्रम और सातत्य सपष्ट नही है इस लए सामाजिक सुखाकारिमे उन्नति के साथ जो जो बदलाव और प्रगति दिखाई देनी चाहिए वो नही दिखाई देती क्यों क संशोधन के जरिए समस्या की जड़े तक पहोचने में हमें कहीं न कहीं तो अवरोध (वग्न) आ ही जाता है इस लए भारत जैसे देश का (

) अभी तक तीन अंको में ही समावष्ट है दूसरी तरफ से प्राकृतिक वज्ञान के संशोधन के सामने सामाजिक वज्ञान के संसोधन स्वरूप और व्यापकता के तोर पे भन्न- भन्न है और वो भी निरंतर रूपांतरित है इस लए . या . के संशोधक कई प्रकार की समस्याओ से घिरा हुआ होता है

सामाजिक संशोधन क्या है ?

सामाजिक संशोधन को सरल भाषा में कहना चाहे तो कह सकते हैं की सामाजिक प्रश्नों की उत्पत्ति से लेकर के समाधान तक की प्रक्रिया रोयसी संगलटन और ब्रुस सी स्ट्रेश के शब्दों में कहे तो “ सामाजिक संशोधन से सामाजिक वश्व से सम्बंधित वषय तक प्रश्नों का समाधान, उसका हल और उसके जवाब ढूढने की प्रक्रिया का समावष्ट होना होता है

सामाजिक वज्ञान संशोधन के सामने चुनौतियाँ

सामान्य रूप से शुरू से लेकर अंतिम पड़ाव तक एक संशोधक निम्नांकित चुनौतियाँ का सामना कई प्रकार से करता है

संशोधन प्रश्न की पसंदगी की चुनौती

अगर हम एक ठोस प्रकारका संशोधन करना चाहते हैं तो ठोस प्रकार के प्रश्नों की पहचान होना भी आवश्यक है साथ साथ संशोधक प्रश्नों में रस-रूच लेता दिखाई देना चाहिए साथ ही साथ संशोधन के वषय को चुनने से पहले उस वषयमें पहले भी संशोधन कार्य कया गया है क नहीं ? क्या पूर्व साहित्य उपलब्ध होगा या नहीं ? इस संशोधन का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है ? और इसका कार्यक्षेत्र कतना है ? इस संशोधन के लए कतना समय लगेगा ? संशोधन के लए हमारे पास आर्थिक सवलत क्या है ? और इस वषय के ऊपर संशोधन के समय कैसे कैसे वगन आ सकते हैं ? आदि बातों की स्पष्टता और पूर्व वचारणा का होना बहुत आवश्यक है कुछ संशोधक बिना कसी सोच वचार के ही पूर्वग्रह बांधके संशोधन करना शुरू कर देता है और बीच में ही उसे शोध कार्य छोड़ना पड़ता है या उस शोधकार्य के द्वारा निपज स्पष्ट नहीं होता है

संशोधन के लए सही कार्यप्रणाली की पसंदगी के सामने चुनौती

संशोधक का संशोधन कार्य तब चोक्कस और निवारक बन सकता है जब संशोधक के द्वारा वैज्ञानिक पध्दति (कार्यप्रणाली) का उपयोग कया गया हो वैज्ञानिक कार्यप्रणाली के माध्यम से ही पध्दतिसह निरिक्षण, वर्गीकरण और माहिती का अर्थघटन हो सकता है इस लए शोधकार्य शुरू करने से पहले संशोधक को वैज्ञानिक कार्यप्रणाली की जानकारी पहले से ही प्राप्त कर लेनी चाहिए और हो शके तो उसको तालीम भी लेनी चाहिए साथ ही संशोधक को ये पता होना चाहिए के उसने जो समस्याको संशोधन के रूपमें पसंद कया है उसके लए निरिक्षण, प्रश्नावली, मुलाकात या एकम अभ्यास जेसी कई कार्यप्रणाली में से कोन सी कार्यप्रणाली उसके संशोधन को (शोधकार्य) अधिकतर वास्तवक, सचोट और ठोस बना सकती है इस प्रकार संशोधक को अपने शोधकार्य में कोन सी तकनीक को वैज्ञानिक तोर पे लागु करना है ये संशोधक के लए बड़ी चुनौती है

माहिती वश्लेषण की चुनौती

सामाजिक वज्ञान के कसी भी वषय में सों खयकीय जानकारी का वशेष महत्व होता है इस जानकारी को वशेष रूप से वर्गीकरण और वश्लेषण कया जाएँ तो ही हम समस्या की गहनता, तीव्रता और असरकारकता को हम जान सकते हैं इस लए इकठ्ठी की हुई सों खयकीय जानकारी का योग्य रूप से वर्गीकरण करके उसकी कोष्टक रचना, महत्तम, लघुतम, गुणोत्तर, आकृ त, आलेख और परिकल्पना की टेस्ट के माध्यम से गुणात्मक रूप से जाँच करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए यों तो वर्तमान समय में ( ) सोफ्टवेयर सामाजिक

वज्ञान के संसोधन में सों खयकीय जानकारी के वश्लेषण के लए एक बहोत बड़ा आवष्कार है जो वश्लेषण की चुनौती के लए बहोत ही मददगार है

संशोधन क रपट लखना एक चुनौती

संशोधन रपट समग्र संशोधन यात्रा का एक छाया चत्र है इस लए यह कार्य सुचारू रूप से सुगठित, सरल और ठोस होना चाहिए तभी संसोधन रपट पढनेवाला उसकी सार्थकता समज सकता है इस लए रपट में सर्फ मुद्दे ही नहीं बल्की उसके वधानों का समावेश करके संशोधन अहेवाल के रूप में तैयार करना चाहिए अहेवाल को सर्फ एक ही चरण में समावष्ट नही करना चाहिए सब से पहले उसे एक रफ काम में लेकर के फर उसकी जाँच पड़ताल और सुधार करके आखरी अंतिम रपट के रूपमें तैयार करना चाहिए

संशोधन रपट को वस्तुत रूप देकर के उसको सही क्रम में लखना चाहिए जैसे क पहले संशोधन का शीर्षक, फर आमुख(प्रस्तावक) संशोधन समस्या का वधान, सों खयकीय अंको का वश्लेषण, उसका निष्कर्ष, सुचन, सारांश, आदि व वध परि शष्ट और अंत में संसोधन के उपयोग में ली हुई सूच रखनी चाहिए

सामाजिक वज्ञानके संशोधन को पड़कार रूप बनानेवाली जो कुछ बाते हमने आप के सामने रखी उसी ही बात को यदि आप सब बिना पढे तुरंत समजना चाहते हो रिसर्च के तोर पे बहुत ही संक्षप्त कर के आकृति के रूप में आप के समक्ष रख रहा हु

आकृति नंबर :-१ सामाजिक वज्ञान संशोधन के सामने चुनौतिया

## Challenges in Research of Social Science



निष्कर्ष

(१) सामाजिक वज्ञान के संशोधन में प्रश्नों (समस्या) क पसंद ही संशोधन क सफलता-असफलता का चयन करती है संशोधक अपने रस और पसंद के प्रश्नों का बिना पूर्वग्रह संशोधन में लाता है तो नि चत ही समस्याके समाधान क और पहुच सकता है अगर संशोधक प्रश्न क पसंद में गलती करता है तो उसे संशोधन यात्रा के दौरान बहुत सी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ेगा और हो सकता है क उसे संशोधन कार्य अधुरा ही छोड़कर निकलना पड़े

(२) संशोधन की सही कार्यप्रणाली प्रश्नों का वैज्ञानिक रूप से निरिक्षण, वर्गीकरण और महत्वपूर्ण सों खयकीय जानकारी का अर्थघटन कराती है इस लए संशोधक को अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में कोन सी वैज्ञानिक पध्धति सही है उसका ज्ञान होना महत्वपूर्ण है इसके लए उसे योग्य रूप से तालीम भी लेनी चाहिए जिसे वह अपने संशोधन को वास्तवक और ठोस बना सके

(३) सामाजिक वज्ञान में सों खयकीय जानकारी का बहुत ही महत्व होता है इस लए उसका वर्गीकरण और पृथक्करण सही होना चाहिए संशोधक को सों खयकीय जानकारी का वर्गीकरण के पासे जैसे क आलेख, कोष्टक के प्रकार और रचना, गुणोत्तर, महत्तम, परिकल्पना के टेस्ट के प्रकार आदि का ज्ञान और तालीम लेना आवश्यक है तभी तो वह सामाजिक वज्ञान संशोधन के अनुरूप आधुनिक सॉफ्टवेयर के जरिये होने वाले वर्गीकरण को सरलता से समज सकेगा

(४) संशोधन अहेवाल लखते समय संशोधक को सबसे पहले उस बात का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है क वो कस प्रकार के वाचकवर्ग के लए संशोधन रपट तैयार कर रहा है जैसे क (१) शैक्षणिक समुदाय (२) आम(सामान्य) लोग या (३) संशोधक वर्ग रपट लखते समय रपट लखने का क्रम सही होना चाहिए जिससे रपट पढनेवाला उसे अच्छी तरह समज सके

इस तरह सामाजिक वज्ञानमें एक सफल संशोधक के सामने कई चुनौतियाँ हैं यदी वो उसे अच्छी तरह समज के क्रमशः संशोधन में आगे बढ़ना चाहे तो आनेवाली चुनौतियाँ का सामना वो सरलता से कर सकता है

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## Plagiarism and Ways to Safeguard Your Work

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### INTRODUCTION

Today our lives are becoming digital. Technology, and subsequently the internet, has become so deeply inserted in our day to day lives. Over the past decades, plagiarism has been classified as a multi-layer phenomenon of dishonesty that occurs in higher education. A number of research papers have identified a host of factors such as gender, socialisation, efficiency gain, motivation for study, methodological uncertainties or easy access to electronic information via the Internet and new technologies, as reasons driving plagiarism. Many of those who teach in higher education have encountered the phenomenon of plagiarism as a form of dishonesty in the classroom. No longer just an act of necessity, it is now an act of laziness or a product of poor time management.

The word was “plagius” was first used around 80 CE by the poet Martial. At that time, though literacy was fairly high, there was no printing press and the most common way for poetry to be shared was through oral performances. So, plagiarist poets would either read or hear the work, learn it (making the copy in their mind) and then present it to another audience orally. This was actually very common in Roman times and was widely accepted. Martial was unique for speaking out against it though his concerns were more commercial than ethical in nature.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary online 2017, the term plagiarism is defined as ‘the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own’. Plagiarism means the use of an author's words, ideas, reflections and thoughts without proper acknowledgment of the author. Koul et al. define plagiarism as a form of cheating and theft since in cases of plagiarism one person takes credit for another person's intellectual work. According to Fishman, ‘Plagiarism occurs when someone-

- 1) uses words, ideas, or work products;
- 2) attributable to another identifiable person or source;
- 3) without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained;
- 4) in a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship;
- 5) in order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary’.

Some students plagiarize unintentionally, when they are not familiar with proper ways of quoting, paraphrasing, citing and referencing and/or when they are unclear about the meaning of ‘common knowledge’ and the expression ‘in their own words’. However, the impact of the internet on plagiarism has been widely misunderstood.

The most obvious way that the internet changed plagiarism is that it made plagiarism easier. Prior to the internet and especially before word processing, plagiarism was almost as labor-intensive as producing original work. By putting the world's information at everyone's fingertips, the internet made



it easier to plagiarize. The Internet eliminated the need to look through stacks of books to find the right work or passage.

### **PLAGIARISM POLICIES BY UGC**

The University Grants Commission (UGC) came into existence on 28th December, 1953 and became a statutory Organization of the Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956, for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in university education.

University Grants Commission had constituted a Committee of experts to look into issues of Plagiarism and recommend some institutional mechanism to eliminate the scope of this menace in higher education system in the country. The objective of the regulations is to promote academic research and deterrence from plagiarism by developing systems to detect plagiarism. As a result, the Committee emphasized on the needs to refer plagiarism in a broader way by putting appropriate systems and checks in place. According to UGC, plagiarism would be quantified into following levels in ascending order of severity for the purpose of its definition:

- Similarities upto 10% - excluded
- Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%
- Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60%
- Level 3: Similarities above 60%

Penalties in the cases of plagiarism shall be imposed on students pursuing studies at the level of UG, PG, Masters, M. Phil., Ph.D. and faculty & staff of the Higher Education Institute (HEI) only after academic misconduct on the part of the offender has been established without doubt.

#### **Penalties for Students**

Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the HEI, based on recommendations of the Academic Misconduct Panel (AMP), shall impose penalty considering the severity of the Plagiarism.

Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40% - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.

Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60% - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script after a time period of one year but not exceeding eighteen months.

Level 3: Similarities above 60% - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and his/her registration for that course to be cancelled.

Note 1: Penalty on repeated plagiarism- Such student shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the previous level committed by him/her. In case where plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative.

Note 2: Penalty in case where the degree/credit has already been obtained - If plagiarism is proved on a date later than the date of award of degree or credit as the case may be then his/her degree or credit shall be put in abeyance for a period decided by the AMP and PDA.

#### **Penalties for faculty, staff, researcher of HEI**

(i) Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40% - Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.

(ii) Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60% - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of two years and shall be denied a right to one annual increment and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of two years.

(iii) Level 3: Similarities above 60% - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.

Note 1: Enhanced penalty on repeated plagiarism - Shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the lower level committed by him/her. In case where plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative. In case level 3 offence is repeated then the concerned person shall be dismissed.

Note 2: Penalty in case where the benefit or credit has already been obtained - If plagiarism is proved on a date later than the date of benefit or credit obtained as the case may be then his/her benefit or credit shall be put in abeyance for a period decided by the AMP and PDA on recommendation of the AMP.

Note 3: If there is any complaint of plagiarism against the Head of an HEI, a suitable action, in line with these regulations, will be taken by the Competent Authority/Governing Board/Governing Council as the title maybe.

### **WAYS TO HELP SAFEGUARD YOUR WORK FROM PLAGIARISM**

Plagiarism is a valid concern, but as long as you know how to protect yourself and how to monitor your work in cyberspace, you should be fine. Here are a few simple ways to help safeguard your work from plagiarism:

1. Save and Date all Original Work - The first thing you want to do is make sure that you save, date, and make copies of all of your original work. There are several different ways that you can go about this: you can print out your work and get it notarized; you can mail your work to yourself so that it has a post mark date (also known as the "poor man's copyright").
2. Register with the Copyright Office- Technically, the second you create a piece of work it belongs to you. Therefore, before someone else takes it, grant copyright to your work.
3. Add copyright Notices to Blogs- Once you've registered your work, it's best to use copyright notices on your websites or anywhere that you publish your work.
4. Use Plagiarizer-Catching Tools- The only way you'll know if someone plagiarized your work is if you see it floating around (on another site, for example) without your permission. That's why it's important that you regularly check. Below are some tools that can help you:

**Smart Google Search:** Google has a zero tolerance policy when it comes to plagiarism. Other search engines have similar policies.

**Copyscape:** Copyscape is a free checker that allows users to plug in a sentence or a domain name to see if specific material comes up anywhere else on the Web.

**Plagiarism.org:** It allows users to check more thoroughly for plagiarized work and get extensive reports in the mail regularly for a small fee.

While these tips are designed to help you protect your work, it's always important to keep in mind that sometimes another author is going to have the same idea as you. If a theme or story sounds very similar to yours, the brutal truth is that your work may not be as original as you thought. So thoroughly investigate and compare works before you say that yours was stolen you can end up wasting a lot of time and money arguing a case that a judge will ultimately rule against.

## CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that the internet has changed plagiarism. It revolutionized the way we create and distribute content. But that change is often misunderstood. Some treat plagiarism as if it were an invention of the internet, though that clearly is not true. As one study found, plagiarism was sometimes just as prominent as or even more prominent before the internet than after, at least in certain kinds of writing. Still, the main thing to remember about the internet's impact on plagiarism is that the impact is still ongoing. Plagiarism was an unethical tool to shore up perceived writing weaknesses rather than a mere shortcut. While many do plagiarize out of concern over the writing, it's far more common to see plagiarism caused by laziness, poor time management and generally not caring about the project.

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## Introduction to Need-based Research Work

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### ABSTRACT

India is fast-changing nation yet there are many hurdles in celebrating the nation as one among the developed nations. After honest review of some research projects, it is observed that our academic world has lack of need-based research projects. This kind of research must be aimed on one target and with limitations of time and area. In this fast-changing age, some new perspectives in the research work which aims to solve some minor problems is the need of the day. These attempts will also fulfill our national responsibilities because they not only point out current problems but also draw our attention towards its solutions by providing some valuable recommendations. In context of India, it is the need of the day that our research works should be directed towards some current important issues. These must be voiced through some genuine research which can be helpful to the Government for conceiving new strategies, plans and projects for the development of the nation. These ideas which are the outcome of genuine and serious researches will be very useful for the administration and the makers of policies. After more than 70 years of Independence, Indian people are yet not having pure water to drink, good educational institutes to study and comfortable houses to live. Some basis issues of Indian people are to be voiced through some genuine researches. There are ample of issues waiting for the attention of researchers. Issues originating from education and administration need to be examined in current perspectives. It is the need of the day that Indian scholars should focus on current problems of India which can draw the attention of those who are in the system and it inspires them to re-think about them. With a view to introduce some new dimensions in the world of research, this paper discusses following issues and aspects.

- A Brief Scenario of Researches based on Needs of nation
- Review of such research projects
- Examining current conditions which have many issues which attract Indian researchers for need-based research
- Introducing new ideas on some need-based research projects with its aims, methodology, procedure and output

**Key Words:** Need, India, Problems, Issues, , Administration, System



## M-Learning - An Upcoming Technique of Education

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### Abstract

In the present scenario ICT, internet is very much necessary in educational field. So many activities performed in educational institutions. Desktop computers are replaced by Laptops/Palmtops. Innovations in the mobile handsets also become more facilitated. The major computer functions available in the quality mobile This paper contains the definition of M-Learning or Mobile Learning, its concept, its classroom system approach, working, uses and advantages, drawbacks and some examples of M-Learning.

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**Keywords-** M-Learning, Mobile Learning.

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### Introduction

The latest review shows that more than 730 million mobile users are there in India and the numbers are still increasing. Most of them falls in the age group 15 to 50. Obviously, by viewing the user class most of the users are students who study in various courses. As mobile phone is fashion for some and status symbol for some. So many learning apps and software support mobile phone. The student can learn their study burden free atmosphere and their perfect conveniences. Not only mobile phone handsets, Laptops, Palmtops, (e)Notebooks, Netbooks and Tablets are having the capacity to become a part of M-Learning. State Government has distributed the tablets to the first year graduation student on the nominal token price to promote Mobile Learning. Higher Education will be better, if this type of movable gadgets used. The entire nature of the present paper and pencil methodology will be changed after the acceptance of M-Learning.

### Definition

**M-learning or mobile learning** is "learning across multiple contexts, through social and content interactions, using personal electronic devices". A form of distance education, m-learners use mobile device educational technology at their time convenience. It is the delivery of learning, education or learning support on mobile phones, PDAs or tablets. It is also known as m-learning, is an educational system.

Mobile learning supports, with the help of mobile devices, a continuous access to the learning process. This can be on appliances like your phone, laptop or tablet. Lerner can learn wherever and whenever wanted. With the advent of mobile learning, educational systems are changing.

Pinkwart, et al. (2003) shows mobile learning as 'e-learning that uses mobile devices and wireless transmission'. Quinn (2000) defined it earlier, as simply learning that takes place with the help of mobile devices, or the intersection of mobile computing and e-learning. Turunen, et al. 2003 viewed mobile devices as a pervasive medium that may assist us in combining work, study and leisure time in meaningful ways. Traxler (2005) defined it as "any educational provision where the sole or dominant technologies are handheld or palmtop devices."

## Concept

Mobile device ownership is increasing in the worldwide. Research shows that there are about millions of smartphone users and students account for a large number in this. The discussions increase about the benefits of going mobile in education. Students, as well as education institutions, are beginning to discover the many benefits of using mobile technology in the classroom. More and more schools are using laptops or tablets. Children consider it to be a fun. There are increasingly more educational apps available for teachers. M-learning technologies include handheld computers, MP3 players, notebooks, mobile phones and tablets. M-learning focuses on the mobility of the learner, interacting with portable technologies. Using mobile tools for creating learning aids and materials becomes an important part of informal learning. M-learning is convenient in that it is accessible from virtually anywhere. Sharing is almost instantaneous among everyone using the same content, which leads to the reception of instant feedback and tips. This highly active process has proven to increase exam scores and cut the dropout rate. M-learning also brings strong portability by replacing books and notes with small devices, filled with tailored learning contents.

A research recently conducted at the University of KwaZulu-Natal revealed that 92% of students say that it is easier to use their mobile device to improve their access to information. Students are confident that with their mobile devices, they will not be stranded and will be able to find anything they want to find, right at the time they need it. Whether it's general information on the internet or it's information related to their course, the mobile device helps students achieve it faster. It helps in research and allows for quick and easy feedback from supervisors. About 95% of the students agree that there will be faster communication with lecturers and colleagues with the use of mobile devices. Some of them speak about the ease and comfort of having all course materials in a little device. They may able to carry around all the module materials which reduces the need for excess notes and textbooks to be carried around during lecture times. This means that they can study anywhere where their phone is. Students speak of the benefits of technology as making things easier, faster, better... easier communication, faster access to information, better and more comfortable studying etc. Lecturers can prepare PowerPoint Presentations and upload to a Learning Management System rather than have to print a copy for each student. Students can read their course materials on their smartphones even while in bed, rather than have to go to the computer labs on the campus before having access to the materials.

## Classroom

### Parts of Group Collaboration

Applications in classrooms the use of handheld computers, PDAs, smartphones or handheld voting systems (such as clickers) with traditional resources (Tremblay 2010).

## Class management

Mobile devices in the classroom can be used to enhance student-centered learning, group collaboration among students through communication applications, interactive displays, and video features. Technologies such as the augmented reality Google Glass, digital and interactive paper, and animated learning through apps are changing the way education is becoming personalized. Today, forward-thinking learning centers avoid video lectures in favor of two-way interactions in which tutors walk students through problem solving and demonstrate new concept using tablets. These technology-driven trends are fundamentally transforming the way students learn. Instead of requiring students to read a lesson in a book or complete a linear module via desktop, tablets are enabling them access to engaging, interactive lessons. As technology continues to disrupt learning, it's important for educators to make sure students don't become too isolated and that they have opportunities to converse and

collaborate. Innovations like tablet-based tutoring can enable two-way conversations and increase collaboration, giving students the best of both worlds in a changing education environment.

### **Advantages and Uses**

Tutors who have used m-learning programs and techniques have made the following value statements in favor of m-learning.

- 1.It is important to bring new technology into the classroom.
- 2.Devices used are more lightweight than books and PCs.
- 3.Mobile learning can be used to diversify the types of learning activities students partake in (or a blended learning approach).
- 4.Mobile learning supports the learning process rather than being integral to it.
- 5.Mobile learning can be a useful add-on tool for students with special needs.
- 6.Mobile learning can be used as a 'hook' to re-engage disaffected youth.
- 7.M-Learning can be designed to combine decision making in complex learning scenarios with formative scoring and assessment.
- 8.Improving levels of literacy, numeracy, and participation in education amongst young adults.
- 9.Using the communication features of a mobile phone as part of a larger learning activity, e.g.: sending media or texts into a central portfolio, or exporting audio files from a learning platform to your phone.
10. Developing workforce skills and readiness among youth and young adults.
11. Relatively inexpensive opportunities, as the cost of mobile devices are significantly less than PCs and laptops
12. Multimedia content delivery and creation options
13. Continuous and situated learning support
14. Decrease in training costs
15. Potentially a more rewarding learning experience
16. New opportunities for traditional educational institutions
17. Readily available asynchronous learning experience
18. Wherever and whenever
19. Motivation
20. Videos and audios are things can add with mobile learning. Videos make it possible to make learning more lively.
21. Working together from long distance
22. Mobile Device features with WIFI capabilities allow for on-demand access to information.
23. Access to classroom activities and information on mobile devices provides a continuum for learning inside and outside the classroom.
24. Mobile devices can be used in online settings to enhance learning experiences.
25. Mobile devices facilitate online interaction between instructor and student, and student to student.

### **Disdvantages/Challenges**

#### **Technical Aspects**

- 1.Connectivity and battery life
- 2.Screen size and key size
- 3.Meeting required bandwidth for nonstop/fast streaming
- 4.Number of file/asset formats supported by a specific device
- 5.Content security or copyright issue from authoring group
- 6.Multiple standards, multiple screen sizes, multiple operating systems
- 7.Reworking existing E-Learning materials for mobile platforms
- 8.Limited memory

- 9.Risk of sudden obsolescence
- 10.Security
- 11.Work/life balance
- 12.Cost of investment

### **Social and educational Aspects**

- 1.Accessibility and cost barriers for end users
- 2.Assess learning outside the classroom
- 3.Support of learning across many contexts
- 4.Content's security or copyright infringement issues
- 5.Frequent changes in device models/technologies/functionality etc.
- 6.Developing an appropriate theory of learning for the mobile age
- 7.Conceptual differences between e-learning and m-learning
- 8.Design of technology to support a lifetime of learning
- 9.Tracking of results and proper use of this information
- 10.No restriction on learning timetable
- 11.Personal and private information and content
- 12.No demographic boundary
- 13.Disruption of students' personal and academic lives
- 14.Access to and use of the technology in developing countries
- 15.Risk of distraction
- 16.Mobile usage habits among different countries and regions

### **Future Scopes**

Current areas of growth include:

- 1.Testing, surveys, job aids and just-in-time (J.I.T.) learning
- 2.Location-based and contextual learning
- 3.Social-networked mobile learning
- 4.Mobile educational gaming
- 5.Delivering m-Learning to cellular phones using two way SMS messaging and voice-based CellCasting (podcasting to phones with interactive assessments)
- 6.Cloud computer file storage

### **Conclusion**

There are several more ways by which both students and lecturers can creatively use mobile technology in the classroom. Again, technology is powerful and its benefits go beyond just making our work efficient. It can increase productivity and help us achieve greater results in our work, thereby making us effective.

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## Research and Ethical issues: A Study

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### Abstract

There is very famous saying in economics that “Human wants are unlimited”. This idiom fascinates human beings to innovate the new things to satisfy their wants. There is nothing wrong if I say that the greed of wants carry on him towards search and research of innovative ideas and things to ease and improve the standard of living. Now a day, research work is increasing in rigorous way in all fields. But as we know that “every coin has two sides” and the negative side of that is one can feel directly or indirectly the stress of research work which seems to boredom in his work and therefore the real objective of research is missing and it encourages bad quality work, plagiarism, falsify the data, carelessness etc. which have harmful to the specified research field or to the society as a whole. To prevent all these adverse effects, it becomes necessary established some legality, guidelines and ethical framework for research which serves research design to work for every researcher to improve the quality of research as well as welfare of the society as a whole. The aim of this paper is to extent awareness regarding research and its integral components which becomes very necessary for researcher to improve the quality of research. This paper is purely informative and secondary data are to be used for study.

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**Keywords:** Research, Ethics, Plagiarism, issues

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### Introduction

There is no need to recap of the word ‘Research’, as we all know very well the meaning of it. Even though the person who has not enough knowledge about systematic research procedure, directly or indirectly, he can pass on the process of research because of his curiosity of getting knowledge about something with full proof and may be found something innovation in it, which is helpful to serve luxury in the matter which is made before that innovation.

Before getting depth in research, it is necessary to know about two nearer words such as ‘Search’ and ‘Research’. There is thin line difference between these words. To understand this let us take one example, in ancient time, primitive humans are explorer of shelter to protect themselves from winter, summer and monsoon. But in today’s world, are you think that there is same format of shelter? We all know the answer that layout of shelter does not remain same. It is in the form of bungalow, raw houses, flat etc. With the help of this example we can say that the shelter which is found by primitive human is innovation of need but right now the shelter made by us, is innovation of curiosity which augmented comfort in it. Therefore, search is very first step of innovation where ‘need’ is mother of it. Whereas research means Re- search of searched thing to fill the gap in it and improve the quality of it with some solid basis so that it extend comfort in it or create new things from it. Therefore, we can accept that ‘curiosity’ is the mother of research.

In the above example explained, we are able to find the key words to understand research and they are: curiosity, depth knowledge, innovative idea, vision to see all possibilities, collection of date, systematic procedure, strong logic and supported data, interpretation, solve the existing problem, findings etc. Thus, the definitions of research serve by different authors are as follows:

1. Longman Dictionary of contemporary English (1997): Research as a serious study of a subject that is intended to discover new facts or test ideas.
2. According to The Merriam- (Webster online Dictionary): A studious inquiry or examination, especially; investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or law in the light of new facts or practical application of such new or revised theories or law.
3. According to Waltz and Bansell (1981): Research is a systematic, formal, rigorous and precise process employed to gain solutions to problems or to discover and interpret new facts and relationships.
4. According to Kothari (2006): Research is a pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solutions to a problem.
5. According to Payton (1979): Research is the process of looking for a specific question in an organized, objective, reliable way.
6. Kerlinger (1873): Research is a systematic controlled, empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomena.

### Objective of the study

Now a day, research work is increasing in rigorous way in all fields. But as we know that “every coin has two sides” and the negative side of that is one can feel directly or indirectly the stress of research work which seems to boredom in his work and therefore the real objective of research is missing and it encourages bad quality work, plagiarism, falsify the data, carelessness etc. which have harmful to the specified research field or to the society as a whole. The latest example of the carelessness and unethical practice in research work is COVID 19, origins in the science research laboratory in Wuhan city of China. As result Corona virus creates horrible terror which is facing by whole world today. So that it is very necessary to indulge ethical as well as legal practice with research work to prevent all these adverse effects. It becomes necessary to appliance some legality, guidelines and ethical framework for research which serves research design to work for every researcher to improve the quality of research as well as welfare of the society as a whole. The aim of this paper is to extent awareness regarding research and its integral parts which becomes essential for researcher to improve the quality of research. This paper is purely informative and secondary data are to be used for study. Here, the researcher is putting efforts to enhance the knowledge about the research and its components like ethical issues, consideration in research design, and the glimpse of guidelines for research provided by UGC.

### Review of Literature:

**1.(Dr. ThankGod C. Agwor)**In this paper the researcher has discussed about the various ethical issues in many stage of behavioural and social science research process. Here the researcher highlighted that ethical research required in each stage of conducting research that is from the beginning of the research problem to findings. He has recommended in the conclusion that to get worth result in research work, it is essential to engage ethical committee to prevent from replication, misconduct of collected data.

**2.(Camille Yip)**Researcher carried out the study on the topic “Legal and Ethical issues in research”. In this paper the researcher has highlighted the overview of various international guidelines and regulations that exist on issue related to inform consent, confidentiality, providing incentives and various forms of research misconduct. He concluded that the authorized committee or organization articulate various guidelines and ethical standards which assist researcher in research work.

**3.(Jenn)**Here, the researcher has endeavored to show the sensibility of ethical practice while conducting research process and its publication. Different ethical issues in research like study design and ethical approval, data analysis, authorship; conflict of interest and redundant publication and plagiarism are to be discussed in this paper. He concluded that every researcher has a duty to check the

depth of knowledge and follow the principles strictly to serve qualitative findings in the field of research work and publication. If it is found any doubt than it is advisable to take experts' opinion.

**4.(Makau)** Author conducted study on "Ethical consideration and their application to research: a case of the university of Nairobi". In this case study the author portrayed the meaning of ethics and research ethics by elaborating it with the topics like ethical issues, academic freedom, fabrication and fraud, financial issues, plagiarism and many more. For this study, author has used bad apple theory. And emphasis that masters and PhD candidates of Nairobi University must comply with 15% and less plagiarism in their study to expand the quality of research work.

**5.(JENNY FLEMING)** The authors have worked on Work Integrated Learning (WIL) research model in which diverse set of methodology is being used. The various case studies have included in this paper to explain methodology and method within used for WIL research. With the help of this model authors conveyed that ethical issues like informed consent, risk of harm, confidentiality and anonymity, conflict of interest must be considered so that it helpful in the planning to manage all such things in ethical way.

**6.(Jane L Hutton)** The topic of the paper is "Ethical issues in implementation research: a discussion of the problems in achieving informed consent". Here, the researchers have focused on the health care system around the world which has the main objective to provide improved quality of care. In this paper the researcher discussed the applicability of various ethical codes to obtaining consent in cluster trials in implementation research.

**7.(Georgia Fouka)** In this research paper the author portrayed the ethics which are essential to consider while conducting the research work. Here, author has chosen nursing research field for work and conclude that various issues like lack of ethical research, conflicting values and ambiguity in decision making are current emerging from nursing research and suggested various suggestions to take care of this problem.

## **Ethics and Research Ethics**

### **Ethics**

Ethics is that philosophy which is work on moral principles and values of welfare of human beings and animals as well, which obliges guidelines for what to do (right) and what not to do (wrong) to protect morality. Ethics survives on three main pillars, value, principles and purpose. Thus it is a set of rules and regulation which govern the society for conducting welfare activities towards own and others.

### **Research Ethics**

The major aim of all types of research is expand the knowledge and trace out the new additional values in existing matter. It is not mixed any maul practices in it, therefore, to prevent it from such practices, set of rules are articulated by authorized committee (Institutional Review Boards) which is examine the reliability of research work and control the barriers of ideal research work.

The importance of research ethics can be explained as follows:

- 1.It shows the path of the set of rules which provides guidelines for every researcher in social science research or other research.
- 2.It supported to the real sense of expansion of knowledge depth.
- 3.As moral values attached with research ethics, collaborative work is possible for systematic research process which protect the interest of the group or participants of the person who are contribute in it.
- 4.Trustworthiness of research work will be improved and fruitful findings can be generated.
- 5.Research ethics support the moral as well as social values, such as the principles of doing no harm to others.

Following important points are part of the ideal research.

### **Informed Consent**

Scientific or social research work is not subject to only one person, that is, the researcher but also the collaborative efforts of the group of the persons or organization whose contribution is as important as the researcher. Indeed only researcher does not have the ability to move a single step without the cooperation of such group or organization. But it doesn't mean that the researcher use such kind of emotional sources as and when he need without their consent. Researcher should keep into mind to maintain the decorum while involving them or gathering reliable data from such kind of resources. To preserve the interest of such group of the person or organization informed consent is necessary. Researcher is competent to establish the fair relationship with such resources and takes responsibility to protect them socially, physically, mentally. Although human being has rights to participate in scientific or other research voluntarily and autonomy is to be protected. Without the informed consent the researcher cannot force them for participation.

### **Confidentiality and Anonymity**

After getting the consent from the group or the organization, the next phase to moral responsibility is to respect anonymity and keep data confidential if it affects the individual personally. It is the responsibility of the researcher to develop the confidence within a person or group of the persons or organization that whatever sensible data provided by them is to be kept confidential and if it is necessary to disclose the data for qualitative research than he respects to anonymity. The researcher has duty to keep such data confidential so that he can gather foolproof data for his qualitative research work.

### **Beneficial**

The next important pillar of ideal research is beneficial for both sides. In simple languages we can say that it is win-win situation of all who are involved in scientific or other research work. Let us take first side of researcher, where the meaning of wining situation is to cater quality in his research work so that whatever the finingsemerge from it is beneficial for the society as a whole or in the specified research area. If the researcher feels that findings from the research work is not beneficial as it expected than it raise the immense ethical consideration. On the other hand it is also beneficial to the respondent/s that opened all sensible matter in front of the researcher. Therefore it is a obligation of the researcher to defend this data and take the responsibility that respondent/s do not face any harmful effects (socially, mentally, physically and psychologically) because of such confidential data.

### **Institutional Review Boards (IRB)**

The parts of ideal ethical research which discussed above become useless, if it does not get any approval from the authorized committee formulate for specified research field. The quality of research work should be examined in each stage of research activities so that the social as well as moral values are to be protected. To examine and to look after each activity conducting in research, it is necessary to formulate the committee of experts who have the best knowledge about the area of research work. All guidelines like duties and role of IRB, examine the active and passive consent, active and passive consent in internet research, and criteria of the membership for IRB are to be well planned so that standard of such committee has developed highly reliable for all.

### **Barriers in implementation of Research ethics**

Although many attempts are design for the better result of research activities, some stumbling stone are there which are very harmful to the scientific or other research if proper cure is not to be taken. Some of them are describe as under:

### **Fraud and falsify data**

Fraud and falsify data includes manipulation of data or result, omission of the data, conceal the real image of research for the sake of personal benefit of researcher or in other way. This practice is violates the trustworthiness of the researcher, not only that but it is dangerous to the interested group also as false data turns to wrong interpretation.

### **Plagiarism and overlapping of publication**

In simple terminology, the meaning of plagiarism and overlapping is stealing the work of others partially or fully without giving any credit. Such kind of practice is not acceptable in research work. It does not mean that one cannot refer the literature review. In fact review of literature is a good practice to increase depth of knowledge which provides base for further studies. One can take some part of it for better understanding after giving credit to the explorer at some extend which subjective and depends upon the area of research.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

A conflict of the interest is a situation where the impartial judgment is missing. Sometimes researcher, as an author, becomes partial or bias for his interest (interest like political, financial, personal or social) and conceals or manipulates the data or findings. Other possibility in this context is that the researcher does not go at that extend of knowledge and portray the imaginary data which he feels right. This practice is also become barriers for the research work and not acceptable. It may possible to rectify any mistake in this context from the other research experts who gives impartial suggestion for research activity.

### **Financial issue and sponsorship**

Last but not list, financial issue and sponsorship is not accessible catered to eat. To reach any conclusion or result of ongoing research work, many trials and errors have been faced by the researcher. Sometimes he succeeds and sometimes he fails in each stages of hypothesis. But to come any conclusion, he has to travels miles to reach. Besides the quality matters, financial matters are also affected. In the journey of research work the financial support is also essential. In some organization it is fully or partially supported. But it is also worth to think that if such kind of support is not available than researcher has been trying to complete the research work with least concern about the reliability of the work which is destroy the research work fully and there is waste of all resources used till now.

Above uninviting facts are exist in the field of research which destroys the social and moral values. So that prevention of such kind diseasesbecomes inevitable.

### **Conclusion**

As the systematic research becomes integral part of modern generation, simultaneously the bad practices are also increase in the form of duplication of data, manipulation of the data, or copy the others work without acknowledgement and many more. In this informative paper, researcher has catered the common platform of search, research, ethics, research ethics, and integral parts of research ethics in simple language so that it becomes easy to understand even for layman. Besides that it is suggested that in modern era of research, it becomes mandatory to look after all these aspects rigorously so that the research finding of significant subject becomes fruitful for the society.



## कॉपीराइट के ईश्यू

डॉ. मिनेश टी. पटेल

अध्यापक सहायक

एल.एन.के. कोलेज ऑफ़ एज्युकेशन(सी.टी.इ.), पाटन

### सारांश

विश्व में विविध साहित्य उपलब्ध है, जिसका इस आधुनिक इंटरनेट युग में कॉपीराइट करना इतना ही सरल बना देता है। भारत में इंटरनेट सुविधा, “सबसे पहले BSNL द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1995 को आरंभ की गई” इस तरह से आज तो विविध संचार कंपनियों इंटरनेट के लिए उपलब्ध है। जिसे, “कंप्यूटर से इस व्यवस्था से जोड़े जाते हैं वे वर्ल्ड वाइड वेबसाइट (WWW)से अपने आप जुड़ जाते हैं।”

स्टॉलमेन (1996) में कहते हैं, “जैसे अन्य लोगों ने तर्क दिया है कि इंटरनेट पहले स्थान पर कॉपीराइट के लिए आर्थिक तर्क को गहराई से रेखांकित करता है। यह दृष्टिकोण सॉफ्टवेयर, पुस्तक, फिल्मों और संगीत सहित सभी प्रकार की सूचनाओं के लिए विशेष अधिकारों के स्थान पर वैकल्पिक क्षतिपूर्ति प्रणालियों पर विचार कर सकते हैं।” इस तरह से भारत में कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 में लागू किया गया था। जो कॉपीराइट जैसी समस्या को हल करने में सक्षम है।

### १. प्रस्तावना

व्यक्ति सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह जीवन में अनुकरण और अनुभव के माध्यम से हर काम/कार्य सीखता है। और समाज में अपने कार्य की विशेषताओं को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए कई बार दूसरे व्यक्ति या उनके साहित्य या उनकी विशिष्ट बातों को कॉपी/प्रतिलिपि को हूबहू करता है। जिसके कारण उनका साहित्य या जिस बात के लिए उन्होंने जैसी भी कॉपी की है वह प्रदर्शित साहित्य गैरनीति से किया गया कार्य कहलाता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किसी साहित्य, ऑनलाइन साहित्य या नाट्य, संगीत या टेक्नोलॉजी की कॉपीराइट या उठान्तरित लेख या साहित्य गैरनीति से किया गया कॉपीराइट कहलाता है।

**Government of India** के द्वारा कॉपीराइट के बारे में कहा है, “कॉपीराइट कानून द्वारा साहित्यिक, नाटकीय, संगीत और कलात्मक कार्यों के निर्माता और छायांकन फिल्मों में और ध्वनि रिकॉर्डिंग के निर्माताओं को दिया गया अधिकार है। वास्तव में यह अधिकारों का एक बंडल है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ प्रजनन के अधिकार, जनता के लिए संचार, अनुकूलन और कार्य का अनुवाद शामिल है। काम के आधार पर अधिकारों की संरचना में थोड़ी भिन्नता हो सकती है।”

इस तरह से गोवरमेंट ने लेखकों की रचना पर न्यूनतम अधिकार सुनिश्चित करके सुरक्षित किया है। लेखक की जो भी रचनाकृति है जिससे कोई पुरस्कृत मिला है। और किसी लेखक, कलाकार डिजाइनर, नाटककार, संगीतकार, निर्माता, आर्किटेक्चर, फिल्म निर्देशक है जो समाज की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की रचनात्मक कार्य पर निर्भर है वह कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर या कॉपीराइट सॉफ्टवेयर की मदद से रचना को सुरक्षात्मक रख सकते हैं।

### २. कॉपीराइट के क्षेत्र

- सृजनात्मकता विकास के लिए किसी के दिए विचार शैली की प्रतिलिपि करना।
- विशिष्ट बाबत की उठान्तरित करना और किसी भी विशेषज्ञता, लेखक, मूल व्यक्ति का नाम पुस्तक का नाम वर्ष पेज नंबर का

उल्लेख न करना।

- चित्र की नकल करना, तस्वीर की नकल करना।
- संगीत या गायकी कॉपी करना।
- नक्शा, दस्तावेज, (आईडी)पहचान पत्र की कॉपी करना।
- ऑनलाइन से विविध साहित्य दस्तावेज नक्शा इंजीनियरिंग वर्क, आर्कीस्ट्रक्चर वर्क, इंटरनेट सॉफ्टवेयर से किसी लिंग की कॉपी करना या हैक कर सकते हैं।

### ३.कॉपीराइट स्रोत की मान्यता

- किसी साहित्य में से किसी पंक्ति, वाक्य या पैराग्राफ को अपने साहित्य या सृजनात्मकता के लिए दिखाना है तो किसी पुस्तक से सर्जक का नाम, प्रकाशन, पेज नंबर, साल, आदी का उल्लेख संदर्भसूची में करना चाहिए।
- अपना साहित्य लेखन में विस्तृत बात को बताने के लिए किसी के विचारों को आप टांक सकते हैं और संदर्भसूची में उनका उल्लेख करना चाहिए।
- संशोधन के दस्तावेज के लिए मान्यता (परमिशन)लेना आवश्यक है।
- अपने जारी दस्तावेजों की खराई (वेरिफिकेशन) करना चाहिए।
- विविध दस्तावेज जी प्रिंटिंग कार्य और आधुनिक तकनीकी प्रिंटिंग की गोपनीयता रखनी चाहिए।

### ४.कॉपीराइट सुरक्षा अधिनियम

भारत सरकार ने 1957 में कॉपीराइट अधिनियम लागू किया जिनमें बताया है, “कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 मूल साहित्यिक, नाटकीय, संगीत और कलात्मक कार्यों और सिनेमेटोग्राफी फिल्मों में और अनधिकृत उपयोग से ध्वनि रिकॉर्ड की रक्षा करता है।”

इस तरह कॉपीराइट किसी साहित्य का सृजन करके पुस्तक के स्वरूप में या सामाजिक कार्य के अस्तित्व में आते ही कॉपीराइट (प्रतिलिपि) अधिनियम अस्तित्व में आ जाता है। किसी भी साहित्य का कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र लेना जरूरी है। इसके लिए पंजीकरण अधिनियम भी भारत सरकार ने लागू किया है। साहित्य के नाम या शीर्षक पर कोई अधिनियम नहीं है।

### ५.कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण

21 जनवरी 1958 से पहले के साहित्य प्रकाशित हुए है, उसमें पंजीकृत अनिवार्य है। **Govt.of India** के कॉपीराइट अधिनियम, “कॉपीराइट नियम 2013 के अध्याय 12 में संशोधन के अनुसार कार्य के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है अधिनियम और नियमों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रकाशन शाखा सिविल लाइसेंस दिल्ली के प्रबंधक या उनके अधिकृत डीलरों से भुगतान या कॉपीराइट कार्यालय की वेबसाइट “[www.copyright.gov.in](http://www.copyright.gov.in)” से डाउनलोड करके प्राप्त की जा सकती है।”

कंप्यूटर में विभिन्न वेबसाइट संपूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षा के अधीन नहीं है। वेबसाइट के अलग डिजिटल चित्र, फाइल, संकलित साहित्य, तस्वीरें, कलात्मक कार्य, संगीत, फिल्म आदि के प्रति कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 13 में निर्धारित कार्यों के किसी एक वर्ग के भीतर आती है। इसलिए सुरक्षा हेतु पंजीकरण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

“कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर या प्रोग्राम का साहित्यिक कार्य के रूप में पंजीकृत किया जा सकता है कॉपीराइट अधिनियम 1957 की धारा दो ओ के अनुसार साहित्यिक कार्य में कंप्यूटर डाटा बेस सहित कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम टेबल और संकलन शामिल है।” इस तरह कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण आवेदन आपूर्ति की जाती है।

भारत में वर्तमान समय में 3 पंजीकृत कॉपीराइट सोसाइटी है।

- “(1) म्यूजिकल वर्क्स के साथ जुड़े साहित्य कार्यों के लिए : धी इंडियन परफॉर्मिंग राइट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड (IPRS)  
(2) रिप्रोग्राफिक्स (फोटो कॉपी करने) के लिए काम करता है : भारतीय रिप्रोग्राफिक्स राइट्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन (IRRO)  
(3) कलाकारों के लिए (गायक) अधिकार : भारतीय गायक अधिकार संघ (ISRA)”

#### ६. उद्देश्य

- सर्जक का श्रम, अनुभक्ति अभिव्यक्ति, कौशल और कलाकार सौरभ संघ करना है।
- कॉपीराइट पंजीकरण ना करने वाले व्यक्ति को दंड स्वरूप रॉयल्टी देनी पड़ती है।
- कॉपीराइट सोसाइटी का कार्य लेखक को और कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति का पंजीकरण करके आयोजित कॉपीराइट संबंध में लाइसेंस जारी करना है और अनुदान देने के व्यवसाय को संचालित करना है।

#### ७. कॉपीराइट समस्या को हल करने के लिए ऑनलाइन सॉफ्टवेयर

- किसी भी साहित्य दस्तावेज, चित्र, नक्शा और इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स आदि के दस्तावेजों की कॉपी राइट ना कि गई हो, वह जानने के लिए ऑनलाइन शॉप पर उपलब्ध है।
- Quota, EULA, डी एस्ट्रा आदि सॉफ्टवेयर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध है और भारत सरकार के ‘www.copyright.gov.in’ ऑनलाइन प्रोग्राम से भी कर सकते हैं।

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## Issue and Challenges of Ideal Research

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### INTRODUCTION

Ideal research is Soul of research. That is the represent to some difficulty, researcher's experiences in the context of either theoretical or practical situation and want to obtain a solution for the same.

A researcher's problem can be easily define as a statement that identifies the problem or situation to be studied. In this study the researcher has tried to tell the issues and challenges of the Ideal research. It is seen that an increasing amount of attention is being directed to the transition to education as most of the students face the research problems due to research work.

### ISSUES OF IDEAL RESEARCH

There are same problem faced by the Indian researchers

- 1.Efforts should be made todevelop satisfactory communication and co-operation among all concerned for better and realistic researches.
- 2.This results in duplication and waste of money, time and resources.
- 3.The methodology of research is a great impediment for researchers in-out of country because the lack of scientific training.
- 4.The problem of conceptualization and also problems. Relating to the process of data collection and related things.
- 5.There are many researchers for our country also face the difficulties of adequate and timely secretarial assistance including competition assistance.
- 6.That is not a code of conduct for researchers and interuniversity and inter departmental rivalries are also quite common.
- 7.Endeavour should be made for the regular and speedy supply of all these publication to reach our libraries.
- 8.The difficulty of timely availability of published data from various government and other agencies doing this job in our country. And functioning is not satisfactory at many places and much of time and energy of researchers.
- 9.Many investment and time factor must be kept in mind.
- 10.The importance of subject must be given attention.
- 11.The problem should be researchers according to experience qualification and training.
- 12.A controversial topic should not prefer an average researchers.
- 13.Complicated and unclear problem should be familiar and feasible.

### CHALLENGES IN IDEAL RESEARCH

1.**More investment in excellent researches**-every organisation that funds research wants to support science that make a difference. But there is no simple formula for identifying truly important research. As funding gets squeezed, scientists face stiffer competition and it becomes more urgent than ever to develop reliable ways of supporting the best work. Scientometrics, project quality and impact,

leadership capacities, international recognition and scientific potential as assessed by international peers remain bona fide indicators of high- quality research.

**2.Simplified financing formula-** increasing amount of time and efforts into writing and reviewing research proposals, most of which eventually do not get funded. Requiring scientist to spend most of their time writing grants is contra productive. Their time could be better spent performing the proposed research in the first place. The renewed funding system consists of only three portals, respectively for curiosity- driven and valorisation oriented research. The novel hubs- and- nodes financing model encourages high risk- high reward as well as multidisciplinary research. Moreover, it provides researchers with both greater flexibility and responsibility in allocating their funds.

**3.Internationalisation of researches-**To avoid wasting money and time in the competition for internal funds, effects need to be joined to increase access to external funds. The three internal funds portals will function as a leverage for national and international grants and in this way aim at increasing the KU Leuven's participation in the three pillars of European Horizon 2020: excellent science, industrial leadership and societal challenges.

**4.Research Unification-** It's conformed that all its forms, undermines public confidence in science and exceptional cases of fraud damage the whole scientific community. Therefore, research integrity is an inherent part of our institutional research policy. High quality science and scientific integrity go hand in hand. The KU Leuven policy aims at prevention of misconduct and at fostering a culture of integrity in order to meet the highest standards in correct scientific behaviour. Integrity principles that are fundamental to all scientists will be better communicated and doctoral students will be offered a course in research integrity and good laboratory practices.

**5.Support for a creative young talent-**The opportunities available to postdoctoral researchers to pursue career pathways will be clearly defined and their scopes extended through career counselling another imperative is to financially support early career scientists in setting up their own independent research programs. During their most creative years, young researchers should not be hindered in their ambition and originality by continuous pressures of obtaining grant funding establishing a research group.

**6.Lack of resource-** This is a sad paradox that very often ECRs find themselves disconnected from sources of support (networking, professional development or career advice) at a time when they need those most. Instead, they might find themselves cut off from resources that are only available in permanent roles, precisely the ones that the ECRs are aspiring to. Recreating those networks without any official institutional affiliation can be quite challenging and coaching can help jump-start that process.

**7.Time management-**Ph.D. students that came to me wanting to carve out a better routine to their days often turn into ECRs that need support with managing their time better in a new situation. It seems to be feast or famine : They will either be juggling a couple of part-time jobs, a cross- country move (perhaps with a baby thrown in for good measure), or they might find themselves unemployed, with long stretches of time that they now struggle to devote to publications or job hunting.

**8.Career challenges-** Post- Ph.D. employment is rarely linear and can involve blind alleys, sideways moves, and a lot of twists and turns, leaving people confused about what their next steps should be. Some before they can even start thinking about career progress, need a career and a quick refresher on basic job hunting skills, and so I find myself pitting on the hat of a career advisor on a regular basis.

**9.Maintain the writing productivity-**Ability to produce academic publication will make or break somebody's career, plain and simple. At the same time, this is possibly one of the most challenging

aspects of being an academic, whether it is part of your job or part of the plan aimed at getting you a job. For that reason, I devote a lot of my coaching work to helping people establish a regular writing practice in order to slay some of their writing demons.

**10. Doubts about academics-**glorious “life of the mind” that doctoral students sometimes fantasize about when in the midst of writing up doesn’t always materialize. Even if they win the academic lottery and secure that coveted lectureship, the reality involves a sobering mix of teaching, administration, academic politics, and a whole set of new rules to live up to, including the infamous “publish or perish”. On the flip side, those who keep buying the lottery tickets (a.k.a. keep attempting to secure academic roles), while failing to succeed, might start feeling quite disillusioned and wonder if it is worthwhile to keep applying for membership in a club that clearly isn’t accepting them.

**11. Change the personal life-**life is definitely something that happens while you are busy making other plans and the post-Ph.D. period is no different. Given how long it can take to either secure an academic post or figure out a way to transition out of academia, many new Ph.Ds. will be making those transitions alongside major life changes such as getting married, having children, coping with caring responsibilities, etc., and will be searching for a way to bring some control back into a messy and chaotic time.

## CONCLUSION

There are some points that must be kept in mind when you are defining a research problem. If we are focusing on all those points that we can easily overcome, the problem is technical. Technical terms should be clearly defined and basic assumptions should be stated. The criteria for the solution should be provided, the time period, and sources of data available must be considered.

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## Is Plagiarism Software Flawless? A Researcher's Perspective

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Every researcher must have gone through the word “**Plagiarism**” as no research without extracting the plagiary from a manuscript is counted as an original work. So, it is very oblivious to understand the need for avoiding plagiarism from our research work.

If we look towards it, etymologically, Plagiarism came from the Latin word "plagiarius"(literally "kidnapper") to denote stealing someone else's work was pioneered by the Roman poet 'Martial', who complained that another poet had "kidnapped his verses" in the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Plagiary, a derivative of plagiarius, was introduced into English in 1601 by dramatist Ben Jonson during the Jacobean Era to describe someone guilty of literary theft

In the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, it is mentioned under Section 57 that –

(1) Independently of the author's copyright and even after the assignment either wholly or partially of the said copyright, the author of a work shall have the right-

(a) to claim authorship of the work; and

(b) to restrain or claim damages in respect of any distortion, mutilation, modification or other act concerning the said work which is done before the expiration of the term of copyright if such distortion, mutilation, modification or other act would be prejudicial to his honour or reputation: Provided that the author shall not have any right to restrain or claim damages in respect of any adaptation of a computer programme to which clause (aa) of sub-section (1) of section 52 applies.

Explanation.—Failure to display a work or to display it to the satisfaction of the author shall not be deemed to be an infringement of the rights conferred by this section.]

(2) The right conferred upon an author of a work by sub-section (1), other than the right to claim authorship of the work, may be exercised by the legal representatives of the author.

Plagiarism is counted as unethical conduct of a person but not a crime by itself. The plagiarism in itself is not recognized by any of the statutes in India, but section 57 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 gives authors the right to claim authorship of their works among other things.

In this regard, a regulation “Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions Regulations, 2018” was published by University Grants Commission (UGC) on 07-08-2018 which is applied to all the students, researchers, faculty, and staff of all Higher Educational Institutions in the country.

According to the All India Survey on Higher Education for 2017-18 data, out of a total of 36.6 million students enrolled at various higher education institutions in the country, only 161,412 (less than 0.5% of the total) are enrolled in doctoral/ Ph. D. programmes. To compare it with a total enrolment of 2010, it was 27.5 million of which only 77,798 (less than 0.5% of total), the same as now in doctoral/ Ph. D. programmes.

It should also be an area of research why the percentage share of Ph. D. students has remained constant, and low, over nearly 10 years. The completion rate for Ph.Ds, in India and elsewhere, is also fairly low.

Under these conditions, where India needs to prioritise both teaching and research, the UGC policy of plagiarism and Academic Performance Indicator (API)/ Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) came as a bump in the progress of qualitative research and career prospect of any researcher or faculty.

### **Observations Pertaining to Plagiarism Softwares**

Although, all the universities are supposed to use any of the authentic versions of Plagiarism Softwares for various researches and journals, etc. But still, there are many issues pertaining to Plagiarism checkers which we can't avoid:-

#### **(i)Standardization of Plagiarism Checker**

A plagiarism test was carried out by Scribbr (in partnership with Turnitin) with few plagiarism checkers listed in the article over the two-test document which were:-

- A Student's paper with 50% plagiarism
- 100% plagiarized text with excerpts from journals, books, and websites.

Though, they were experimenting, which one has the better plagiarism report with the highest % of similarity? However, if we see contradictory, it should be put under the consideration that no plagiarism checker showed 50% / 100% similarity respectively referring the document under test.

So, by this, it is well understood that there is no standardization which confirms the specific plagiarism checkers is 100% errorless. These all working with a feature that finds out the similarity between one and other infinite documents. If we understand this in terms of science that a calibrator made to find out the error/percentage of accuracy of an instrument and further calibrate to make the instrument error-free in measuring what it is supposed to measure. So, such calibrators itself need to be calibrated after a stipulated time for making this equipment errorless by agency meant for calibration.

Similarly, if we look towards the plagiarism checker, we found that this is only checking the manuscript under test with infinite documents available online and there is no standardization of these plagiarism checkers. This raises a big question behind the reliability of Plagiarism Software to decide anybody's academic future.

#### **(ii)The difference in Level of Accuracy**

Though globally, different plagiarism software is accepted by various universities and when any single document is tested by many of such plagiarism software, all will give different result in the form of % of similarity found. Now, again a question is raised here, which report should be submitted as best reliable/valid - the one having the highest % of similarity, least % of similarity, university's choice, or researcher's choice. Many Universities used two or more plagiarism software just because of this particular factor of reliability of the report generated for every specific document.

#### **(iii)Decentralization of Plagiarism Checking**

A plagiarism checking is decentralized all over the world and India also. Now, here a new question arises why can't a universal system be opted globally (like ISO standards) for plagiary or at least nationwide?

#### **(iv)Erroneously Counting Similarity of Words**

In any descriptive research, a specific word from the title, hypothesis, and objectives are repeated many times, so many plagiarism checkers are erroneously catching them as plagiary.

#### **(v)Review of Literature**

Although before writing a review of literature, the observation recorded of specific research is automatically cited by mentioning the work and the name of the researcher/ author. But, still, plagiarism does not have an option to opt it out from catching the whole review of literature from plagiary. Further, any recommendation and observations mentioned in our research after reviewing any research work will carry many words from the cited research which we cannot avoid but the same is also caught in plagiary.

#### **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are suggested for policymakers such as MHRD, UGC and administrating authorities such as universities – both public and private – to discuss and finalize few beneficiary guidelines to inspire Indians to opt for research as a career

#### **(i)Internationally Standardization of Plagiarism Checker**

A standardised Plagiarism Checker with a 100 % errorless result is to be authenticated by an authorized agency should be used globally. A plagiarism checker should have concrete and full accuracy and it should be universally accepted.

#### **(ii)Universalization of Plagiarism Checker**

An authenticated Plagiarism Checkers should be appreciated to be accepted by the whole world for global acceptance of manuscripts after plagiarism check.

#### **(iii)Transparency in the Authentication of Plagiarism Checker**

Though plagiarism checkers are providing a report with similarities still there have been doubts over their reliability in results. So, a clear word to word similarity report must be given with actual plagiarized documents rather than those erroneous reports.

#### **(iv)Storage of All Manuscript under One Platform for Better Plagiarism Checking**

Plagiarism checker such as Turnitin stores a copy of the manuscript under check for plagiarism. But, is it not plagiarism to store an individual's manuscript for checking further manuscripts?

#### **(v)Exemption of Common Repeated Words/ Sentences which is not an Actual Plagiarism.**

It has been observed in many reports of during plagiarism checking that checkers were erroneously catching similar words as plagiary. So, plagiarism software should have exemptions for such repetitions.

#### **(vi)Universal Procedure to be followed for Plagiarism**

Every country has its procedure for approving a certain % of Plagiarism in the manuscript under test before publication. But, this generates so much confusion for the all researchers to understand different eligibilities for the different journals of various countries.

#### **(vii)Auto Translation of Manuscripts of Other Language in Universally Accepted Language for Plagiarism Check**

So many manuscripts of other languages such as Hindi, Gujarati are not tested, or else the researcher himself has to provide a translated English copy of their manuscript which does not carry any plagiarism but after translated copy, it might show plagiarism due to some sort of similarities.

So, the original manuscript should be tested with Artificial Intelligence-based translation and further, it should be put under plagiarism check.

**(viii) Availability of such Plagiarism Checkers in Simulated Mode for Training to New Researchers.**

No universities are teaching any course work regarding or hand on training about plagiarism. So, it is recommended a simulated model of Plagiarism check should be made available to the entire department having higher education courses. So, the research scholars can have a better understanding of the various parameters to be kept under mind while preparing their research works.

**(ix) Easy Availability of such Plagiarism Checkers for Everyone to do Necessary Rechecks.**

Till today, universities' acclaimed reliable plagiarism checkers are not available for individual use. So, it is recommended that an authenticated plagiarism checker should be made available at every department conducting research works with all administering procedures.

**Conclusion**

Plagiarism is well defined as using someone else's work or words, ideas, researches without giving clear acknowledgment to the writer or without their approvals, and putting the work on our credit. Though universities, colleges, and institutes do not only need to decrease plagiarism, they must also affect positively students' writings, increase the understanding of how to use digital technology to facilitate their academic writing. European countries, USA and now India also have started taking plagiarism very seriously to maintain the quality of research work at high standards.

It is understood that in the education system, there is a vital role of academic integrity. Therefore, all researches are checked for plagiarism but there is a need of highly authenticated reliable 100 % accurate and our own data safe platform of plagiarism checkers also.

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## Recent Trends of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education

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### Abstract

In technological era where highly influence of privatization and globalization on higher education many changes have been seen now a days because of technological revolution. The traditional classroom teaching is now converted into technology based teaching and learning. The nature of classroom is also changes because of classroom diversity and inclusive set up. Learning style and teaching style is need to be changed according to need and interest of students. Trends in teaching and learning in higher education are reflected in curriculum, teaching methodology and learning style. Technological trend is powerful in higher education. Many educational accesses are opens for students. They have hardly need teacher to teach because they have their smartphone with advanced technology and they wired while entering in the premises. The duty of the teacher is to be used alternative ways of teaching and learning and it is for institution to open various access of education for learners so that they can obtain the skills they need as quickly as possible. In the present paper highlighted the trends in teaching and learning in higher education. A various sources of online learning is introduced to make the meaningful teaching and learning process. Recent trends brings rapid change in higher education therefore educator must pay attention to learners and learners approach and try to move forward to attain new teaching approach. Educator should keep up with the challenges and trend in higher education.

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**Key Words- Trends, Higher Education, Teaching ,learning, Online**

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### Introduction

In the history of higher education we had seen that nature of higher education is the reflection of recommendations of commission and committee. For example, Calcutta University Commission (1917) called as Saddler commission recommended for autonomy of university. Hartog Committee (1929) report suggested for improvement of quality and standard at the university level education, In India Wood report (1937) suggested that English should be the medium of instruction and encourages the establishment of colleges. Sargent report (1944) recommendation for the establishment of University Grant Commission and formulation of blue print of higher education structure and it was the major landmarks .After independence UGC established and set up the structure of higher education. National Policy on Education demanded qualitative improvement at higher education level with set pattern. Quality of education concerned to teaching is learning in higher education. The role of teacher is changed as per the changing nature of classroom. Teacher must play role as a multi facilitator. He should master in use of VAK( Visual, Audio and Kinsthetic) in classroom.

Now a day's chalk and talk method of teaching is far away. It is because of changing nature of educational system and changing nature of students and classrooms. In modern Indian society we need modern teaching learning method for modern student to acquire necessary skills. In higher education technology is playing a significant role and because of its, an innovations and revolution take place in the education field. It is now technological era and we are expecting the changes in our conventional teaching learning process. Our conventional lecture hall setting become changed or converted into



advanced technology classroom with integration of new tools and pedagogy. So we can provide them an online learning opportunities and greater variety of higher education. These new technology support to enhance the quality of higher education and they are facilitates better quality in teaching learning for both on campus and online learning. **“We need to embrace technology to make learning more engaging”**

**Trends in Higher Education**

Major trend in higher education is **diverse learning** and **diverse nature of classroom** In Indian higher education it is necessary for higher education institution to provide diverse learning and initiatives must take to improve teaching learning process.

Another trend is **alternatives ways of learning** and it is necessary for institution to open various access of education for learners so that they can obtain the skills they need as quickly as possible, For example instead of completing an entire B.Ed programme ,more choices available to learners. After obtaining skills and credits along with degree learner can demonstrate their expertise in various field.

**Technology** is the major trend in higher education .No doubt use of technology enhances teaching and learning process because of availability of fully online courses , mobile enabled learning, digital technology, Moocs, open education resources etc. Technology allows flexibility in learning and makes personalized learning possible. Recent trends brings rapid change in higher education therefore educator must pay attention to learners and learners approach and try to move forward to attain new teaching approach. Educator should keep up with the challenges and trend in higher education.

S.No	Teaching and learning challenges	Trends in higher education
1	Students Enrollment	Diverse learners
2	Students Engagement	Inclusive set up
3	Students employment	Online learning
4	Integration of Technology	Mobile learning
5	Adaptive learning	Adaptive technology
6	Teacher management	Digital examination
7	Teacher grievances	Open education resources
8	Entrance examination for professional courses	Assessment and evaluation techniques
9	Proposed accreditation techniques	
10	Monitoring process/Feedback mechanism	

What do you think? How will you respond to these challenges and trends? It is a big question in front of us, To solve this question need to study the challenges and adapt new teaching learning methodology in higher education. First we need to try the focus on recent trends in teaching and learning.

**Recent trend in teaching**

When any teacher wants to implement new methodology he/she should be considered class participation, demonstration, recitation, memorization techniques of the teaching style. In higher education recent trend made necessary changes in teaching learning process. Every teacher should be try to implement most effective teaching methodologies in his/her teaching. In technological era teacher must be adopt technological advances and acquire ability to communicate and collaborative effectively through modern technological aids.

Some of the recent trends in higher education are.....

- Flipped classroom
- Virtual classroom
- Reflective teaching
- Constructivism
- Cooperative/Team based
- Models of tea

**Flipped classroom** teaching method in which academic or subject content is delivered to students online. Students study the content in advance before coming to the class. The teacher conducts discussion, group work and analyzing. In this way maximize class time by engaging learners in classroom. In flipped classroom teacher encouraging students to prepare a topic at home in advance and next day can be devoted to answering any question they have about the topic. Flipped classroom teaching is useful for students to go beyond their normal boundaries. They can express their curiosity and most important thing is student's engagement in learning.

**Virtual Classroom-** It is a recent trend of teaching in technological world. The teacher delivers content by using technological resources such as PowerPoint presentation-tube video, pictures, websites information. This trends are useful to memorization and it has vast potential to provide student active learning activities. In Indian context especially in rural region this techniques not affordable but virtual reality become more dominant trend in the year 2017 and years to come.

**Reflective teaching-** It makes the teacher to introspect and do self-analysis. It is a process of self-observation and self-evaluation. For that teacher collects information about what goes on in our classroom. By analyzing and evaluating this information tend to get positive and negative things in teaching learning process. Then teacher makes changes and do improvements in teaching learning process. Reflective teaching involves recognizing, examining and ruminating over the way an individual teaches. If teachers have their cognitive and affective skills via reflective teaching, this could improve their ability to react and respond ( as they are teaching) to assess , revise and implement approaches and activities on the spot. This could also develop further personal experience .Importantly this could aid in encouraging teachers in their role as autonomous professional by encouraging them to take greater responsibilities for their own professional growth by deepening an awareness of their practice set within their unique particular socio-political contexts.

**Constructivism-** It says that students construct their own knowledge based on their understanding and experiencing things. When we experience something new we have to correlate with our past experience and ideas, it may be changing what we believe, or maybe discarding the new information as irrelevant. In this case students are active creators of their own knowledge. To do this, teacher asks questions, explore, and assess what we know.

**Models of teaching.-** Various models based on Bruce Joyce and Weil Marsha Book on Models of Teaching. These models are useful in classroom interaction in which teacher and student's role is specified. For example- Inquiry Training model useful for inquiry based learning, Jurisprudential model based on to solve the social issue.etc.5-E learning model for science teaching. Researcher had taken efforts and used these models of teaching in the special education. Models of teaching is not the recent trend but in the classroom management where classroom environment is structured, we can use specific model for specific subjects

**Individual Learning Plan(ILP)-** Teacher should consider the strength and weakness of the student and prepare individual learning plan for them. This is useful for inclusive classroom wher diverse students are teaching in same classroom. Individual learning plan is helpful for the student so that they

can know themselves and know their future progress. It is also helpful for the career development of the students, selection of course for the professional development etc. Every teacher try to prepare individual lesson plan of the students with their academic progress , hobby, participation ,expectation, need and SWOT analysis of the students. Individual learning plan is useful in multicultural classroom and inclusive classroom.

### **Recent trend in Learning**

Most recent trend of learning is technological trends because our traditional classroom converted into digital classroom. Learning style of students in higher education is fully online mode; they used store lecture notes in the form of slides of PPT, link to online readings or online discussion and videos available. In Online collaborative learning students are engaged and encouraged to work together to create knowledge and to share the knowledge. In open educational resources (OER) full courses, modules textbooks and resources are available and students get benefited for learning.

**Mobile learning-** It is latest trend in education. Students have mobile and wired when entering to school. Many educational apps are available on mobile and easily accessible for everyone .In higher education student take mobile phone and received information before entering in the class. The teacher should aware about how to use student's potential in learning. Teacher should try to create mobile app for educational purpose and use in classroom. Subject wise apps can be prepared with arrangement of content. In this way mobile is teaching learning facilitator not only useful for students but for a teacher.

**Personalized learning-** Where learners are not only consumer of content but active creator of content. In this learning learners build their knowledge through collaboration and via smart phone apps, Personalization is a new trend that will continues in the year 2017.It helps to improve students retention and to enabling students to advance at their own pace to choosing when and where they learn, It is student centered active learning process. Personalized learning based on technological assisted differentiated instruction. Technology can act as a tutor, guiding and instructing student as they progress through assignments. This approach focuses on students need.

**Micro-learning-** It is closely related to personalized learning defined by Karl.M.Kapp. The concept of content delivering to the learners in small specific time or when they needed. Subject content breaks into small parts with accessible information. It enables students to progress at their own pace and convenience. This new trend is useful and popular in techno savvy world.

**Virtual Learning-**In this learning student can experience virtual reality. It is an active learning activity. It is powerful and meaningful learning process when student can immerse themselves in foreign places and contexts. The virtual potential use in classroom is unlimited sometimes in Indian context it is not affordable but video remains more user-friendly and easily available.

**High Velocity learning-** The term High velocity created by Stevan J.Spear. It means speed up the process of imparting information by learning through discovery and problem solving. Education is becoming more like the Smartphone.

**MOOC-a new generation learning trend-** India's Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) started by several elite research universities and now collectively launched under SWAYAM portal likely to respond to enrollment of student. Further the Open Education Resources (OER) are also available for online learning in addition to the OER the SWAYAM PRABHA Educational channels launched by MHRD are accessible to supplement the learning activity. The digital technologies have transformed the current education system to be more cost effective and accessible. The digital format delivered

mainly through LMS (Learning Management System) which enables the learners to acquire prescribed level of learning, **Podcasting** is one of the emerging trend in higher education. In this trend instructors can record their lessons and assignments instruction online. Podcasting easily disseminate information to the students.

**“Learning and technology should not stand an opposite banks and just watch the river flow by: instead they should embark together on a journey down the water, through an active and reciprocal exchange. Teaching can strengthen learning how to learn”.**

**Adaptive learning-** it is an educational process that adopts teaching materials and methods to each students as per their individual need. In inclusive classroom where learners have different ability adaptive learning is most effective trend

**Spaced Learning-**A learning method in which the learning content is repeated three times with 2-10 mins breaks during which activities such as physical activity are performed by the students. It helps to activate brain cell.

**Self learning-** Common techniques for exploring self learning is the use of Mind Map. Teacher can create a central role and allow students the freedom to expand and develop ideas. Any subject teacher can use this trend in his classroom. Self learning is useful for higher education. Free online learning tools also available for self learning

**Autonomous learning-** In Autonomous learning learner is responsible for their own learning. Learner should interact with teacher first it helps to speed up students learning and hence allow them to learn more independently

**Future classroom of higher education-** In the year 2017 and beyond technology is playing prominent role in teaching learning process. Many technological devices, apps, aids, software are available to use in teaching learning process to make effective and meaningful learning. Cloud computing and online learning (MOOC) is the biggest trends going forward. Cloud computing allows for easier sharing of data between peers as well as teachers. Students could upload an assignment on Google drive or specific software. There are wide varieties of online learning opportunities teacher can use. This technology may help classrooms connect with other and make it more diverse learning. Some technologies such as quantum electronics, molecular sensor and universal translator devices, drone engineering may have teaching benefits but are not practicable now but in the near future for their possibilities. In the future classroom because of influence of technology on teaching learning process there is possibility to minimize the need of teacher. The education technology action group (2014) suggests that online learning involves several new kind of teaching activity, that are follows

- 1.Social learning spaces designed for learners.
- 2.Adapting existing digital content resources (Reading, listening and watching).  
Selecting the online tools and resources for all types of active learning (Inquiry, discussion, practice, collaboration and production)
- 3.Design and develop individual learning activities
- 4.Developing personalized and adaptive teaching
- 5.Flexibility in blended learning option
- 6.Designing, monitoring, interpreting and using the new learning analytics which can give the teacher a clear representation of where teaching needs to improve.

Online learning is helping to facilitate entire new areas of focus and growth for higher education. In the year (2009) UNESCO report on Trends in Global Higher Education strongly supported distance

education as an important option for expansion and as a means of meeting the needs of the changing and growing students population.

### Conclusion

Life-long learning is a major potential area in higher education with the growing development of economy and the continuous development in higher education through technological revolution. We must noticed the disparity in access to higher education, that is gender disparity, geographical inequity, minority inequity and economic inequity etc and its effect on the higher education system. Higher education faces complex challenges in 2017 ranging from budget shortfall due to enrollment dips to the varied needs of diverse demographics. From MOOCs to mobile learning a plenty of new learning technologies and approaches came in higher education. However increased focus on student centered learning through personalization, micro-learning and new emerging methodologies will help to improve student's retention and meaningful learning .For the better citizen development through higher education we should try to focus on student's employment, diverse course offer, study on demand, and credit for learning outcomes, collaboration and linkages with foreign universities.

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## Ethical Consideration in Research Ethical principles of Research

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### Abstract

Ethics or morals are the ideal theories or principles that a researcher must consider, irrespective of the place or period of time. Treating ethically/morally includes working the correct thing at the correct time. Research ethics and morals presents on the ideal theories or principles that researchers must undertake in their concern area of investigation. Regardless of the faculty, subjects, departments, discipline, all ethical norms, standards, guidelines seek to increase good and minimize bad influence. Research ethics, therefore, need that all participants provide voluntary informed consent. All research must seek to reply queries that will contribute well fare of humanity. The dangers must be decreased as far as individually possible.

### Introduction

There are many principles related to ethics and moral values in numbers which must be keeping in mind when planning and doing research work at any level. At the core, these ethical and moral principles focuses on the importance and requirement that is in two points (a) Working good (called as profited) and (b) No harm at any cost (known as non-maleficence). When practicing, these ethical and moral principles concept that being an investigator, there is a necessity to:

- (a) get told and known permission from potential investigations' contributor;
- (b) be sure to minimize the danger of suffering to investigations' contributor;
- (c) be sure to save contributors' namelessness and privacy;
- (d) no use of deceptive exercises; and
- (e) facilitate contributors the right to quit or withdraw from investigation.

This article explains some ethical and moral principles and their real or practical uses/implications when designing a plan and procedure of any investigation or research work.

When the researcher focuses at these fundamental ethical and moral principles of research, it may look like obvious that every type of research work should follow these ethical and moral principles of research. However, there are many examples where it is not feasible or desirable to get told permission from investigations' contributor. Similarly, there may be examples where investigator asks consent from contributor not to save their anonymity. More often than not, these options may effect and reflect the investigations' design and strategy that the researcher must follow and adopt to guide the research work.

In general, it can be said that the research should not only single goal to work well (i.e., profit), but also keep away to do any danger (i.e., non-maleficence). Although ethical and moral needs/requirements in any investigation can different all over the world, these are the fundamental principles of research ethics and morals. This is not only for ethical or morals causes, but also real ones, since a failure to get such fundamental principles may forwarded the investigation being (a) find fault as feedback, potentially conducting to a poor score, and/or (b) denied by supervisor or Ethics Committee, costing the investigator valuable period of time. In the below part of sections as follow, there is a discussion of the major real and practical ethical and moral principles that

stem from these fundamental principles. Each of these fundamental principles of research ethics is discussed in turn:

### **Do respect individuals as participants of research work**

Every contributor in research work must participate as freely, free from any coercion or undue effect, and their name, rights, recognition, dignity and autonomy should be kept esteemed and properly saved. An independent participant is capable of thinking about individual aims and of working as the way of such thoughts. To respect independent participants are to give weight to independent participants' deliberated alternatives and resources while avoiding from blocking their actions unless they are obviously harmful to others.

By contrast, when a potential investigation contributor may unable to make independent decisions, respect for participants needs that they be saved against danger. The ability for individual determination matures during a person's life, and few peoples lose this ability completely or in part due to sickness, mental disorders, or situations that majorly restrict freedom. Respect for the immature and the incapacitated may need saving them as they mature or while they are capacitated. Few participants are in requirement of large scale protection, even to the point of eliminating them from investigation that has a danger of suffering.

### **Contribution and doing no harm**

Investigation should be practical advantage and give utility that outweighs any danger or suffering. Investigators should goal to increase the profit of the research work and decrease potential danger of suffering to contributors and investigators. All potential danger and suffering should be reduced by strong precautions. The requirement for a positive profit judgment needs a rating of the probabilities of both the sufferings and of the profits that may come to light. The word 'danger' is normally applied for dangers but the probability of contributions and profits also requires to be considered. Many types of possible sufferings and profits require to be kept in mind. There are, for example, dangers of psychological suffering, physical suffering, legal suffering, social suffering and economic suffering and the corresponding profits. While the most likely kinds of sufferings to investigation contributors are those of psychological or physical pain or injury, there may be others costs of a social nature to consider.

Investigating that will in real give a profit may need exposing individuals to few dangers. Doing investigation without any danger of causing suffering would deny lots of development in persons' goodness. Where the investigation contributors may profit directly via the research, such dangers are more justifiable. However, where the work of investigation will not contribute the contributors directly, the bigger contributions to others in terms of the potential to alleviate disease or other sufferings in the future may justify research with few dangers but only after very careful assessment.

### **Justice**

Research should be just as among varied individuals or groups in society. A basic principle of justice in terms of investigation is same treatment. This is a further expression of the principle of esteem for participants. An injustice happens when few profits to which an individual is entitled are prevented to them without nice cause or when few burdens are transferred unduly on them. Researchers need to provide precautions consideration to the overall societal influence of their research both in the selection of contributors and the contributions and burdens come in light from it.

For example, the choice of research samples or subjects requires to be scrutinized in order to decide whether some classes (e.g. particular racial minorities, one gender or persons confined to institutions)

are being systematically chosen simply due to their trouble free accessibility, their compromised position, or their manipulability, besides for causes directly connected to the problem being investigated. Research sponsored by public finance should give benefitted not just to those who can afford them and such research should not unduly include individuals from groups unlikely to be among the profits of subsequent uses of the investigation.

### **Informed consent**

Informed consent needs that research staff and contributors should be provided proper (a) information about the research (b) in a comprehensible manner (c) without duress or inappropriate inducement. The knowledge about research should add the research designing, planning and procedure, the objectives, dangers and anticipated profits, alternative procedures and planning, and a line presenting the samples or subjects the chances to put up questions and to quit at any period of time from the investigation. Where an individual is not getting treatment but is a pure volunteer, the standard of disclosure may be expected to be higher. The extent and nature of information should be like that individual, knowing that the procedure is neither necessary for their care nor perhaps fully understood, can decide whether they like to participate in the furthering of knowledge. Even when some direct profit to them is anticipated, the contributors should understand clearly the range of danger and the voluntary nature of participation.

### **Comprehension**

Comprehension requires that the method and conditions in which information is told is as significant as the information itself. For example, showing information too early or in a pattern that is confusing may adversely affect a contributor's ability to make an informed choice. Because a contributor's ability to understand is a function of wisdom, rationality, maturity and language, it is necessary to adapt the presentation of the information to the contributor's capabilities. Researchers are responsible for ascertaining that the subjects have comprehended the information. Special provision may entail to be made when comprehension is severely limited – for example, by situations of immaturity or mental disability (e.g., infants and young children or those with mentally disabilities). Subjects must have the chances to select to the extent they are able, whether or not to contribute in research. This condition also needs seeking the allowance of other parties in order to save the subjects from suffering and represent their best interests.

### **Voluntariness**

Voluntariness needs that a sample or subject takes their commitment without any pressure or other extreme influence. Pressures happen when an unconcealed threat of suffering is deliberately showed by one individual to another in order to get compliance. Extreme effect, by difference, happens through an offer of an excessive, unjustified, unsuitable or unsuitable recompense or other overture for getting compliance. Also, encouragements that would normally be acceptable may become extreme effect if the contributor is especially vulnerable. Unjustifiable pressures usually occur when persons in positions of authority or commanding influence – especially where possible sanctions are involved – urge a course of action for a participant.

### **Confidentiality and data protection**

Personal investigation contributor and group likes regarding anonymity should be esteemed and contributor needs concerning the confidential nature of information and general individual data should be protected.

In framing the investigation work or study, investigators will consider whether general information is to be worked, including interviews sessions with samples or subjects. Where it is, then the procedures



of protecting told permission will entail respect for the confidentiality of the sample or subject. There are a range of choices for the kind of permission of subjects can provide to apply their data. These include applying of statements with or without attribution on the one hand, to full anonymity on the other. Data generated by investigation must be securely stored appropriately in accordance with relevant legislation and institutional policy.

### **Integrity**

Research should be framed and planned, reviewed and undertaken to ensure prestigious norms of integrity are met, and quality and transparency are assured.

Examples of unacceptable exercises mention: fabrication by the development of wrong information or other factors of investigation, including documentation and subjects' permission; falsifications by the undue manipulation and/or chosen information, imagery and/or consents; plagiarism by the unfair or use of others' thoughts, intellectual content, literature, property or work (written or otherwise), without acknowledgement or permission; misrepresentation of information, for example pressure of logical outcomes and/or data, or knowingly, carelessly or by overall negligence, showing a faulty interpretation of data, material interests, involvement or qualifications and improper treating with allegations of misbehave by failing to address possible infringements including trails to cover up mistreatment against whistle-blowers.

### **Conflict of research**

The independence of research should be transparent, and any dispute or disagreement of interest or partiality should be clear. A conflict of interest happens where an investigators' duty to the institution or a sponsor to do research independently is likely to be compromised, or may appear to be compromised. This can be because they may: Gets an individual profit or a benefit to a member of their family or another individual to whom they have a near private connection happening from the investigation. This profit may be financial or otherwise and/or, Have responsibilities and duties to another individual or body that may appear to do as a potential effect over their independent treat of the research. Investigator should open everything that may be get by others as a potential conflict of interest.

### **Conclusion**

Ethical and moral principles considerations can be explained as one of the most significant role and parts of the any kind or disciplines' research. Any research projects, work, dissertations may even be doomed to unsuccessful if this part is losing. Most institutions and universities have their own Code of Ethical and moral exercises and practice. It is critically significant for the researcher to thoroughly adhere to this part in every aspect of the research and declare his/her adherence in ethical or moral considerations part of their project, dissertation and any kind of research.

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## Issues of ideal research

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### Preface

Now days research activity is on rising .But question is that is it so or it is meth? Why I am asking because necessity of research belongs to requirement for the purpose of lectureship .papers are publishing in a bunch of thousand in various books ,journals and magazines .That is where the question is raised for that is it ideal situation for actual research ?And that is why the theme is in discussion that ethical consideration in research .And there are so many questions ,issues in ideal research .Let us discuss some of them.

### Issues

1. Identification of research area
2. Identification of research problem
3. Problem of transparent data collection
4. Lack of Support from field
5. Problems in calculation
6. Problem of plagiarism
7. Vision of research
8. Purpose of research
9. Lacking of basic research knowledge
10. Attitude of mentor and researcher
11. Issue of lethargic behavior of researcher
12. Review of literature is also an issue
13. Its part of necessity only
14. Out put of the research is always in question mark

### Conclusion

Conclusion is that research is not an activity .Its a challenge itself for the researcher. He need to face the challenges in positive manner and always consider research as an achievement for him or herself or for the usefulness of the society. Research always aim certain task in terms of its outcomes. If it happens than we can minimize the issues of ideal research.



## Issues and Challenges of Ideal Research

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Key words : Research, Ideal Research, Basic Research, Descriptive Research, Issues, Challenges

There is a very famous maxim of Hudson in the context of which the importance of research can be understood well – “All progress is born of enquiry. Doubt is often better than overconfidence, for it leads to enquiry and inquiry leads to invention”. Inductive and scientific thinking is inculcated by research and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization.

In the early days of independence, India’s educationists felt that it was not possible to find the right path without altering the structure of higher education. In order to educate itself, society has to resort to modernization. It must make an effort to create a class of educated individuals, drawn from every part of society, whose beliefs and ambitions bear the deep imprint of Indianism. In a democracy, the end is individual himself. The major purpose of research and higher education is to grant the individual maximum possible opportunities for the fullest development of his as well as nation’s capabilities.

Research has been defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles or theories resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events. The characteristics of research may help to clarify its spirit and meaning. The term research should be used in a technical sense as it is an academic activity. M Stephenson and D. Slesinger defined research in Encyclopedia of social sciences as “The manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of arts”. In the words of Clifford Woody “Research involves defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions, collecting, organizing and evaluating data, making deduction and reaching conclusions, and at the last testing carefully the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis”. Hence the term research refers to the systematic method of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, facts or data collecting, analysis of the collected data and reaching certain conclusion either in the form of solution of the problem concerned or in certain generalizations for some theoretical formulations.

Fundamental or basic research is the formal and systematic process of deductive-inductive analysis, leading to the development of theories. Applied research adapts the theories developed through fundamental research to the solution of problems. Action research, which may fail to attain the rigorous qualities of fundamental and applied research, attempts to apply the spirit of scientific method to the solution of problems in a particular setting, without any assumptions about the general application of findings beyond the situation studied.

Research may be classified as historical, descriptive or experimental. Descriptive research may be either quantitative or qualitative and experimental research may include groups of subjects or single subject. Research is essentially an intellectual and creative activity. The mastery of techniques and

processes does not confer research competency, though these skills may help the creative problem solver to reach his or her objectives more efficiently.

In advanced research we also find use of term paradigm. It appears that paradigm is the general scheme of things under which a research is conducted. The scholars make a frequent mention of paradigm and also talk of shift or change of paradigm. In fact paradigm has an instrumental value in social research. The paradigm is a device for specifying meaning with respect to internal value being presented as the clearest example of general category. In this respect the paradigm functions like an ideal type, but is an actuality rather than abstract construction, an individual to be generalized rather than a concept already generic in form. In this context Kerlinger says that, "The researcher should lay out analysis paradigms or models even when working on the problem and hypothesis".

Unfortunately today the quality of India's research institutes is largely considered below-par, with the country contributing the highest number of low-quality research and bogus journals. India spends just 0.62 percent of GDP on research, according to R&D Data Release 2018 by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. In higher education, in particular, India's research expenditure is only four percent of GDP. Presently, sizeable numbers of research and technology institutions/universities are spread across the nation, which includes central/state government funded and self-financed institutions. Despite these huge investments, the quality of research and innovation (R&I) is not of current global standards. Moreover, none of these institutions are amongst the top 100 R&I institutions in the world. Also, the quality of the workforce produced by these institutions is not amongst the best in the world," the HRD Ministry's Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) report has said.

In an era where new information is dropping down in the form of storms, it is a challenge in front of the researcher as how to analyze, systematize, classify and categorize the new information. How and how much is to be absorbed and provided, is also a challenge.

With the fast technological development of the 21st century, it became much easier to find and explore the information and data one needs for conducting a successful research. But there is a problem – the availability of low-quality sources containing unchecked data has a negative influence on researches. It's very convenient for researcher to find something a tiny bit relevant to the topic of their paper, than continue searching for a reliable source to rely on.

The lack of a scientific training in the methodology of research is a great impediment for researchers in our country. There is paucity of competent researchers. Many researchers stake a leap in the dark without knowing research methods. Most of the work, which goes in the name of research is not methodologically sound. Research to many researchers and even to their guides, is mostly a cut and paste job without any insight shed on the collated materials. The consequence is obvious, i.e. the research results, quite often, do not reflect the reality or realities. Thus, a systematic study of research methodology is an urgent necessity. Before undertaking research projects, researchers should be well equipped with all the methodological aspects. As such, efforts should be made to provide shortcutting courses for meeting this requirement.

Research studies overlapping one another are undertaken quite often for want of adequate information. This results in duplication and fritters away resources. This problem can be solved by proper compilation and revision, at regular intervals, of a list of subjects on which and the places where the research is going on. Due attention should be given toward identification of research problems in various disciplines of applied science which are of immediate concern to the industries.

### **Issues while conducting Ideal Research**

- 1.Lack of knowledge and insight in the researcher while selecting a problem in the specific area of research
- 2.Lack of vision and skill while formulating hypothesis
- 3.Lack of proper language skills while preparing test items of a psychological test as language of the test items sometimes gives dual meaning.
- 4.Lack of expertise in preparing manual for drawing derivations for the interpretation of the data.
- 5.Lack of objectivity in the test items.
- 6.Concealment of the facts by the testee when test is administered.
- 7.Lack of motivation in the researcher during research
- 8.Lack of technical skills in the researcher
- 9.Lack of confidence in the researcher
- 10.Lack of interaction
- 11.Difficulty of overlapping
- 12.Lack of scientific training
- 13.Lack of efficiency in referring and mentioning the desired sources from where the information is collected
- 14.Lack of efficiency in reviewing the related literature
- 15.Lack of proper skill in mentioning footnotes, appendices and References

### **Challenges in conducting Ideal research**

- 1.How to choose the right topic
- 2.How to chose the right methodology
- 3.How to chose a suitable research team and find study participants
- 4.How to make institutions participate
- 5.How to stay motivated and working on plan continuously
- 6.How to develop insight for selection of a specific area of research to be explored by the researcher
- 7.How to introspect, retrospect and select problem in the specific area of the research
- 8.How to make culture free and standardized test
- 9.How to make testee to expose his exact opinion about facts of the test items
- 10.How to check difficulty level of the test items while constructing standardized test
- 11.How to bring exactness in the construction of test items
- 12.How to bring exactness in the data analysis and its interpretation
- 13.How to check the manipulation in the collected data
- 14.How to solve the problem of copyright issues
- 15.How to solve the problem of plagiarism issue

Research is an important source of providing guidelines for simplifying various social, political, economic and educational problems and research is the ocean of knowledge for the sake of knowledge. It is a type of formal training which enables one to understand the new developments in ones field in a much better way. Hence quality and ideal research is the need of the hour.



## Unethical Practices in Research

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### ABSTRACT

This paper explores the issues of unethical practices in the field of research and examines the wider considerations that may arise during the journey of research. Unethical practices, which are outlined in this paper are a matter of serious considerations for the quality of research. Every academician has the ubiquity of easily available content in present technological era. Involvement in unethical practices may be the cause of accusation to academic practitioners, thus they should avoid and pursue their research as effectively as possible. Being a teacher educator, it is the accountability of the academia whatever the responsibility has been taken by them, should be completed with full of dignity. Research is the journey that demands lots of dedication and patience towards the work. Duplication, falsification, fabrication, misinterpretation of data, plagiarism, copyright issues, authority conflicts, informed consent, misuse of funds are such practices that are called unethical practices in research. These practices may create hurdles to maintain Academic integrity which can not be acceptable in any way. All academicians seek to avoid at all costs from such accusations. Every institution should have a lens to examine the misconduct done by its academicians. Under the aegis of technological reform where the irrelevant and errant information flows, this is required for all to be aware of not entangled with such irrelevant information. This paper also brings the attention of all academic practitioners and compels them to ponder over and know about their activities.

**Keywords:** Unethical Practices, Academicians, Academic Integrity, Plagiarism, Copyright issues, Procrastination, Informed consent

### 1.Introduction: -

**“If your research does not generate papers, it might just as well not have been done”**

**-(Whitesides, 2018, p. 119)**

Research is an intellectual and innovative process to find a solution to a problem, which has to be considered for the study. For the upliftment and up-gradation of the society; development, and innovation of new facts, principles, laws & theories are essential for which research is quintessential. **All India survey on higher education 2018-19** statistical data shows that 40,813 students were awarded Ph.D. level degree during 2018 with 23,765 males and 17,048 females. In spite of getting so many Ph.D. holders still, the condition of research in India is not satisfactory.

In modern times where everything is available on the internet, it becomes a core responsibility of academic practitioners to maintain the quality of research. It has been seen that the standard & quality of research works are constantly declining. Because of the lesser accessibility of computerized assets in different languages, it is not yet simpler to follow and check the sources. In any case, that day isn't so far when there will be sufficient sources to check unoriginality in different languages.

**‘Unethical’** refers to that which is not ethical according to the norms and standards. In research, unethical practices are knowingly and unknowingly done by academic practitioners in many ways. Here, Practitioners are those who directly or indirectly belong to the academic fields like Research Guides, Research Scholars, Students, and any other academician who has a definite purpose to do the research for their professional development. Universities have their own statutes regarding the ethical code of conduct for their academicians, students as well as fourth class employees to maintain the quality and standards of institutions. No one can deny that every institution is acknowledged by their progressive and productive work but this is not the concern of all. Earlier when there was a scarcity of resources like the internet, academicians used to pen down all their manuscripts. Even in those days, unethical practices existed but on a small scale. Nowadays the availability of every information at our fingertips has opened the pandora’s box for everyone.

It is required to acknowledge and eradicate the causes of declining quality of research. Thus, academicians have to make a checklist of the Do’s & Don’ts for themselves. This will help in their professional development, which is not done it could be potentially harmful to them as well as the reputation of the institutions. Incongruences of ethical and legal norms can be most dangerous in the field of research. UGC has mandated many regulations to be adopted by the higher educational institutions related to academic integrity and academic misconduct.

## **2. Research objectives:**

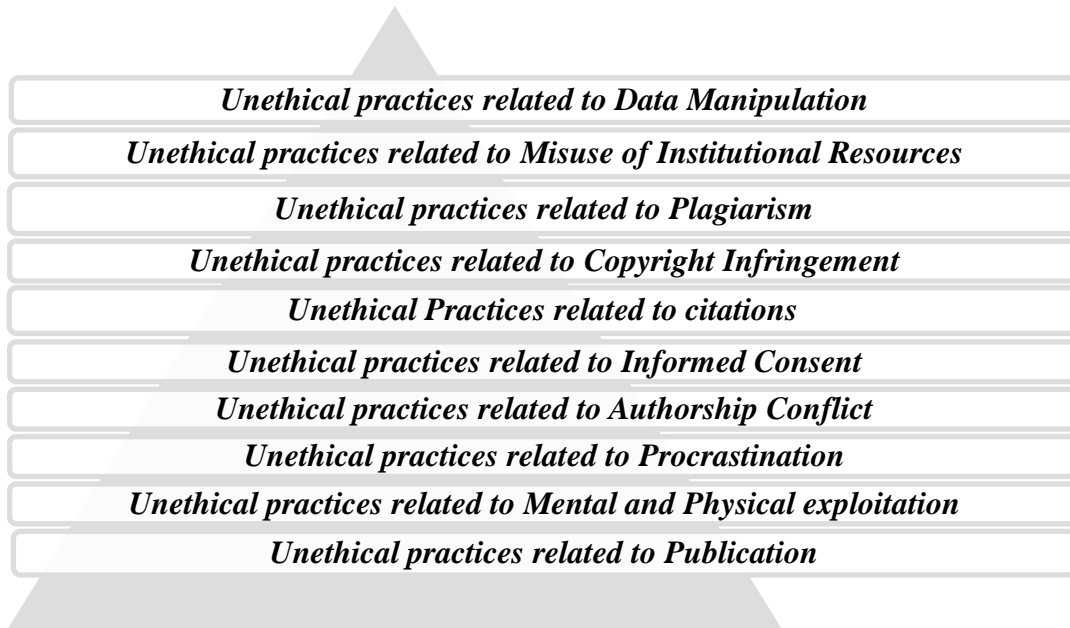
1. To know about the unethical practices in the field of research.
2. To enlist the unethical practices in research.
3. To explore the general ways of maintaining quality in research.
4. To give suggestions to academicians regarding putting a check on unethical practices.

## **3. Meaning of Unethical Practices: -**

The term **‘Unethical Practices’** as it describes itself, refers to the behavior of an individual getting indulged in practices which are not ethically right. There are some standards for academicians to act in a particular way. An action can be ethical for someone and unethical for someone else, with respect to their own conscience. These conflicts raise the questions of ethical considerations which are important and should not be compromised with. Academic misconduct is a nebulous issue nowadays in different ways. Some are considerable and some are avoidable yet some are of great importance that everyone needs to be careful about. If we talk about the research field, these considerations are of utmost importance for all the academic practitioners. They, otherwise get entangled in great difficulty. After observing the decreasing quality and standard of research; UGC issued regulations and invited proposals to conduct a study on the **“Quality of Ph.D. theses in Indian Universities”** to see the quality aspects of the theses.



#### 4. List of Unethical Practices in the field of Research: -



Above is the list of unethical practices that usually occur by the academicians in their research. The most prominent practices are of nowadays is 'Plagiarism'. American Heritage Dictionary defines 'Plagiarism' as the unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's own original work. 'Text recycling', 'self-plagiarism', and 'paraphrasing' also comes under plagiarism.

**Kanvaria (2016b)** said in his study on Academic Writing (AW) that '**Just purchasing a book does not give copyright and right for plagiarism.**' Next is copyright infringement, this is also a considerable issue. There is a misconception that plagiarism and copyright infringement both are alike, but it is not quite true. Copyright infringement refers to any of the violence of law regarding a copy of the material without getting the permission of the person who has rights regarding the copy of that particular material, whereas, plagiarism refers to presenting somebody else's ideas as your own (**Balley, 2013**).

#### 5. Ways of maintaining Quality in Research: -

There are many ways of maintaining quality in research for all academic practitioners, on which they have to ponder over and act accordingly. University Grant Commission mandates circulars for the higher institutions to maintain quality in research. Some of the important ways are the following.

**5.1** The First one is avoiding plagiarism and uses Anti-plagiarism techniques in practice as this is required for academic integrity [**UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018.**] There are so many tools available for checking plagiarized work. Academicians either they do intentionally or unintentionally, they have to take responsibility for their own work. UGC recommends Turnitin and Urkund software to research institutions and mandate to check the work before the submission of any research project, thesis, dissertation, and research articles. Except for the above-mentioned software, there are many online software available at a very nominal cost by which students and practitioners can be sure of their academic or intellectual work before submitting it. Some of them are i-Thenticate, Plagiarism checker X, Plagscan, Small SEO tools, Copy scape, Prowriting aid, Diff tool-Unix, Tin Eye, etc.

5.2 Second is related to data handling, Data plays a very important role in every research of all disciplines. Either it has been collected manually or by using any technology. Falsification, fabrication, misrepresentation, and misinterpretation all are closely related to unethical practices related to data. Without handling data properly, no one can get the exact answer to the problem related to their research. The solution which the academicians are going to give to this society can be the reason for the exemplification and transmission of values.

5.3 Third one is using institutional resources ethically. Institutional resources are not the property of an individual. As we all know that finance is the lifeblood of any institution, Government and Autonomous bodies have to arrange enough funds for running the institution properly. Institutional resources are those which are helpful to access the goals of the institution as well as the research productivity. It has been seen that the research productivity and institutional resources are interrelated with each other. There is a need for collaboration between institutional support and academic intellectuals. Whatever the resources available to the students, teachers, scholars, and non-teaching staff are responsible for their academic success, professional growth, and promotion. The need of the hour is to make them aware of this notion for their own benefit, then they will surely get better outcomes.

5.4 The Fourth one is closely related to Publication. For ensuring prevention of unethical practices UGC has set up a **Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics (CARE)** and issued a care reference list to prohibit predatory/dubious journals. Research should be done with having the definite purpose to disseminate it. Without dissemination of the work, no one can get benefitted from it and the knowledge will be have on its same state. Here, the great emphasis would be on those postgraduate students, who did their dissertation work but not get them published. Under publication practices, academicians have to follow some certain mandates. These mandates must be followed for the certainty of the successful submission of work.

5.4 The Fifth one is related to the Academician working flow. Research of all disciplines has some definite time to accomplish. It is not a lifetime process. The undertaken research for the study has some objectives and questions which have to be answered within a definite time period. This phenomenon is closely related to their procrastination behavior or tendency. Procrastination while doing in the academic tasks is known as '**Academic procrastination**'. Every institutional body conducts research activity under the supervision of their professionals and every professional has some specialized area related to their faculty under which they have some certain seats. Research is necessary for the professional growth and promotion of the faculties. Either the research guide and researcher do not want to procrastinate their research work as it is similarly dangerous for both. **Sichan, He. (2017)** assessed that 48% of students are very often and always procrastinate. The study showed that 86% of Ph.D. students feel anxious or disturbed once they procrastinate and 48% of Ph.D. students listed stressfully as the reason for their academic procrastination. So, it is the responsibility of both researchers as well as a supervisor to get completed the assigned work ethically during the tenure.

5.6 The Last one is by creating a healthy academic environment. The working environment must be healthy for all staff of the academic institution. Studies have shown that no one can perform better in an unhealthy environment. If we think and analyze then we get that Dropout and Stagnation situation somewhere also lies in higher education. Some researchers are not able to cope up with the research technicality and some of them are left due to their lack of interest or vague and abstract goals. Research needs dedication and continuity in their work. Every researcher either part-time or full-time, they have to do some work and give their service to the faculty under the supervision of their authorized supervisor. Some take all these responsibilities positively and always ready to explore

things in a possible way and other thinks that they get plunged and unable to cope up with the environment as well as their research work in a pessimistic way. The need of the hour is for all the academicians to maintain and create a healthy academic environment so that everyone will be work in their best way.

## **6.Suggestions**

### **6.1 Suggestions for Institutions**

6.1.1 Every department has its Departmental Research Committee (DRC), but the institute should ensure that how effective is DRC working for the purpose of research. DRC should adhere to the responsibility to check the progress of the assigned research project, theses, and all PG level dissertations.

6.1.2 Institution should conduct a routine check-up of all the institutional resources provided to academic practitioners ex: - Reference room management, Restroom, Central and Departmental Library, Internet facility, Computer Lab facility, Conference room facility, Fellowship Maintenance record of JRF's, Attendance record, etc.

6.1.2 One common meet should be organized in a short interval for all researchers to share their views, difficulties, and doubts about their research. It will also help them to get engaged with their work actively.

6.1.3 Each and every institution should try to find out the best possible way to create an Academic environment healthy, peaceful, joyful, and sound. This co-curricular activity must be organized in a short span of time through the help of academicians.

6.1.4 Once a week there should be compulsory for every researcher and academicians to spend their time in the library so that reading habits should be inculcated in them.

6.1.5 Every six months, there should be an evaluation procedure for research work so that continuity can be maintained. There should be some feedback sessions also for their research to move on further.

6.1.6 Basic facilities of drinking water, toilets, sanitary, hygiene, and medication should be checked and cleaned frequently in addition to a healthy body with a healthy mind.

6.1.7 There should be some programs organized for the awareness of ethical behavior in the workplace for all the academicians, students, and non-teaching staff. There should be some penalty or punishment for all either in a form to stop them from being involved in such unethical practices.

6.1.8 Every department should conduct a compulsory session or seminar for the researchers on the issues of ethical code of conduct during the period of course work so that every researcher gets aware of ethical and unethical practices of research.

### **6.2 Suggestions for Supervisor**

6.2.1 Both, Supervisor and Researcher are like a helping hand for each other. There should be a professional as well as personal connectivity between them. For this, they should try to make each other comfortable to communicate and involve in fostering discussions.

6.2.2 Supervisors have lots of tasks in their routine including administrative and teaching work. They should give their work to the assigned researcher according to their interest and ability.

6.2.3 There should be also the responsibility of all the supervisors to create mental space and positivity through their talks. Positive or suggestive feedback always works like magic. It makes the robust connection between mentor and mentee.

6.2.4 It should be the core responsibility of supervisors to see and check the progress report sporadically. The supervisor likes a sailor, who knows what kind of difficulties are upcoming. Being knowledgeable and Experienced, they can guide the students better than anyone else. Every researcher always urges and owes to his/her supervisor for their support.

6.2.5 Every academician should be aware of the fine line of mental & physical exploitation. There are so many students who unnecessarily file a claim to get rid of all the departmental duties. Due to the bad experienced, supervisors should not pass judgment for all. They should maintain their dignity.

6.2.6 Supervisors should show empathy not sympathy to their scholars in tough times and help them out and pacify to move on. A supervisor shouldn't be behaving in a mechanical way as they are the source of happy learning and boosting energy.

### **6.3 Suggestions for Researcher**

6.3.1 Researchers and practitioners should not take research on communal bias and racist issues. It can be hurt the emotions of the population of academia.

6.3.2 A researcher should follow all the ethical codes of research recommended by COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) as well as institutional and departmental regulations.

6.3.3 Researchers should handle their issues regarding emotional imbalance and job securities. They must be dedicated to their undertaken research work so that there should be a balance between personal and professional work.

6.3.4 A researcher should be aware of Do's & Don'ts of academic writing. The researcher should not be involved in any foray into the matter of plagiarized content. Once they get succumbed to plagiarism, their academic life will get ruined.

6.3.5 Researchers should be collecting their data as rightly as they can. A researcher has to keep in mind that "They have to collect data rather than create data". They should avoid plagiarism as well as self-plagiarism, maintain copyright, consider informed consent of participants in each and every level of research.

6.3.6 A researcher should be aware of the surroundings and events, reforms, and happenings in their discipline. Being a teacher educator, they have more responsibility as they are also in a learning phase as well as experiencing a teaching phase too.

6.3.7 Researcher should use their fellowship ethically as it has been seen that few of them don't work in the early 3-4 years of their doctorate journey. As the time of submission comes close, they do their work hurriedly and submit it by hook or by crook. Such practice is also unethical in the research, it declines the quality and standards of their research work. A suggestion is to use their fellowship wisely and do their work constantly and simultaneously the funding agency should also keep an eye on the progress of the research.

6.3.8 Researchers should be updated about the recent edition of the style of referencing as they keep on changing. There is a different style of referencing according to the discipline. In education and social science researches, **APA (American Psychological Association)** style of referencing is used. A researcher must be aware of the changes and updation of the referencing style.

### Conclusion

Over the past few years, our society's ethics have drastically changed. Everyone has their own definition of rightful and wrongful conduct. Many academicians might disagree with the mentioned issues considering they might or might not have faced it. This paper is not aimed to put a check on everyone; except those who are involved or in thinking of doing so. The above-mentioned unethical practices should be a matter of concern for all; thus, they will maintain integrity in their research or whatever the task they have taken. There is no shortcut in the field of research it needs full dedication and honesty. Vague and abstract goals are the big issues of current times. Job insecurity is also an important factor as research has taken a maximum of 5 years of their life to accomplish their task. The need of the hour is to maintain the enthusiasm which they had during the time of admission throughout their research journey. If everyone drives their emotions and responsibility ethically, no one will have no issue of concern for these unethical practices. Right conduct, ethical practices in the workplace are quintessential to maintain self-dignity, and respect for the research.

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# The Relevance of Research for the Need of the Societies Especially Rural Societies

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Research is very important for the society because it finds the various new facts and phenomenon and gives us satisfaction of knowing the unknown. Social research is related with the social phenomenon whose main aim is to find new facts and verification of old social facts. As we know that society is not static but dynamic in nature and every aspect /component of society is linked with others. So change in one aspect automatically change the other aspects of society and the knowledge of today is the past knowledge of tomorrow. So research in every aspect of society is necessary weather it may be society, people living in different societies, social institutions, social structure and every part of the society so that every individual can understand the changes and problems arises in front of then. Rural society is a source of pure culture, values and beliefs but due to some agents of change the structure of the rural society is changing continuously.

The present paper focuses on the relevance of research for the need of the society especially rural society and this paper also focuses on new challenges arises in front of rural people.

## Objectives of the paper

- To highlight the importance of research in rural societies
- To highlight the problems faced by rural people
- To highlight the need of research in different areas especially in rural society.

In order to highlight the main topic I.e relevance of research for the need of the societies especially rural society firstly we highlight the meaning of research

Research is an attempt to know new things, facts, information etc in a scientific manner and refers to search for knowledge . Research is directed towards the solution of problem. The ultimate goal is to discover cause and effect relationships between variables. It's main purpose is to diffuse knowledge and establish theories on the basis of believable facts. It is an attempt to know new things or phenomenon in a scientific manner. Social research is related with the social phenomenon. It studies human behavior as a member of society and tries to know about their feelings, habits in different conditions. Social research finds the relationship between various facts.

## NEED OF RESEARCH IN RURAL SOCIETIES

Rural societies are a source of pure culture, values, beliefs, customs and traditions. Due to various agents of change the form and structure of rural societies continuously changing. There is need of the hour to conduct researches in rural societies so that we can understand and solve the issues arises in front of rural people. The following points highlights the relevance of research for the need of societies especially rural societies are as under

### 1 Researches on education system in rural societies is the need of the hour

There is vast difference between education and quality education . In rural societies schools are present and even qualified staff are also present but again so many questions arises in front of us why the quality education is not imparted in these educational institutions? Why the teachers can't show their full efforts to develop students personality? Is the rural student is incapable?

So many questions are arises in front of us related to educational institutions present in rural societies.

## **2 Researchers on the condition of disabled persons in rural societies is the need of the hour**

In rural societies /areas the disabled persons are still facing discrimination . Thereis no any institution according to the need and necessity of the disabled persons. The challenges are more in front of disabled women and disabled girls especially mentally handicapped, orthopedically handicapped Cereal pallsy cases. The researches should be conducted in that areas so that it will generate interest of policy makers and govt for the betterment of these depressed members of the society.

## **3 Researches on the condition of workers in rural societies is also the need of the hour**

India mostly lies in villages and village social system is the basic pillar of Indian society. Rural population mostly depends on agriculture for their livelihood and some times natural calamities effects on their agricultural production. As a result most of the male members migrate towards the cities for their livelihood because of less options present in the rural society. It is also a concern of researchers to find the actual problems arises in front of workers. This is also one the the debatable issue of rural societies.

## **4 Researches on health facilities and human care in rural societies is the need of the hour**

In rural areas there is lack of health and medical facilities. If medical and health centers are present, deficiency of staff is again a serious problem. In rural societies staff is very less appointed and most of the burden arises in the shoulders of limited staff. Again most of the staff is on contractual basis this is again a burning issue.

Most the the male members move towards the Cities for their livelihood sources and sometimes most of them are the victim of various diseases this is because the lack of awareness related to health.

Beside these there are more and more problems of rural society that are the topic of debate and discussion. There should be research on various issues and problems and challenges that are present in rural societies like

- Researches on caste system in rural societies
- Researches on changing family system in rural societies
- Researches on the impact of modernisation and westernization in rural societies.
- Researches on the policies and programmes for the welfare of rural people
- Researches on Gender discrimination
- Researches on the changing form and structure of rural societies.
- Researches on the role of government and non governmental organisations for the welfare of rural societies.
- Researches on the political system of rural societies.
- Researches on the need and demands of rural societies
- Researches on the condition of tribal communities and so on

These are some issues that are present on rural societies but besides there are more and more problems are present in rural societies.



## Co Ordinating of Inflibnet and the Stakeholders

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### ABSTRACT

Coordination of inflibnet and the stakeholders are very remembering things. Information has been playing a vital role in present era. After the creation of internet, it is growing day by day, covering all the fields related to knowledge. It would be helpful for learners to gain information. This study helps us to know about the importance of current and accurate information in one's respected field and by what other ways it would be beneficial for their purposes and does internet be allowed as a major source of organized information source for education. The internet has become an important component in the academic institutions as it plays a pivotal role in gathering information and communication needs of institutions and individuals. It has been finds out in the present study that the majority of students have good using internet exposure.

**KEY WORDS:** Information and Technology, Internet. Communication, inflibnet and stakeholders

### INTRODUCTION

INFLIBNET means Information and Library Network, is an autonomous Inter University Centre. Univeraity Grant commission (UGC) of India work under ministry of Human resource development (MHRD) located in Gandhinagar Gujarat. Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks or portmanteau of interconnected network. The origins of the Internet date back to the development of packet switching and research commissioned by the United States, Department of Defense in the 1960S to enable time sharing of mainframe computers. The Internet has no single centralized governance in either technological implementation or policies for access and usage, each constituent network sets its own policies. The global communication system that connects millions of users is becoming hard to ignore. Internet is truly emerging as a powerful medium for obtaining information on a verity of subject published on-line. It is perhaps the most useful source for obtaining the latest information, which may otherwise still be month away to appear in the print form. Internet through its open standard has set the foundation for global communication. It provides access to resources that millions of computer users enjoy today. It is commonly said that any system can prove to be only as good as the manner of its use and its upkeep. It is evident that internet has all the potential of changing the face and dimensions of education and learning. The use of internet will eventually promote the transfer of information ensuring the better utilization of resource and satisfying the need of clientele across the world. Thus internet is trying to open a new era of globalization of information with more wide cooperation for resource sharing. The origins of the internet can be traced to the creation of ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency Network) as a network of computers under the auspices of the U.S. Department . The internet is a product of the convergence of media, computers, and telecommunication. It is not merely a technological development but the product of social and political processes as well, involving both the academic world and the government .

From its origins in non-industrial, non-corporate environment and in a purely scientific culture, it has quickly diffused into the world of commerce. While the internet has had a sudden and



dramatic impact on the global economic and social order, it took almost 30 years to emerge as a major technological force. The internet is a combination of several media technologies and an electronic version of newspapers, magazines, books, catalogs bulletin boards, and much more. This versatility gives the internet its power. However, it is difficult to make precise predictions about the success of the internet because of the complicated relationships it has created among technologies, markets, and political systems. Contributing to the development of the internet was a wide variety of users who adopted the internet to communicate among themselves in a semiprivate way. These users were not bound by any customs and practices, but initiated a culture of communication that was flexible, quick, unbounded, and non-hierarchical, where there was no superior authority in control of the communication system and no standards to govern performance. The internet has grown dramatically since about 1988, although its impact was not felt until about 1995 by mid-2000, and the estimates of the number of connected computers were around 80 million

### Uses of INFLIBNET in research scholar

1. Shodhganga, a digital repository for theses and dissertations by research scholars in universities in India
2. Shodhgangotri (<http://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/>), a digital repository of synopsis of research topic submitted to the universities in India by research scholars.
3. An institutional repository called IR@INFLIBNET (<http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/>) for papers published
4. Financial support for the automation of University Libraries. Development of a comprehensive data base of the resources in various libraries in India
5. UGC-Infonet (<http://www.inflibnet.a.in/econ/>) Internet Connectivity Programme.
6. The centre has taken several open access initiatives like: OJAS (<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/ojs/>), a platform to faculty and researchers in Universities to host their open-access journals. Development of an integrated library management software called SOUL (Software for University Libraries)
7. Maintenance of a database of scientists, researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R&D organizations involved in teaching and research in India
8. Bibliometric and scientometric studies
9. e-PG Pathshala (<http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>): A Gateway to All Post Graduate Courses. The INFLIBNET Centre brings out two publications, namely, Quarterly Newsletter and Annual Report which are distributed to the academic community across the country.
10. National Library of India Trainings in many various aspects related to Library and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are frequently organized.

### Stakeholders of inflibnet

There are so many stakeholders of The centre was initially started as a national project under IUCAA in March, 1991. It became an independent Inter University Centre in June 1996.

INFLIBNET is involved in modernizing university libraries in India and connecting them as well as information centres in the country through a nation wide high speed data network using the state of art technologies for the optimum utilization of information. INFLIBNET is set out to be a major player in promoting scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in India. The actual word stakeholder first appeared in the management literature in an internal memorandum at the Stanford Research Institute. The term stakeholder has numerous definitions, many of which are linked to the context in which the term is being used. In commercial organizations customers and owners are also included as key stakeholders. A stakeholder in an organization is any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization. An individual, group or organization which has a share or interest in insurer-provider relationship and is a party that affects or can be

affected the proposed strategies for synergy between provider and insurer. The notion of paying attention to key stakeholder relationships is and has been a major theme in the strategic management literature. In fact, superior stakeholder satisfaction is critical for successful companies in a hypercompetitive environment. Empirical research has begun to investigate what determines the success or failure of relationships between exchange partners. This has been accomplished by examining both the characteristics of the organization as well as the specific stakeholder groups and the nature of the interaction working on a strategic plan, developing a policy or planning to implement an action, it is essential to consult with key stakeholders as this is an important factor in achieving ultimate success. The stakeholder concept is deceptively simple.

It is simple because it is easy to identify those groups and individuals who can affect, or are affected by the achievement of any organization's purpose. It is deceptive, because once stakeholders are identified; the task of managing the relationship with them is enormous. The variety of the necessity of looking at multiple levels of analysis and the need to invent processes for taking stakeholder concerns into account make a stakeholder approach. The Centre has implemented several projects for the development of research work and library services in Indian Universities.

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# Copyright Issues in Digital Media

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Over the last few decades, libraries have undergone a transformation as we have incorporated computers into the structure of the modern library. This revitalization has allowed libraries to accomplish many things that were never thought possible before. Yet now that computers have become a staple in libraries everywhere, there was a dramatically quantum jump in the digital information resources made available through networks, particularly over the Internet and the WWW. Publishers of scholarly, academic and reference works from almost all fields of human knowledge started bringing them in digital form.

According to InternetWorldStats.com 1,459 million users are connected to the Internet.

There are number of issues and concerns are associated with the usage of digital information. It is easy to create digital or digitized copies of material including text, image, audio and video; and this digital information can be distributed across the world through e-mail, electronic bulletin boards, websites and networks. The increasing use of primary and secondary mass storage media made it possible to download, store, display and print. Further, the downloaded documents can be modified or forwarded to others without the knowledge of its rightful owner. In comparison to printed information, electronic information is not so permanent; it is open to modifications, additions, deletions, revisions and manipulations without leaving any resemblance and difficult for detection. Unlike the case of printed materials, close monitoring and restriction of usage of electronic documents is difficult. Digital environment makes the issues related to copyright law a difficult task, as only element in knowledge society has not changed with advent of new technologies.

As fundamental copyright is not changed, many people believe copyright law is “Technology Neutral”, they believe software, WebPages, Networks and Multimedia materials should be considered as Intellectual properties, just as books, music’s and other pre-electronic forms of expression and they should adequately addressed and protected under current copyright law. But others feel that the current law is inadequate and too limited to address the copyright issues created with these new forms of expressions and recordation that breaks new ground and creates its own copyright issues. 514 International Conference on Knowledge for All : Role of Libraries and Information Centres

## 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES WITH COPYRIGHT IMPLICATIONS

The technologies that presently are raising issues for copyright law are those related to digital storage and transmission of works. There are a number of aspects to these technologies that have implications for copyright law, including the following: Ease of Reproduction: Once a work is rendered in digital form, it can be reproduced rapidly, at little cost, and without any loss of quality. Each copy, in turn, can be further reproduced, again without any loss of quality. In this way, a single copy of a work in digital form can supply the needs of millions of users. We have seen how the compact discs (CDs) containing the original digital versions of recorded music and sold to consumers in the '80s and '90s have become the “masters” from which billions of copies have been made and distributed on computers and on the Internet in this decade.

**Ease of Dissemination:** The emergence of global digital networks allows the rapid, worldwide dissemination of works in digital form. Like broadcasting, digital networks allow dissemination to many individuals from a single point (although, unlike broadcasting, digitized materials need not reach each individual simultaneously). However, digital networks allow each recipient on the network to engage in further dissemination of the work, which can cause the work to spread at a geometric (sometimes called “viral”) rate of increase. This, combined with the ease of reproducing works, means that a single digital copy of a work can be multiplied many thousands of times around the world within a few hours. When transmitted through high-speed transmission lines, like coaxial cable networks or even fiber optic lines, the process is even faster, and the capacity for the transmission of works grows as well. **Ease of Storage:** Digital storage is dense, and it gets denser with each passing year. Ever-increasing quantities of material can be stored in a smaller and smaller amount of space. In the early 1990s, CDs, which can store over 600 megabytes of data, were perhaps the predominant form of digital storage used by commercial pirates for storing entire libraries of computer programs or sound recordings with aggregate retail values in the millions of dollars. Today’s popular iPod portable music player can store nearly 70 times that amount (around 10,000 songs) in a device the size of a cigarette pack.

### **3. COPYRIGHT ISSUES IN DIGITAL MEDIA**

#### **3.1 Software**

Fastest growing industry, the computer software industry has created its own set of copyright issues. Because most of the software programs can be easily copied and recreate perfectly. Also extends possibility loading program onto more than one computer, which is not only infringing but also breaches license agreement that limits use to only one computer. However, as tempting as this practice may be, it constitutes a major act of copyright infringement and software piracy. According to Business Software Alliance (BSA) 35% of the world’s software is pirated, where in India its 69%.

#### **3.2 Scanners**

A scanner technology reproduces a photograph or other pictures in near perfect, without decreasing quality of the image. More importantly where copyright is concerned, reproduced image can be stored for future, can be used over and over, and even modified. International Conference on Knowledge for All : Role of Libraries and Information Centres 515 By reproducing, distributing, or modifying the copyrighted images without permission user infringing the fundamental exclusive rights of Copyright Owner.

#### **3.3 Multimedia and CD-ROMs**

The possibility of CD-ROMs seems endless as you can include images, music clips, sounds, Audiovisuals, animations, computer programs and text. But as endless new possibilities with multimedia publishing and CD-ROM technology Copyright concerns. Now, if you want to expose your users to inspiring words of famous Quit India speech by Mahatma Gandhi, you are no longer limited to presenting the speech only in written form. By producing the work electronically, with CD-ROM version, your reader can hear the words spoken, may he or she can even see Mahatma delivering the speech, and you can also add accompanying music, narration and other images to make the effect of the message more dramatic. There is no limit to your creativity! Unfortunately there is a limit- that is Copyright law. Each technological breakthrough adds a new copyright factor for multimedia developers to consider. To present Mahatma’s speech in multimedia format, you need to request the rights to use more than just the words and speech and the photo accompany the text, need rights for the audio, video, music and any additional image you added.

**3.4 The Internet and other Networks** Digital technology enables data to be copied without defect, manipulated, sliced and re-edited with great freedom and is a perfect technology for pirates. All these

technical possibilities pose problems for copyright law in developing suitable techniques for catching up with the infringements. The information available on the Internet has the same copyright protection as if it were a magazine, publication, printed book, broadcast, etc. The great myth is that the Internet is free for all in using vast available resources. In the public domain, material found on the Internet may be copied freely only if the information is created by the federal government or the copyright has expired or been abandoned by the holder. Any work published on the Internet is not automatically placed in the public domain. Information and other materials provided by others and used with permission, e.g. graphic images including Web graphics, photos, logos, digital art, writings, text, HTML, Java scripts or other material that people are given permission to use or display on Web sites, does not entitle anyone to claim copyright to the material in question. Graphic images provided by free or link ware graphics sites are not in the public domain. These images are not given in ownership but could be used, if they comply with the owner's terms and conditions. Fonts and dingbats, created point by point, drawn from scratch or through similar means, are copyrighted by the author. Scanned designs converted into fonts and dingbats or reduplication/ re-fabrication/alteration of existing ones are not original designs and do not entitle the individual to claim ownership. Hot-linking or linking directly to another Web site's images and/or spider-harvesting (robots programmed to index pages and pull images on to another server) is an unauthorized derivative work and constitutes a violation of the real owner's copyright. Apart from Internet, there are many national, regional networks and intranets and extranets. Millions of people are linked thru these networks. Most of the content distributed over the networks is copyrighted or is under some sort of contractual licensing. Usually network users tend to think that non-commercial distribution is fair use and that it does not amount to rights violation. This leaves the network administrators in a spot over the liability of such infringements.<sup>516</sup> International Conference on Knowledge for All : Role of Libraries and Information Centres

**3.5 E-mail** Electronic mail or e-mail is the greatest threat to the Copyright Act. According to Software & Information Industry Association (SIIA) 75% of Internet users expect more people to know their e-mail address and more than 50% users prefer to communicate using e-mail rather than a telephone. E-mail is fast and private way to transfer information between parties. Users must login to the online service to retrieve the mail. If recipients of e-mail messages want to take print or forward these private mails, they are in danger of committing copyright infringement. Forward feature allows users to send somebody's mail to one or many or to post on mailing lists or "Usenet" groups.

According to existing copyright act, e-mail messages fall into the category of literary works, copyright remains with author of message. The sender owns copyright on content and recipient owns the physical space the message takes up on his or her hard disk. The recipient does not have the right to copy, publish, or otherwise distribute the contents without permission.

**3.6 Site Licensing** Nowadays most of the educational institutes and business organizations often employ "Site Licensing". A site license allows the institute to purchase the rights to unlimited use of the product within the organization/ institute. A single master copy or single access to a product purchased, downloaded or used on two or more computers leads to the copyright breach and which is very easily traceable through network server. Information retrieved or downloaded from single access cannot be shared, and sharing the login details also copyright infringement.

#### **4. I PAID FOR IT, WHY CAN'T I USE IT?**

Part of the confusion over copyright and electronic content from the facts that content is easily accessible, storable, modifiable and sharable. Multimedia collections like images, music files etc, are easily available in the market with minimal prices, which is very tempt able to reuse the content. Even if you have purchased a collection, doesn't guarantee that you can use it in your own multimedia project, especially if you intend to sell it. Hot linking of images available on internet on

price and freely is also copyright breach and it is also considered as bandwidth theft. So whenever you are purchasing the online databases, software packages, CD-ROM collection, consider various levels of licensing agreements and always read carefully that what you are purchasing? Are you just purchasing 'information'; you are purchasing the rights to use the information a specific way and what are the limitations by the licensing agreement.

## 5. FAIR DEALING IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) and Publishers Association (PA) UK set up a working party to study the application of the fair dealing and library privilege permissions in digital environment. They published their guidelines for Fair Dealing in an Electronic Environment in 1998, which can be adopted in Indian context. Following are the "Fair use" and "Not fair" instructions given by JISC and PA.

### 5.1 Fair Use

- Any incidental copying to disk involved in the viewing of part or all of an electronic publication. International Conference on Knowledge for All : Role of Libraries and Information Centres 517
- One accesses an electronic journal available on a Web site or from university/library network using the PC in his office. The browser automatically copies the article to his hard disk cache when he views the article.
- It is fair dealing for an individual to print onto paper one copy of part of an electronic publication for research or private study.
- A librarian can print onto paper one copy of part of an electronic publication at the request of an individual.
- One can access an electronic journal to which the library has a paid subscription, using an open access PC. He can print out a hard copy of the article for research or private study, assuming this is allowed by the license agreement.
- The librarian should not give the user a print out of whole of an electronic book but can provide one chapter.
- An individual can copy onto disk part of an electronic publication for permanent local electronic storage, where the disk is either a portable medium or a fixed medium accessible to only one user at a time but not for all of an electronic publication for permanent local electronic storage proper licensing is requires for it
- One can't download an entire electronic journal or an issue to his PC. It needs permission from the copyright owner.

### 5.2 Not Fair

- To scan the article into electronic form. It needs the permission, if granted, would cover whether the library could retain a copy permanently.
- Transmit by computer network of the whole of an electronic publication for the purpose of permanent local electronic storage, reading on screen, and printing on individual request
- All the articles of conference proceedings transferred to a re-writeable CD-ROM disk in a CD ROM drive attached to one's computer so he can keep and read them at home.
- To post part or all of an electronic publication on a network or WEB site open to the public.
- To put an interesting group of journal articles up on the Department Web site for his colleagues to read. He must get permission of the copyright owners first.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Law can not keep pace with technology. All the efforts need to be made to amend copyright laws to cover technological impact on the associated legal issues and to include latest provision for the protection of copyright and also make safeguard for the interest of the users. Most of the times users

are not familiar with copyright laws and the kinds of activities which leads to copyright breaching. So users can be made aware through various literacy programs of the rights of the users and rights of the owner to avoid any legal conflict between these two and it is responsibility of modern days Library & Information Professional. Users also need to educate how to handle electronic information and what not come under the fair use doctrine. So the modern day librarianship is “tension between providing good service to their patron and respecting the rights of the copyright owner.



## Issues and Challenges of an Ideal Research from the Viewpoint of social Science Discipline

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There is no degree in the social sciences as such and the social sciences and humanities are grouped together in the universities under the arts stream. A wide range of disciplines are included in the social sciences. Teaching and research carried out by the universities in the social sciences are delivered within traditional disciplinary domains such as sociology, economics, history, anthropology, geography, psychology, public administration and political science. There is some variation, however, in disciplines such as economics, geography and anthropology which are taught in some universities under the arts stream while in others they fall under the rubric of the science faculty. Similarly, history is sometimes considered as a social science and at other times grouped as a humanities discipline along with philosophy and the languages. Apart from these traditional disciplines, there are certain disciplines which are not very widely taught but fall under social science research and teaching as they draw upon the parent social science disciplines of sociology, history, psychology, etc. Research in the social sciences in India has been dominated by particular disciplines. Economics has traditionally attracted greater funding than others. While sociology seems to have greater attraction among postgraduate and research students, apparently because of the rapid growth of the NGO sector, the demand for higher education in disciplines like history and political science seems to be declining, due to their limited career opportunities, although they, and especially history, is perhaps the oldest and most taught discipline throughout India and often, as in JNU, attract among the best students.

The challenges of an ideal research include the followings:

### Challenge: Choosing the Right Topic

The research topic is the foundation on which everything else rests, so it is important to choose carefully. "You can't do anything else until you figure out the basic focus of your topic," says Dr. Susann V. Getsch '08, who earned her PhD in Psychology from Walden. She shares her recommendations for choosing an effective research topic.

- **Develop a doable topic.** Determine what resources you have available—time, money, people—and choose a topic that you can do justice.
- **Read everything you can on the topic.** Getsch "stumbled across" systems theory, an interdisciplinary framework for understanding systems in science and society. The topic was outside her required class reading, but ultimately provided Getsch's theoretical framework.
- **Find a theoretical basis to support your topic.** The key is having an overarching theoretical context for your results.
- **Make sure the topic will hold your interest.** You'll be spending at least a year on a dissertation or any large research project, so it has to be compelling enough that you'll go the distance.
- **Look for a niche in which you can make a difference ...** My view is that you really should be offering something new to the field.
- **Fine-tune your topic based on input from others.** "Take every opportunity you can to pick the brains" of experts, Getsch recommends.
- **Challenge: Choosing the Right Methodology**



- Once you've chosen a topic, you'll need a methodology—a procedure for conducting your research—in order to move forward.
- “The best way to choose it is not to choose.” In other words, Crawford says, “the methodology that's used comes from the research question, not from your personal preferences for one design or another.”  
Formulate your research questions.
- Let your answers guide you. Determine what kind of design and methodology can best answer your research questions. If your questions include words such as “explore,” “understand,” and “generate,” it's an indication that your study is qualitative. Whereas words such as “compare,” “relate,” or “correlate” indicate a quantitative study. The design comes out of the study, rather than being imposed on the study.
- Hone your study design. Once you become clear whether you're going in a quantitative or qualitative direction, you can begin to look in more detail at the methodology. This will be determined by figuring out “from whom you're going to collect data, how you're going to collect the data, and how you're going to analyze it once you collect it,” says Crawford.
- Be crystal clear. For a qualitative study, you might use focus groups and interviews, for example, to collect data, whereas a quantitative study may use test scores or survey results. Either way, the methodology should be so clear that any other trained researcher should be able to pick it up and do it exactly the same way.
- Be honest about your abilities. Ask yourself, “This is what the study demands—do I have the skills to do it?” says Crawford. If not, determine if you can develop the skills or bring together a research team.
- Take your time with the planning process. “It's worth consulting other researchers, doing a pilot study to test it, before you go out spending the time, money, and energy to do the big study,” Crawford says. “Because once you begin the study, you can't stop.”
- Solicit useful feedback. Savage suggests that you “cultivate friendships with people who are going to help you think critically” about your topic. These people are invaluable for helping you consider your idea from a different angle or perspective.
- Vet your committee. If you need a formal committee, choose your chairperson carefully, Savage says, “because you're going to work closely with him or her for a while.” She recommends interviewing your potential chair and committee members to make sure there's a match and discussing upfront what each party needs in order to go through the process. This includes asking whom your chairperson is comfortable working with—“The chair helps negotiate things if the committee can't come to agreement, so he or she needs to get along with everyone else,” Savage explains.
- Be clear about your needs. Similarly, when it comes to finding mentors, or getting help for tasks such as creating a survey tool or writing your research question, Savage suggests being very clear about what you need from them. “People are very willing to help when you come structured and prepared,” she says.

### **Challenge: Finding Study Participants**

Once you have your team together, it's time to conduct your study, and that means finding participants.

Dr. Rodney Lemery '08, PhD in Public Health, managed to overcome a big challenge to recruiting participants for his study: “Like a lot of epidemiology researchers, I was trying to target a ‘hidden population’—men who have sex with men,” he explains. Lemery shares how, through trial and error, he recruited 125 participants for his study.

- **Don't waste your money.** Lemery first tried hiring a third-party email marketing group to send his survey to 50,000 self-identified men who fit his criteria. While email marketing might work in some cases, it's a costly risk—Lemery spent \$2,500 and got just four subjects.
- **Leverage the power of a network.** Lemery's next attempt to reach his target group was more successful. He used what are called "snowball" sampling techniques—"targeting a particular group, locating advocates within that social network," and then asking them to recommend others who might be willing to participate in the study. "You almost get a domino effect, if it works," Lemery explains.
- **Don't be afraid to reach out.** Lemery also approached established researchers in his field for guidance and networking. "I was very nervous, but I went ahead anyway and contacted two very well-known researchers, and one of them turned out to be a very key advocate in my research and recruitment," he explains. "If I had listened to my fear, I never would have gotten 45 of my participants." His advice to others looking for mentors: "Just go for it—the worst thing that can happen is that people can say no."

### Challenge: Getting Institutions to Participate

- Sometimes recruiting study participants requires going through institutions, which may put up barriers, particularly if your research is controversial or sensitive, and this presents an additional challenge.
- **Don't stop at the first rejection.** "I went to one of the superintendents, and she said, 'That's interesting, but you're not going to get any support from this school district,'" says Berg. "So I started to apply to different districts and got all these rejections—the influence of the unions in Ontario was so strong that nobody wanted to participate.
- **Pursue alternate avenues.** After extensive research online and networking, Berg eventually found an organization that would promote the study to principals and another organization that agreed to publish a notice about the study in its bulletin for teachers.
- **Persevere.** "If it's an extremely hot topic, you're going to have the doors blocked," Berg says. "You need to persevere, you need to make contacts, you need to network with people and make phone calls and ask, 'How can you help me?' ... Just sending emails won't work."
- **Build relationships.** Plum agrees that when going through institutions to find study participants, the key "is trying to form relationships with the people who will help you gain access."
- **Learn to sell yourself.** "You've got to do a lot of selling of yourself and what you're trying to do," Plum says. But, he warns, there's a fine line between being persistent and not turning people off. "That's the art," he says. "You have to finesse it and understand the importance of building that comfort level. The people who are the gatekeepers have to believe that you're coming in objectively and that what your research yields will potentially positively impact the institution in some way. How does this add value?"
- **Be prepared.** Plum also stresses the importance of having all of your forms and information—such as a copy of your abstract and a thumb drive with supporting documents—on hand at all times, in case someone wants more information.
- **The importance of image.** Finally, Plum says, "presentation is important—it all paints a picture in terms of how you're going to come across."
- **Follow your passion and your purpose.** "The first component of motivation is working on something you're passionate about, that you believe in," Walker explains. "It's cyclical—if you're passionate about what you're researching, the research will increase your passion to complete your research." Passion, she says, comes from the belief that your work will have some kind of social impact, that an injustice in the world could be improved "even just 10 percent."

- **Monitor your attitude.** “When there’s so much to do, attitude does make a difference,” Walker says. “There can be no doubt in your mind that you can do this. You must believe that you can make it through this process.” To stay positive, she suggests thinking of the mind like a garden: “We have to pluck out the negative thoughts like weeds and constantly plant positive thoughts.”
- **Reward yourself.** “Make rewards part of your work plan, and then give yourself those rewards,” Walker says. “It could be going to the movies, going out to lunch, spending time with your family—whatever it is, make it something meaningful to you.”
- **Ask for help.** Walker credits her family—especially her husband—with helping her handle all her commitments. “If you share your goals with those individuals you care about, they will get to buy in and help you achieve those goals,” she says. “But only share your greatest dreams and goals with people who are going to be positive and supportive.”

### Challenge: Dealing With Your Data

When you’ve completed your study, the final challenge is knowing how to make sense of the data you’ve collected.

•**Ground yourself in the research.** Paige realized that, to address his large volume of research, he had to connect his own research to the existing research. Grounded in a “huge survey of the literature,” he had the parameters to organize his research. Dawidowicz adds that your data should be presented in a way that demonstrates how your research adds to the body of knowledge.

•**Get back to your methodology.** Paige credits a course in research methodologies taught by his mentor and committee chair, Dr. Linda Crawford, with preparing him to deal with his data. “The books we had to read were excellent,” he says, “and we compared methodologies in class—that was very helpful.”

•**Listen to the data.** “When you have that kind of qualitative data, and you’re looking at it cold, the biggest challenge is not to look at it with any preconceived ideas—you literally have to step back and wait for the data to come alive and start speaking,” Paige says.

•**Take advantage of technology.** “The key thing in qualitative research is looking for patterns, and that’s where having a software program—I used one called HyperRESEARCH—was invaluable,” Paige says. “I couldn’t have done it without that.”

•**Stay focused.** Dawidowicz cautions against being distracted by irrelevant data as you do your analysis. She suggests “keeping a really close eye” on your research questions and your hypothesis, “because sometimes the data you collect will take you away from that.”

•**Account for biases.** Dawidowicz explains that, in a quantitative study, the researcher needs to address the biases of the individuals completing the survey before the results can be generalized to a larger population. Whereas qualitative work requires researchers to discuss “how their bias or interpretation may have played into their conclusions.”

•**Let the data drive your presentation.** Dawidowicz says, “The data should drive how you present what you’re doing. It’s your job to organize it around the research questions.”

•**Draw on the details.** “A good quote or a good point pulled from a quantitative survey—that information can always give us a greater sense of what actually occurred,” Dawidowicz says.

### Education As An Instrument Of Conducting Research

As a Vygotskian theorist I see ideas developing thorough being constantly tested in the field of study,

#### The Issues Involves

Educational research is an engaged social science, developing in close iteration with the field of education Making a difference for practitioners and learners while in the field Building an evidence base for policy and practice Doing conceptual work to develop the resources that can be used in educational research (relational agency, relational expertise)

### **The Challenges: educational research as an engaged social science**

Educational research is a social science in its own right – i.e. not applied sociology, philosophy etc. It calls for distinct methodologies. Educational research involves attention to teaching and learning in some way. This may include curriculum, leadership, policy as well as pedagogy. Educational research is an ‘engaged’ social science i.e. making a difference in the world. It is a practice which is close to the practices of pedagogy, policy etc. The Educational Research as Practice. It is a practice with its own knowledge base, motives, values etc. Two main differences from most other social sciences: (i) Because there is a strong iteration between the field and the concepts used to study it: e.g. ‘pedagogy’ is different from ‘learning’ (ii) Educational research aims at improving education: ‘making a difference’ through developing ideas that aid education. But that can lead to misunderstandings among those who hold an appliance of science model of the link between research and practice.... Overcoming Unreasonable Expectations of Educational Research. The relationship between educational research and educational practice is not simply a matter of the appliance of educational science .

Implication for graduate education: recognising alternatives to dualism and objectivism. Getting Close to Practice Through ‘Practice Research’ (Nissen 2009). Researchers and practitioners can collaborate in what he calls ‘practice research’ to create ‘prototypes’ in the course of dialogues between the practice of research and, in his example, the practice of social work. Nissen argues that the practice of research allows the everyday practices of different kinds of social work to be turned into an object of study and examined by researchers and social workers. This joint examination allows them to jointly build a ‘model’ or account of what is going on which is then open to scrutiny. Implication for graduate education: staying in touch with educational practice while also standing back. Making a Difference Throu

### **Discussion of the study**

The issue of effectiveness is (or should be) a concern for all of us involved in education. In relation to practice, for example, teachers are routinely concerned with whether they are being effective in the classroom. In planning their lessons they naturally search for approaches that they feel will work best with their particular pupils; whether this is based upon formal research evidence, the experience of colleagues or their own experience of teaching that particular subject previously. Teachers also continually monitor and reflect upon how they are getting on day-by-day and week-by-week and do this, most fundamentally, in terms of seeking evidence of whether their pupils are picking up the knowledge and skills they seek to convey. Moreover, teachers continually reflect upon and seek ways of evaluating how successful they have been at the end of each school term or year and an important element of this evaluation involves a focus on effectiveness or, in other words, whether they have achieved their desired effects or results with their pupils.

Alongside practitioners, policy-makers are also inevitably concerned with issues of effectiveness. While it is accepted that policy-making is an inherently political process and that decisions over which educational policies to adopt will be based on consideration of a number of factors, there is no doubt that the relative effectiveness of particular approaches will be one of the factors that are considered. Within this, policy-makers will often need to consider whether specific policies or approaches they are interested in are likely to have differential effects on particular subgroups. Given governments’ concerns with tackling social exclusion and disadvantage, they will tend to be especially interested in seeking out information on what approaches are likely to work best for communities in areas of high deprivation.

Beyond all of these issues of policy and practice, the political sphere also demands a focus on issues of effectiveness. In relation to social justice for example, it is difficult to see how one can be concerned

with addressing educational inequalities in relation to social class, race, gender, disability and/or sexuality without including a focus on monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of existing educational policies and practices. Moreover, in advocating for alternative approaches aimed at promoting social and educational inclusion there will inevitably be the need to make judgements concerning which approaches to favour and promote and this will, in turn, include an assessment of which is likely to be most effective.

### Conclusion

Empirical research into educational effectiveness commonly takes one of two forms: research that seeks to determine the effectiveness of a particular educational programme, intervention and/or type of provision; and/or that which seeks to understand and explain the effects found. Studies that seek to determine the effectiveness of a particular intervention, by definition, will be focused on ascertaining whether that approach has been successful in achieving the desired effects or results specified for it. In this sense, such studies have an explicit focus on outcomes and the need to establish whether there has been the desired improvement in the outcomes specified caused by the intervention under investigation.

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## Ethical consideration in research: Human and animal care

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### ABSTRACT

In present time, when all the countries of the world are struggling with corona Pandemic and all the scientists are trying to make vaccine for its treatment, it becomes very important to talk about human and animal care in research. Human and animal play a pivotal role in the research process. Human beings with diminished decision-making capacities are usually thought to require greater protections from the potential harms of research. Animal subjects of research receive lesser protections than any human beings regardless of decision-making capacity. Animals cannot inform humans on the care they need to survive, develop, and avoid or alleviate pain but care theory demands that any group of animals that is raised by human beings is treated in caring ways with the necessary preconditions, such as animal welfare. Ethical concerns on the use of human and animals in research have promoted the creation of a legal framework that researchers must comply with, and professional organizations continuously develop recommendations on specific areas of laboratory animal science. Scientific evidence demonstrates that many aspects of human and animal care and their uses which are beyond the legal requirements have direct impact on research results. Therefore, the review and oversight of human and animal care programs are essential to identify, define, control, and improve all of these aspects to promote the human and animal-based research outcomes. This paper focuses on the present condition of human and animal care in research, the ethical principles driving legislation and recommendations on human and animal care by Government. Examples of the impact of specific human and animal care aspects on research, as well as systems of internal and external oversight of human and animal care programs, are described.

**Key Words:** human subjects, animals, animal subjects, ethics guidelines, moral, status, research protections, respect for persons, welfare, justice, capacities

### 1.Introduction

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated."—  
Mahatma Gandhi

Today the whole world is suffering from covid19 pandemic. With confirmed COVID-19 cases worldwide surpassing 4.3 million and continuing to grow, scientists are pushing forward with efforts to develop vaccines and treatments to slow the pandemic and lessen the disease's damage. They take clinical trials on animals and human.

In present scenario, our research paper subject on human and animal care during research is more significant.

Human and animal care is a top priority to the scientific community. Animals are studied instead of humans in many situations where manipulating humans is not possible or acceptable. The use and

sacrifice of these animals bred for research might be considered an acceptable ethical cost if there is appropriate consideration for their welfare in life.

Animal rights theorists, such as the philosopher Tom Regan (1983), maintain that humans and certain other animals share critical similarities (such as being able to feel pain and having desires about their future). The use of animals in research is prevalent because they share at least 200 common illnesses and diseases with humans.

Using animals in research affords the scientist to monitor reactions to stimuli and other variables in complex organs and tissue, while allowing the scientist to minimize environmental variables.

## 2. Benefits of animal research

“Those who teach the most about humanity are not always humans”

-Donald L. Hicks

We all benefit from animal research. The vaccines against diphtheria, whoopingcough, tetanus, and polio that we received as children were developed and are still tested in animals. New antibiotics used to treat everything from minor infections to severe illnesses are continually being discovered and then tested in animals to make sure that they do not cause unexpected side effects. We are much more confident about the safety of food, water, pharmaceuticals, and household products that we use than we would be without animal research. These examples can be multiplied many times over. Nearly half of the biomedical investigations carried out in the world would not have been possible without laboratory animals. More than two-thirds of the research projects that have led to the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine directly involved animal experiments.

Laboratory animals are an indispensable part of biomedical research, and their contributions to health, well-being, and increased understanding are unassailable.

Vaccines, antibiotics, anesthetics, surgical procedures, and other approaches developed in animals for human use are now commonly employed throughout veterinary medicine. Pets, livestock, and animals in zoos live longer, more comfortable, and healthier lives as a result of animal research.

Animal research has also been integral to the preservation of many endangered species. The ability to eliminate parasitism, treat illnesses, use anesthetic devices, and promote breeding has improved the health and survival of many species

Animals are used in scientific research to further science in many arenas. They are used most often in the following cases:

Disease Treatment

Prevention

Treatment of Injuries

Basic Medical Testing

Medical Diagnosis

Animal and related research objects are mentioned below:

**Mouse, rat:** Cancer research, Metabolic disorders, Efficacy testing of drugs, Genome research

**Rabbits:** Development of vaccines, Efficacy testing of drugs

**Dog:** Transplantation surgery, Osteosynthesis, Emergency surgery, Diabetes research, cardiovascular diseases Osteoporosis research, Veterinary research

**Cattle, horse, pig:** Vaccine development and isolation, Veterinary research

**Non-human primates:** Basic and applied research in neurobiology Vaccine development SIV/HIV research

Cat Heart surgery Neurophysiological studies Development of hearing aids Research on feline leukemia Veterinary research

### 3. Unethical Practices on Animals

“Man is the most dangerous, destructive, selfish, and unethical animal on earth”

-Michael Fox

Each year, more than 100 million animals—including mice, rats, frogs, dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, monkeys, fish, and birds—are killed in U.S. laboratories for biology lessons, medical training, curiosity-driven experimentation, and chemical, drug, food, and cosmetics testing. Before their deaths, some are forced to inhale toxic fumes, others are immobilized in restraint devices for hours, some have holes drilled into their skulls, and others have their skin burned off or their spinal cords crushed. In addition to the torment of the actual experiments, animals in laboratories are deprived of everything that is natural and important to them—they are confined to barren cages, socially isolated, and psychologically traumatized. The animals that are used in experiments are treated like nothing more than disposable laboratory equipment.

Here is a selection of common animal procedures:

1. Forced chemical exposure in toxicity testing, which can include oral force-feeding, forced inhalation, skin or injection into the abdomen, muscle, etc.
2. Exposure to drugs, chemicals or infectious disease at levels that cause illness, pain and distress, or death
3. Genetic manipulation, e.g., addition or “knocking out” of one or more genes
4. Ear-notching and tail-clipping for identification
5. Short periods of physical restraint for observation or examination
6. Prolonged periods of physical restraint
7. Food and water deprivation
8. Surgical procedures followed by recovery
9. Infliction of wounds, burns and other injuries to study healing
10. Infliction of pain to study its physiology and treatment
11. Behavioral experiments designed to cause distress, e.g., electric shock or forced swimming
12. Other manipulations to create “animal models” of human diseases ranging from cancer to stroke to depression

### 4. Ethical Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Research

"We can judge the heart of a man by his treatment of animals."

- Immanuel Kant

The assertion that animals do not have rights does not mean that researchers are free to use them without appropriate concern. Animals are living things; they have evolved with us on this planet; they can feel pain and distress and because of our kinship with living things, animals have a value above and beyond anything that is not living.

#### Guidelines

“Each day I learn research and read. About all the animals who are in need.”

#### I. Respect for animals ‘dignity’

Researchers must have respect for animals’ worth, regardless of their utility value, and for animals’ interests as living, sentient creatures

#### II. Responsibility for considering options (Replace)

Researchers are responsible for studying alternatives to experiments on animals and need to think other options if available, and can postpone if no option available.



### **III. The principle of proportionality: responsibility for considering and balancing suffering and benefit**

Researchers must consider the risk that laboratory animals experience pain and other suffering. The possible benefits of the study must be considered, substantiated and specified in both the short and the long term. Suffering can only be caused to animals if this is counterbalanced by a substantial and probable benefit for animals, people or the environment.

### **IV. Responsibility for considering and reducing the number of animals (Reduce)**

Among other things, that researchers must conduct literature studies, consider alternative experiment designs and perform design calculations before beginning experiments.

### **V. Responsibility for minimising their suffering and improving animal welfare (Refine)**

Researchers are responsible for assessing the expected effect on laboratory animals. Researchers must minimize the risk of suffering and provide good animal welfare. Suffering includes pain, hunger, thirst, malnutrition, abnormal cold or heat, fear, stress, injury, illness and restrictions on the ability to behave normally/naturally.

Researchers also consider the risk of suffering before and after the experiment, including trapping, labelling, anaesthetising, breeding, transportation, stabling and euthanizing.

### **VI. Responsibility for maintaining biological diversity**

Researchers are responsible for ensuring that the use of laboratory animals does not endanger biological diversity. This means that researchers must consider the consequences to the stock and to the ecosystem as a whole.

### **VII. Responsibility when intervening in a habitat**

Researchers are responsible for reducing disruption and any impact on the natural behavior of individual animals, certain research and technology-related projects, like those regarding environmental technology and environmental surveillance, may impact on animals and their living conditions. In such cases, researchers must seek to observe the principle of proportionality and minimize the possible negative impact.

### **VIII. Responsibility for openness and sharing of data and material**

Researchers are responsible for ensuring that there is transparency about research findings and facilitating the sharing of data and material from experiments on animals.

### **IX. Requirement of expertise on animals**

Researchers and other parties who handle live animals must have adequately updated and documented expertise on animals. This includes specific knowledge about the biology of the animal species in question, and a willingness and ability to take care of animals properly.

### **X. Requirement of due care**

There are national laws and rules and international conventions and agreements regarding the use of laboratory animals, and both researchers and research managers must comply with these.

### **5. Alternatives to Animal Research**

“The innocent ones they have no choice. The innocent ones they have no voice  
The horror inflicted upon those so dear and so many people who do not want to hear”

Some people contend that many animal experiments could be replaced by experiments that yield the same information without the use of animals. The three Rs “Reduce, Refine and Replace” principle, devised by W. Russell and R. Burch in 1959, can be taken as the guideline for animal experiments.

### **I. Reduction**

Reducing the number of animals used in experiments by:

- Improving experimental techniques
- Improving techniques of data analysis
- Sharing information with other researchers

### **II. Refinement**

Refining the experiment or the way the animals are cared for so as to reduce their suffering by:

- Using less invasive techniques
- Better medical care
- Better living conditions

### **III. Replacement**

Replacing experiments on animals with alternative techniques such as:

- Experimenting on cell cultures instead of whole animals
  - Using computer models
  - Studying human volunteers
  - Using epidemiological studies
- Computer modelling, micro-dosing, MRI scanning and in vitro testing are often touted as alternatives to the use of live animals.

For the foreseeable future, we will need to use live animals to answer some of the most important scientific questions related to human health. Further, research aimed at producing new knowledge about the behaviour, biology, brain, and other systems and processes in other animals will always depend on studies of those animals.

## **6.Human Subjects in Research**

“We strongly object on a moral level to the destruction of human beings at any stage of development for research.”- Dennis Poust

Human subject research can be either medical (clinical) research or non-medical (e.g., social science) research. Systematic investigation incorporates both the collection and analysis of data in order to answer a specific question. Medical human subject research often involves analysis of biological specimens, epidemiological and behavioural studies and medical chart review studies. (A specific, and especially heavily regulated, type of medical human subject research is the "clinical trial", in which drugs, vaccines and medical devices are evaluated.) On the other hand, human subject research in the social sciences often involves surveys which consist of questions to a particular group of people. Survey methodology includes questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups.

Human subject research is used in various fields, including research into advanced biology, clinical medicine, nursing, psychology, sociology, political science and anthropology. As research has become formalized, the academic community has developed formal definitions of "human subject research", largely in response to abuses of human subjects.

### **Unethical Human Experimentation**

Unethical human experimentation is human experimentation that violates the principles of medical ethics. Such practices have included denying patients the right to informed consent,

using pseudoscientific frameworks such as race science, and torturing people under the guise of research. Around World War II Imperial Japan and Nazi Germany carried out brutal experiments on prisoners; the Nuremberg Code was developed after the war in response to the Nazi experiments. The Declaration of Helsinki, developed by the World Medical Association (WMA), is widely regarded as the cornerstone document on human research ethics.

### **Rules and Regulations**

Seventeen federal agencies have regulations governing the conduct of research involving human subjects. Examples of agencies with human subject requirements include the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Science Foundation, and the Departments of Defence, Education, Justice, and Veterans Affairs.

### **Principles:**

Three important premises underlie these principles.

The first is that studies with human subjects are necessary for improvements in health and welfare.

Second, to conduct such research is a privilege, not a right, extended to researchers by society, institutions, and the research subjects them.

Finally, neither the risks nor the costs of any research study should outweigh the likely benefits.

### **Respect for persons:**

Respect for persons incorporates at least two ethical convictions: first, those individuals should be treated as autonomous agents, and second, that persons with diminished autonomy are entitled to protection.

### **Beneficence:**

Two general rules have been formulated as complementary expressions of beneficent actions in this sense: (1) do not harm and (2) maximize possible benefits and minimize possible harms.

### **Justice:**

An injustice occurs when some benefit to which a person is entitled is denied without good reason or when some burden is imposed unduly. The selection of research subjects needs to be scrutinized in order to determine whether some classes (e.g., welfare patients, particular racial and ethnic minorities, or persons confined to institutions) are being systematically selected simply because of their easy availability, their compromised position, or their manipulability.

### **Guidelines:**

No procedure or study should be performed that is not explicitly exempted or a part of an approved protocol. Maintenance of documentation and records, obtaining approval prior to initiation of changes, and reporting of adverse events. Investigators are responsible for identifying all applicable regulations and complying with them.

### **Think about issues of responsible conduct:**

Responsible conduct of research involving human subjects requires much more than complying with regulations. Factors to be considered include changes in our best understanding of the science, of the risks and potential benefits, of alternative methods for study, and so on.

### **Make sure the use of human subjects is both justifiable and necessary:**

Investigators must assess whether the risks are reasonable in relationship to the benefits to the individual subjects and the knowledge to be gained. Any study involving human subjects is likely to

involve at least minimal inconvenience and risks; other studies may carry more or less significant physical, social, psychological, or financial risks.

### **Informed Consent**

Investigators conducting a research study with human subjects have an absolute responsibility to ensure that consent to participate has been given freely and is based on an understanding of the risks and benefits

Children also require special consideration. Parents can give permission for their child's participation in research; depending on age and maturity level of the child, however, it may also be appropriate to obtain 'assent' from the child.

### **7. Conclusion**

“I am the voice of voiceless; Through me the dumb shall speak”  
-Eila wheeler Wilcox (1850-1919)

Humans cannot, of course, directly experience or interpret the feelings and thoughts of animals. Animals can't tell their pain and sufferings. It is our duty to understand their pain and raise voice for them.

We owe our good health to past investigators and the animals they studied. As we decide on the future of human and animal research, we should keep in mind the future generations who will look back at us and ask if we acted wisely. Decisions about the use of human and animals in research should be based both on reason and values.

Human and animals are helping us unlock the mysteries of disease and deserve our respect and the best possible care.

The difference between ethical and unethical practices on animals can be clearly seen now a day during lockdown when animals are enjoying without fear in a much better environment.

People clearly want the benefits that derive from animal research. They should also want animals to be well-treated and to undergo a minimum of pain and distress. These desires result from our values, from the importance we ascribe to both human and animal life. It is the duty of every citizen to think for human and animal care in research process.

“It is time for me to make a new start. Once I was blind, but now I see. An animal is much more than an object to me.”

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## The relevance of research for the need of the societies

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The terms research and scientific method are sometimes used synonymously in educational discussions. Although it is true that the terms have some common elements of meaning, a distinction is helpful for the purposes of this discussion, research is considered to be the more formal, systematic and intensive process of carrying on a scientific method of analysis. Scientific method in problem solving may be an informal application of problem identification, hypothesis formulation, observation, analysis and conclusion. Research is a more systematic activity that is directed toward discovery and the development of an organized body of knowledge. Research may be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observation that may lead to the development of generalization, principles or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events.

### Research Impact

It's possible to think about the beneficial consequences of research in two ways: academic and societal. Academic consequences include publications, collaborations, participating in peer review, new ways of thinking about and understanding our world and new research questions. Societal consequences are the thing that Society gains from research, which might include better product, better services, healthier lives, better welfare as well as increased understanding of ideas and attitudes, values and beliefs and so on. These beneficial consequences are quite varied and that's why there are so many pathways to creating impact, Australian Research Council's definition defines impact increasingly in social terms. "Research impact is the demonstrable contribution that research makes to the economy, society, environment and culture beyond the contribution to academic research". The effects of research refer to the ways in which research influences a wide variety of phenomena and trends in society. The effect and impact emerge as a result of the combined effect of research finding and other factors and generally manifest over the long term.

### Significance of Research

Research is equally important for social scientists in studying social relationship and in seeking answers to various social problems. It provides the intellectual satisfaction of knowing a few things just for the sake of knowledge and also has practical utility for the social scientists to know for the sake of being able to do something better or in a more efficient manner. Research in social sciences is concerned both with knowledge for its own sake and with knowledge for what it can contribute to practical concerns. "This double emphasis is perhaps especially appropriate in the case of Social Science. On the one hand, its responsibility as a science is to develop a body of principles that make possible the understanding and prediction of the whole range of human interactions. On the other hand because of its social orientation, it is increasingly being looked to for practical guidance in solving immediate problems of human relations".

The role of research in several fields of applied economics, whether related to business or to the economy as a whole, has greatly increased in modern times. The increasingly complex nature of business and government has focused attention on the use of research in solving operational problems.

Research, as an aid to economic policy, has gained added importance, both for government and business.

Research provides the basis for nearly all government policies in our economic system. For instance, government's budgets rest in part on an analysis of the needs and desires of the people and on the availability of revenues to meet these needs. The cost of needs has to be equated to probable revenues and this is a field where research is most needed. Through research we can devise alternative policies and can as well examine the consequences of each of these alternatives. Decision-making may not be a part of research, but research certainly facilitates the decisions of the policy maker. Government has also to chalk out programmes for dealing with all facets of the country's existence and most of these will be related directly or indirectly to economic conditions. The plight of cultivators, the problems of big and small business and industry, working conditions, trade union activities, the problems of distribution, even the size and nature of defence services are matters requiring research. Thus, research is considered necessary with regard to the allocation of nation's resources. Another area in government, where research is necessary, is collecting information on the economic and social structure of the nation. Such information indicates what is happening in the economy and what changes are taking place. Collecting such statistical information is by no means a routine task, but it involves a variety of research problems. These days nearly all governments maintain large staff of research technicians or experts to carry on his work. Thus, in the context of government, research as a tool to economic policy has three distinct phases of operation, viz., (i) investigation of economic structure through continual compilation of facts; (ii) diagnosis of events that are taking place and the analysis of the forces underlying them; and (iii) the prognosis, i.e., the prediction of future developments.

Research has its special significance in solving various operational and planning problems of business and industry. Operations research and market research, along with motivational research, are considered crucial and their results assist, in more than one way, in taking business decisions. Market research is the investigation of the structure and development of a market for the purpose of formulating efficient policies for purchasing, production and sales. Operations research refers to the application of mathematical, logical and analytical techniques to the solution of business problems of cost minimisation or of profit maximisation or what can be termed as optimisation problems. Motivational research of determining why people behave as they do is mainly concerned with market characteristics. In other words, it is concerned with the determination of motivations underlying the consumer (market) behaviour. All these are of great help to people in business and industry who are responsible for taking business decisions. Research with regard to demand and market factors has great utility in business. Given knowledge of future demand, it is generally not difficult for a firm, or for an industry to adjust its supply schedule within the limits of its projected capacity.

### **Importance of research in the advancement of society**

Research needs to be designed to the needs of society. The concept of valorisation needs to be uppermost. The National Research Fund (NRF) has a responsibility to ensure that research Trainees (both at Doctoral and masters levels) are conversant with modern concept and principles of research and are able to implement and direct project through multidisciplinary teamwork approach. The research trainees must be able to analyze their research outcomes to influence policy and effectively utilize contributions of other disciplines such as Social Sciences, economics and development oriented studies.

In this regard, NRF ensures that the incoming generations of young researchers have a strong and holistic development oriented training that is relevant to the needs of the society. They must be equipped with problem solving and critical thinking skills, as well possess good communication and

interpersonal skill. Beyond the graduate training acquired through university training that emphasize on a strong disciplinary pillar, the graduate output should additionally be exposed to training courses that emphasize the creation and application of knowledge, strengthening of skill and changing of mindsets so as to empower the researchers to initiate problem solving research that will impact on Socio-economic development. Research Career development is offered in collaboration with national multi-institutional collaborative programmes. The grants are competitively offered to support the development of new research ideas or acquisition of specialized research skills in areas of national priority as a step towards a productive independent research career.

In conclusion I have demonstrated the need for social research and have discussed several approaches that the social researcher may use. Research will always be crucial for human-kind to positively define social issues and human actions. The need to study matters such as healthy, crime, the elderly and the homeless just to name a few, will always need ongoing research to change social problems and perhaps even eliminate some of the causes.

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## Different Challenges in Conducting Research

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Research may be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development generalizations, principles and possibly ultimate control of events. (Best W. John, 1996).

First, challenge in conducting research is to choose the right topic. For choosing the right topic scholars should assure that the problem is researchable. There are many problems that may not be effectively solved through the process of research. Through scientific investigations educationists, parents, students and teachers can not solve the philosophical and ethical questions. A reasonable problem is always concerned with the relationship existing between two or more variables that can be defined and measured. The problem must be stated in workable research questions that can be answered empirically.

There is no purpose in studying such problem which had already been investigated by other researchers. Being ignorance researcher chooses a study which is neither new or original. Then, Scholar spends much time on a problem already investigated by some other researchers. To avoid such duplications scholar should carefully examine the previous studies completed in one's field. The researcher should not select a problem without convincing himself. If the problem is really a new problem and not investigated by others then the researcher should select it. However this does not mean that a problem which has already been investigated in the past is no longer worthy of study. A researcher may repeat any study when he wants to verify its conclusions in a situation that is entirely different from the previous one.

Second challenge is that the problem is significant or not. What is his purpose in undertaking to solve the particular problem he has chosen ? What is the value of this new knowledge ? What new knowledge he adds in sum that of what is know ? All these questions are related to select new research unless these questions can be answered by research, the problem should not be selected for research.

The researcher should show that the study is likely to fill the gaps in the existing knowledge and to help resolve some of the inconsistencies in previous research, or to help in the reinterpretation of the known facts. The findings of any research should become a basis for theory, generalizations or principles and should lead to new problems for further research. The chosen problem should have some practical application.

The problem may be good but it may not be feasible in view of some personal aspects of a researcher. The problem should be in an area which the researcher is qualified and competent. He must be familiar with the theories or concepts to identify a significant problem. Researcher must also have the necessary skills and competencies that may be needed to develop administer and interpret the necessary data gathering tools. It should be consider whether the researcher has the necessary



knowledge of research design and statistical procedure that may be required to carry out the research though its completion.

The problem should be one in which the researcher is interested and he is really enthusiastic. It should be meaningful for the researcher. The problem should increase the curiosity of the researcher. The investigation of a problem in which the researcher has no interest can prove the most tired and distasteful task.

The problem should be one which is financially feasible. The researcher should have financial resources so he can carry on the investigation of the selected problem. Researcher should estimate the expenditure involved in data gathering equipment, printing, text materials, travel and clerical assistance. The research work may be very expensive. So, the researcher may determine the possibility of getting financial assistance from the state and private agencies and central organizations like the University Grants Commission, the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research.

The problem should be studied and completed in the allotted time. The researcher should select a problem that can be studied with short time and energy. It is worthwhile to plan for the time that will be needed for the development and administration of tools, processing and analysis of data and writing of the research report.

The researcher should consider the kinds of data equipment specialized personnel and administrative facilities that are needed to complete the study successfully. He should also check whether the authorities permit him to contact the students administer the necessary tools or conduct necessary experiments, interview the teacher or have access to important records and documents.

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## Ethical Issues in Conducting Research in the Social Sciences: A Review

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### Abstract

Interests of the researcher in the area of research constitute a chain of thought in his mind. This process of thinking not only is related to the method of conducting research but the best ethical groundwork required in conducting this research. The process of Research involves a lot of resources, ideas, human discussions, challenges, rules and regulations to get the activities done. It is considered that each and every time when human beings are involved in a research the researcher must take ethical issues into consideration. In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the requisite of ethical issues in conducting research in the social sciences. Right from conceptualization of the research problem to the dissemination of the research findings, the ethical issues are considered here. Integrity of the researcher towards the research also forms a role in the findings of the research. So, it is concluded with the issue that in order to maintain and sustain the integrity of research the researcher should keep in mind the importance of ethical issues.

**Keywords:** Research, Ethical issues, Social science, resources, integrity.



# A Study of the Relevance of Research for the Need of the Society

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## Abstract

Research is an empirical investigation to establish relationship among natural phenomena. The main purpose of research is to inform action to prove the theory and contribute to developing knowledge in a field or study. A lot of creative and constructive knowledge comes out from research which is used to overcome the problems of the society. Every society has different needs. So that it is the duty of the researcher to pursue the research in view of the need of the society. To see the trends of the research it is very difficult to say that research is contributing to fulfill the need of the society.

Most of the research has the main purpose to pursue the research to enhance the academic qualification. They are far from the need of the society. According to MHRD report of all India survey on higher education for respective year 2010-11 to 21017-18 is shows the diversity in enrollment for the Ph.D Program 30% is for science, 26% for Engineering & Technology, 12% for Social Science, 5% for Education and 3% in Commerce and language. Which shows the diversity in research area. In spite of this comparing to female candidate male candidate are more enrolled in Ph.D programme. So that many research area is being untouchable. Present paper is discuss the trends of research, contribution of male and female researcher in the research area, need of the society and the relevance of the research for the need of the society.

**Key words:** Relevance, Research, Society.



## Ethical Principles of Research

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### ABSTRACT

There are number of ethical principles that should be taken by undergraduate and master's level. It has often been seen in psychological research that some time the nature of study is such that it is possible to study from a practical point of view but it is not possible to do it from a moral point of view. Moral are those ethical principle that should follow to every researcher during their research work. Research ethics provided guideline for the responsible and monitor research scholar conducting research to insure a high ethical standard. The following points are identified as ethical research are protection and welfare of participant, informed consent, use of deception, debriefing of subject, subjects right to withdrawal from the investigation, invasion from privacy in observational research and confidentiality and the anonymity of data. Not only this subject also has right that if it is mandatory to publish their data then their name should not be given in it. If the researcher does not do this then it poses an ethical problem. It is clear when psychological research done on human subject then some problem related to morality arise. In order to solution these problem, two important country (America and Britain) in the world that have made some code of ethics but still such problem arise. Such moral problem arises not only with human subject but also using animal subject and these problems are also resolved by following the same moral code.

### INTRODUCTION

All participants in research must take part voluntarily, free from any coercion or undue influence, and their rights, dignity and autonomy should be respected and appropriately protected.

An autonomous person is capable of deliberation about personal goals and of acting under the direction of such deliberation. To respect autonomy is to give weight to autonomous persons' considered opinions and choices while refraining from obstructing their actions unless they are clearly detrimental to others.

By contrast, when a potential research participant may lack capacity to make autonomous decisions, respect for persons requires that they be protected against harm. The capacity for self-determination matures during an individual's life, and some individuals lose this capacity wholly or in part because of illness, mental disability, or circumstances that severely restrict liberty. Respect for the immature and the incapacitated may require protecting them as they mature or while they are incapacitated. Some persons are in need of extensive protection, even to the point of excluding them from research that has a risk of harm.

### PRINCIPLE ONE: Minimize the risk of harm

Dissertation research should not harm participants. Where there is the possibility that participants could be harmed or put in a position of discomfort, there must be strong justifications for this. Such scenarios will also require

- (a) additional planning to illustrate how participant harm will be reduced,
- (b) informed consent, and
- (c) detailed debriefing.

There are a number of types of harm that participants can be subjected to. These include:

1. Physical harm to participants.
2. Psychological distress and discomfort.
3. Social disadvantage.
4. Harm to participants? financial status.
5. An invasion of participants? privacy and anonymity.

Typically, it is not harm that we need to think about since a researcher does not intentionally go out to cause harm. Rather, it is the risk of harm that you should try to minimize. In order to minimizing the risk of harm you should think about:

1. Obtaining informed consent from participants.
2. Protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of participants.
3. Avoiding deceptive practices when designing your research.
4. Providing participants with the right to withdraw from your research at any time.

### **PRINCIPLE TWO: Obtaining informed consent**

One of the foundations of research ethics is the idea of informed consent. Simply put, informed consent means that participants should understand that (a) they are taking part in research and (b) what the research requires of them. Such information may include the purpose of the research, the methods being used, the possible outcomes of the research, as well as associated demands, discomforts, inconveniences and risks that the participants may face. Whilst it is not possible to know exactly what information a potential participant would want to know, you should aim not to leave out any material information; that is, information that you feel would influence whether consent would be granted.

Another component of informed consent is the principle that participants should be volunteers, taking part without having been coerced and deceived. Where informed consent cannot be obtained from participants, you must explain why this is the case. You should also be aware that there are instances informed consent is not necessarily needed or needs to be relaxed.

### **PRINCIPLE THREE: Protecting anonymity and confidentiality**

Protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of research participants is another practical component of research ethics. After all, participants will typically only be willing to volunteer information, especially information of a private or sensitive nature, if the researcher agrees to hold such information in confidence. Whilst it is possible that research participants may be hurt in some way if the data collection methods used are somehow insensitive, there is perhaps a greater danger that harm can be caused once data has been collected. This occurs when data is not treated confidentially, whether in terms of the storage of data, its analysis, or during the publication process. However, this does not mean that all data collected from research participants needs to be kept confidential or anonymous. It may be possible to disclose the identity and views of individuals at various stages of the research process. Nonetheless, permissions should be sought before such confidential information is disclosed.

An alternative is to remove identifiers or provide proxies when writing up. However, such a stripping of identifiable information may not always be possible to anticipate at the outset of your dissertation when thinking about issues of research ethics. This is not only a consideration for dissertations following a qualitative research design, but also a quantitative research design.

There are also a wide range of potential legal protections that may affect what research you can and cannot perform, how you must treat the data of research participants, and so forth. In other words, you don't simply have a duty to protect the data you collect from participants; you may also have a legal

responsibility to do so. Since this varies from country-to-country, you should ask your dissertation supervisor or Ethics Committee for advice.

#### **PRINCIPLE FOUR: Avoiding deceptive practices**

At first sight, deceptive practices fly in the face of informed consent. After all, how can participants know (a) that they are taking part in research and (b) what the research requires of them if they are being deceived? This is part of what makes the use of deceptive practices controversial. For this reason, in most circumstances, dissertation research should avoid any kinds of deceptive practices. However, this is not always the case.

Deception is sometimes a necessary component of covert research, which can be justified in some cases. Covert research reflects research where (a) the identity of the observer and/or (b) the purpose of the research is not known to participants. Cases where you may choose to engage in covert research may include instances where:

- It is not feasible to let everyone in a particular research setting know what you are doing.
- Overt observation or knowledge of the purpose of the research may alter the particular phenomenon that is being studied.

By feasibility, we are not talking about the cost of doing research. Instead, we mean that it is not practically possible to let everyone in a particular research setting know what you are doing. This is most likely to be the case where research involves observation, rather than direct contact with participants, especially in a public or online setting.

Clearly, in these cases, where individuals are coming and going, it may simply be impossible to let everyone know what you are doing. You may not be intentionally trying to engage in deceptive practices, but clearly participants are not giving you their informed consent.

Where observations or a participants' knowledge of the true purpose of the research have the potential to alter the particular phenomenon that you are interested in, this is a major concern in terms of the quality of your findings.

Therefore, when you think about whether to engage in covert research and possibly deceptive practices, you should think about the extent to which this could be beneficial in your dissertation, not research in general; that is, everything from the research paradigm that guides your dissertation through to the data analysis techniques you choose affect issues of research ethics in your dissertation.

#### **PRINCIPLE FIVE :Providing the right to withdraw**

With the exception of those instances of covert observation where it is not feasible to let everyone that is being observed know what you are doing, research participants should always have the right to withdraw from the research process. Furthermore, participants should have the right to withdraw at any stage in the research process. When a participant chooses to withdraw from the research process, they should not be pressured or coerced in any way to try and stop them from withdrawing.

If your supervisor and/or Ethics Committee expect you to complete an Ethics Consent Form, it is likely that you will have to let participants know that they have the right to withdraw at any time .

#### **CONCLUSION**

Now that you have read these basic principles of research ethics, you may want to understand how the research strategy you have chosen affects your approach to research ethics. You will need to

understand the impact of your research strategy on your approach to research ethics when writing up the Research Ethics section of your Research Strategy chapter.

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## Construction and Effectiveness of Linear Programmed and Work Cards for the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard IX.

RAJENDRA M. JADAV

Dr. M.K. Patel

*To Increase concentration of students in tough subjects like Sanskrit, to make enlightened atmosphere in classroom, to clear the subject Matter, Linear Programmed And Work Cards is a very useful for teacher. To improve the Quality of science education the present study is useful. So, academic achievement of the students by teaching through Linear Programmed and Work Cards.*

### INTRODUCTION

There is a change in education in the present time. Today's demand is to get Education. The scope of education is increase. With the increase of scope of education the numbers of intake of the students also increased so there are so many schools are established. Comes newly we tackle the group education in the classroom. What ever does the teacher do in the classroom the result output is not proper. More our each student has different factors of interest, hobbies, aptitudes and personality so that is why there be a big different in the educational achievement of the students.

Researchers as been working as a Sanskrit subject teacher for last four year. Present unit like 'Compound', 'Case', and 'Participle' are very thought to understand of the students so that is why Researchers has selected work cards method and liner

programmed to make each the units to take over the work for research of the literature of work card.

### THE PRESENT STUDY IN TITLES

Construction and Effectiveness of Linear Programmed and Work Cards for the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard IX.

### OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

(1) To Construct the Linear Programmed For the Selected Units 'Compound', 'Case', and 'Participle' of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9. (2) To Construct the Work Cards For the Selected Units 'Compound', 'Case', and 'Participle' of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9. (3) To construct the teacher made test For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9. (4) To compare and effectiveness of the Linear Programmed, Work Cards and Lecture method of



Achievement with the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

**POPULATION**

In the present research of scope area the Researcher who had selected the scope area for the study was the students studying in Standard-9 Gujarati Medium Secondary schools of Patan District of radhanpur urban and varahi rural of 2010-11 whom the present research becomes cope area.

**METHOD OF RESEARCH**

The method employed for present study is Experimental- Method. In the present study, The Non randomized three groups, pre test - post test Design has been follow table-1.

**TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION**

In The present Study, Construction and Effectiveness of Linear Programmed and Work Cards for the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

- 1 Pre-test
- 2 Post-tests

**DATA ANALYSIS**

In the present study the effect of linear programmed , work card and lecture method have been examine in This three two group were Experimental group and one group was controlled group. In which Experimental- 1 was taught by linear programmed, Experimental- 2 was taught by work card and controlled group was taught

by lecture method. The and of the Experiment has been conducted on two selected secondary school by cine the simple teachers made test was given to the students to measure all this three teaching method of Sanskrit.

According to the objective of study the collected data was also use for this. The same analysis approach was used for the information collected by four Experiments.

**Table-1  
Significance of Differences in Achievement Scores of First Experiment among Three Groups**

ANOVA				
	Sumof Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	268.233	2	134.12	6.91
Within Groups	1105.95	57	19.40	
Total	1374.1833	59		
Multiple Comparison				
Method	N	Mean	Critical Ratio	
Linear Progra- mmed	20	31.05	A/B = 0.35	
Work Card	20	30.70		

**Table-2**  
**Significance of Differences in Achievement Scores of First Experiment among Three Groups**

ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	196.844	2	98.422	4.61
Within Groups	897.066	42	21.358	
Total	1093.911	44		
Multiple Comparison				
Method	N	Mean	Critical Ratio	
Linear Programmed	20	29.95	A/B = 0.50	
Work Card	20	30.45		

**Table-3**  
**Significance of Differences in Achievement Scores of First Experiment among Three Groups**

ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	309.70	2	154.85	6.53
Within Groups	1352.70	57	23073	

ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	280.7451	2	140.3725	4.53
Within Groups	1488.2353	57	3100.49	
Total	1768.9804	59		
Multiple Comparison				
Method	N	Mean	Critical Ratio	
Linear Programmed	15	29.73	A/B = 0.20	
Work Card	15	29.53		

**Table-4**  
**Significance of Differences in Achievement Scores of First Experiment among Three Groups**

ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	280.7451	2	140.3725	4.53
Within Groups	1488.2353	57	3100.49	
Total	1768.9804	59		
Multiple Comparison				
Method	N	Mean	Critical Ratio	
Linear Programmed	17	29.82	A/B = 0.29	
Work Card	17	30.11		

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

**Ho<sub>1</sub>** There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the urban boys taught through Linear Programmed and Work Cards For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

As soon from table 1, the calculated' value 6.91 is grater then the table value at 0.05 level of significance difference. Hence, the formulated hypothesis is rejected; therefore it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the urban boys taught through Linear Programmed and Work Cards For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>** There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the urban girls taught through Linear Programmed and Work Cards for the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

As soon from table 1, the calculated' value 4.61 is grater then the table value at 0.05 level of significance difference. Hence, the formulated hypothesis is rejected; therefore it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the urban girls taught through Linear Programmed and

Work Cards For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

**Ho<sub>3</sub>** There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the rural boys Linear Programmed and Work Cards For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

As soon from table 1, the calculated' value 6.53 is grater then the table value at 0.05 level of significance difference. Hence, the formulated hypothesis is rejected; therefore it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the rural boys Linear Programmed and Work Cards For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

**Ho<sub>4</sub>** There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the urban girls taught through Linear Programmed and Work Cards For the Selected Units of Grammar in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

As soon from table 1, the calculated' value 4.53 is grater then the table value at 0.05 level of significance difference. Hence, the formulated hypothesis is rejected; therefore it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of Sanskrit achievement of the urban girls taught through Linear Programmed and

Work Cards For the Selected Units of  
Grimmer in Sanskrit Subject of Standard-9.

### RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The results are presented here regarding the  
four experiments conducted in the study.

- ✦ The achievement of Sanskrit Grammar  
of urban boys who were thought by liner  
programmed and work cards Material  
was equally effective.
- ✦ The achievement of Sanskrit Grammar  
of urban girls who were thought by liner  
programmed and work cards Material  
was equally effective.
- ✦ The achievement of Sanskrit Grammar  
of rural boys who were thought by liner  
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was equally effective.
- ✦ The achievement of Sanskrit Grammar  
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## Social Media & Research

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### Abstract

Social media is an omnipresent part of everyday life. It affords users with an easy way to interact and hook up with others without meeting face-to-face. This form of communication presents a lot of possibility for agencies and people to reach a large target market. What's the reason of social media, and the way does it tie into technology? Nicely, you see all of it depends on who you recognize and the way active your social media presence is. Is there a benefit for sharing research across social media? The blessings of social media stem from energetic participation and the era of recent attractive content from a man or woman. Research is set generating new facts, and social media gives precise possibilities to provide new content material.

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**Keywords:** Social, Media, Research, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter.

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### Introduction

In today's global social media is an ever-gift aspect of existence that surrounds us. Nearly every commercial, whether or not TV, radio, mag, film preview, podcast, newspaper, or somewhere else, will point out its social media presence in a few manner. 'You could like us on Facebook, test us out on integral,' or perhaps 'watch our channel on YouTube', are simply some of the hooks that businesses will offer to further construct their emblem and increase their visibility. As of January 2019, there had been around 7.7 billion people inside the international, of which three.397 billion have been lively social media customers (smith 2019). moreover, there are almost one million new customers to some form of social media each day, or a brand new user each 10 seconds; three hundred hours of video are uploaded to YouTube alone each minute (smith 2019). To summarize, if you have discovered yourself boycotting the concept of social media, I hate to break it to you however it is right here to stay.

### The underlying motive of social media

Social media has a clear and direct purpose for agencies that sell a products or services and are attempting to find ways to put it up for sale their brand. Of course, there different approaches to use social media. Most people use social media to be, nicely, social, and speak with own family, former colleagues, or maintain in touch with antique classmates. The idea of a technological way of staying in touch with people is how fob was created. Fob adds 500,000 new money owed each day, which equates to 6 new profiles each second (smith 2019). So who exactly is to your buddies list on Facebook? Who is subscribing to your channel on YouTube? Who's retreating your tweets? In case you need to increase your impact past your area, you want to have a strong base of connections on your community.

The average man or woman has five. Fifty four social media accounts (smith 2019). Of these bills, whatever one's goal is it being projected across a couple of systems? Precisely who's engaged? Those are all vital questions that address your potential attain as a person. The lowest line is in case you are seeking for community engagement in what you are doing, you need to first be energetic in that particular community.

## **Social Media and Research**

Consciousness on a one-of-a-kind route of social media, this is wherein scientists use it to promote their research. The identical rule applies. Whilst all social media outlets have the capacity for big reach, all of it comes back to a rely of whom you hook up with or engage. But, the fast-paced and live aspect of social media can power skeptical researchers not to submit, however a success reactions and quick responses can boom a researcher's credibility. Research is about generating new records, and social media gives precise opportunities to give new content.

Social media research is a form of research the usage of social media, in place of an alternative study's methodology to qualitative or quantitative studies. Studies groups inclusive of pulsar's in-residence research teamwork with the dimensions of quantitative research with the depth of quantitative research.

## **Social Media Research Tools**

Methods to behavior social media research and internet data research as follow:

There are several gears you could use to behavior your personal social media studies, consisting of on the platforms themselves, or you may feel a survey from an expert research team. These ruin down into the ways you may acquire social media statistics and different publically available net information that is crucial to examine to your social media research to get a complete photo of all the digital signals round your brand. Systems like pulsar assist you acquire this information in one region to get a complete picture of your subject matter.

### **1. Twitter**

Twitter analytics is relatively useful for studies at the impact your personal or emblem's twitter channels, where you could see the high-quality and worst posts from any month, and down load records on likes, replies, rewets and so on, in addition to know-how the reach and impact of your advertisements on twitter. Twitter also allows you to go looking on an in depth stage for key phrases over specific time periods and in precise locations which permits you to get an experience for the sentiment around a subject.

### **2. Facebook**

Fob analytics also offers unique downloadable records for your owned pages on its analytics tab. you may see info of attain and engagements on posts and films on fob pages, in addition to demographics about the folks who like your page. You could additionally research how humans interact with public Facebook pages, however it's far hard to mixture this because of Facebook's privateer's restrictions.

### **3. Instagram**

Presently, you may gain get entry to a few tools supplied through fob for integral analytics thru integral enterprise gear. The analytics provide a variety of insights on each post on your integral timeline, and integral memories, from viewership, reach and engagement to the days of the week your audience is most engaged and breakdown of locations by way of town, and age corporations. Its miles possible to research the use of hash tags which can be important but it is difficult to get greater granular statistics on the photographs themselves without using an expert device like pulsar, which offers vertical air photograph analysis.

### **4. YouTube**

YouTube has a selection of metrics to observe inside the analytics place for creators such as watch instances to your movies, site visitor's resources to see in which the visitors are locating your movies from, and demographics reports. Different social media research available on YouTube consists of looking at the YouTube trending web page and analyzing the view counts and comments on films,

however again this is hard to mixture without an expert device. You can research greater on YouTube analytics through checking out YouTubecreator's academy.

### Conclusion

Social media studies refer to a fixed of equipment and techniques of extracting and analyzing information from social media channels and the net. These consist of, amongst different matters, aggregating social facts related to specific activities or problems and supporting analysis along spatial, temporal, thematic, and sentiment/psychosocial dimensions.

given its nature, social media studies represents a beneficial studies useful resource to recognize what social media channels are being used, in what way, by way of whom and what's being stated. Thus, social media research relates greater to a technique of tracking and (clearly) gazing the content and information produced within the net and famous social media channels, in preference to a way for doing systematic research in the conventional way.

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## Research on Plagiarism Policy

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### Abstract

Plagiarism is the unethical practice of using phrases or thoughts of any other author/researcher or your own previous works without proper acknowledgment. Taken into consideration as a severe instructional and highbrow offense, plagiarism can result in tremendously poor results together with paper retractions and loss of author credibility and popularity. It is presently a grave problem in educational publishing and a main cause for retraction of research papers.

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**Keywords:** Plagiarism, Policy, Research, Education, Publishing, Information.

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### Introduction

Its miles vital for researchers to boom their understanding about plagiarism. In some cultures, educational traditions and nuances may not insist on authentication via mentioning the source of phrases or ideas. However, this shape of validation is a prerequisite in the global instructional code of conduct. non-local English audio system face a higher challenge of communicating their technical content in English as well as complying with moral regulations. The digital age too affects plagiarism. Researchers have clean access to material and data at the internet which makes it clean to copy and paste information.

### Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the illustration of every other author's language, thoughts, thoughts, or expressions as one's personal original work. Plagiarism is taken into consideration educational dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. It's far difficulty to sanctions inclusive of consequences, suspension, expulsion from school or paintings, extensive fines or even incarceration. Currently, instances of "severe plagiarism" have been recognized in academia. The present day concept of plagiarism as immoral and originality as a great emerged in Europe within the 18th century, particularly with the Romantic Movement.

Plagiarism isn't in itself a criminal offense, but like counterfeiting fraud may be punished in a court for prejudices as a result of copyright infringement, violation of moral rights or torts. In academia and enterprise, its miles a critical ethical offense. Plagiarism and copyright infringement overlap to a widespread volume, however they're now not equal concepts and lots of kinds of plagiarism do no longer constitute copyright infringement, which is defined by way of copyright regulation and can be adjudicated through courts.

Plagiarism might not be the same in all international locations. Some international locations like India and Poland do not forget plagiarism to be a crime, and there were cases of people being imprisoned for plagiarizing. In different times plagiarism is probably the complete opposite of "educational dishonesty," in fact some counties find the act of plagiarizing a professional's work flattering. Students who flow to the us from nations in which plagiarism isn't frowned upon regularly discover the transition tough.



### **Academic plagiarism**

One-of-a-kind classifications of instructional plagiarism paperwork had been proposed. Many classifications follow a behavioral method, i.e., they are looking for to categories the actions undertaken by means of plagiarists.

For instance, a 2015 survey of instructors and professors through turn tin recognized 10 main types of plagiarism that students dedicate:

1. Filing someone's paintings as their own.
2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
3. Re-writing someone's paintings without nicely citing resources.
4. The usage of quotations however no longer citing the source.
5. Interweaving numerous resources together inside the paintings without citing.
6. Mentioning some, however not all, passages that should be cited.
7. Melding together referred to and united sections of the piece.
8. Providing right citations, but failing to alternate the shape and wording of the borrowed thoughts enough (close paraphrasing).
9. Inaccurately mentioning a source.
10. Relying too closely on different people's paintings, failing to convey unique concept into the textual content.

A 2019 systematic literature review on academic plagiarism detection deductively derived a technically orientated typology of academic plagiarism from the linguistic version of language inclusive of lexis, syntax, and semantics extended by way of a fourth layer to seize the plagiarism of ideas and structures. The typology categorizes plagiarism bureaucracy in step with the layer of the model they affect:

1. Characters-maintaining plagiaris
2. Verbatim copying without proper citation
3. Syntax-retaining plagiarism
4. Synonym substitution
5. Technical conceal (e.g. the use of identically searching glyphs from every other alphabet)
6. Semantics-keeping plagiarism
7. Translation
8. Paraphrase
9. Idea-maintaining plagiarism
10. Appropriation of thoughts or concepts
11. Reusing textual content structure
12. Ghostwriting
13. Collusion (usually among college students)
14. Settlement cheating

### **Sanctions for pupil Plagiarism**

Inside the educational international, plagiarism by way of college students is usually taken into consideration a totally critical offense that may result in punishments such as a failing grade on the specific mission, the entire direction, or maybe being expelled from the organization. The seriousness with which educational establishments cope with student plagiarism may be tempered by means of recognition that scholars may not absolutely recognize what plagiarism is. a 2015 take a look at confirmed that scholars who have been new to college study did no longer have an excellent know-how of even the fundamental requirements of how to characteristic assets in written instructional paintings, yet college students were very assured that they understood what referencing and plagiarism are. The same students additionally had a lenient view of the way plagiarism need to be penalized.

For instances of repeated plagiarism, or for instances in which a scholar commits extreme plagiarism (e.g., buying a task), suspension or expulsion may additionally occur. There has been historic problem approximately inconsistencies in consequences administered for college pupil plagiarism, and a plagiarism tariff become devised in 2008 for us better training institutions in an attempt to encourage a few standardization of processes.

However, to impose sanctions, plagiarism desires to be detected. Strategies school individuals use to stumble on plagiarism consist of carefully studying students work and making be aware of inconsistencies in scholar writing, citation errors and presenting plagiarism prevention education to students. It has been found that a significant proportion of (college) instructors do now not use detection strategies which include using text-matching software. Some more try to locate plagiarism by analyzing time period-papers particularly for plagiarism, even as the latter technique might be no longer very powerful in detecting plagiarism – specifically when plagiarism from strange resources desires to be detected. There are checklists of strategies to save you pupil plagiarism.

### **Plagiarism training**

Given the extreme outcomes that plagiarism has for college students, there was a call for a more emphasis on getting to know so one can help college students keep away from committing plagiarism. This is mainly vital while students pass to a brand new organization that can have a one of a kind view of the idea whilst in comparison with the view formerly developed by means of the student. Indeed, given the seriousness of plagiarism accusations for a pupil's future, the pedagogy of plagiarism schooling may additionally need to be considered ahead of the pedagogy of the field being studied. The need for plagiarism schooling extends to academic workforce, who may not absolutely understand what's predicted of their students or the outcomes of misconduct.

### **Plagiarism in Research**

Plagiarism is described as presenting someone else's paintings as one's very own work. This will consist of copying or reproducing a depend without the acknowledgement of the supply. Plagiarism entails copying of: terms, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or longer extracts from or longer extracts from either published or unpublished work even from the legitimate cooperation with out acknowledgment of the source. Plagiarism may be of numerous types:

1. The researcher may quote invalid resources which may be incorrect or nonexistent attempting to growth the list of references and to hide insufficient studies.
2. From time to time the researcher may also use a secondary source taking the number one source within the secondary one. This may provide a false experience of the amount of review that went into the studies.
3. self-plagiarism includes reusing one's very own previous studies and research papers.
4. Paraphrasing is intellectual robbery which includes taking any other individual's writing and changing the phrases, making it appear as original idea or piece of research. Paraphrasing ranges from pattern rephrasing to completely rewriting the content at the same time as retaining the original idea or idea.
5. Repetitive research is a kind of self-plagiarism which includes repeating of statistics or textual content from a comparable take a look at with a similar technique in a brand new observes without proper attribution.
6. Replication in submission of a paper to multiple courses which ends inside the e-book of the equal paper extra than once.
7. Erroneous authorship is a form of plagiarism where authors are denied credit score for partial or vast contributions made to a research work or the reverse, this is, authors are mentioned in a paper what've now not made any contribution.

8. Unethical collaborative studies paintings the use of written work, outcomes and ideas without bringing up the character of collaboration and the members involved is taken into consideration unethical.
9. Verbatim plagiarism is copying another individual's words and works without giving proper attribution.
10. Complete plagiarism includes resubmitting in one's personal call, a look at, a manuscript or other paintings from every other study.

Evaluation of instructional and studies work of students and students and also school individuals leading to the partial success for the award of tiers at master's and studies stage inside the shape of thesis, dissertation and booklet of studies papers, chapters in books, complete-fledged books and any other similar paintings, displays the extent to which factors of academic integrity and originality are determined in numerous relevant procedures adopted by means of the institute. The institute makes it obligatory for all school, researchers and students to stick to the coverage of academic malpractice and plagiarism and strives to apply satisfactory tools and practices to discover and hit upon educational malpractice and plagiarism. Plagiarism is a severe hassle in Indian higher education. School members and researchers have interaction in shortcuts and plagiarize their research and writing both to get degree and to have profession development. Quantity of fake journals, fake articles and research, guide of substandard books, employer of country wide and worldwide conferences has elevated to assist the faculty contributors getting ape factors. This has resulted inside the deterioration of great of research and writing. However no precise coverage to come across and penalize plagiarism changed into there in area to efficaciously check plagiarism. Any research paintings will be based totally on authentic thoughts, which shall consist of summary, précis, hypotheses, commentary, consequences, conclusion and guidelines and shall now not have any similarities.

### Conclusion

Warding off plagiarism is critical. It's far critical to correctly deliberate to the contributions and data made via different human beings. It shows respect for his or her work, most importantly, you are giving credit score wherein credit score is due. You aren't deceiving the person who reads it to falsely agree with that the work is yours.

From the point of view of what we've got discussed approximately plagiarism right here, there's a definite reality that plagiarism is found at the premiere in lecturers. It is a growing lure amongst students and an invariable hassle for the professors in handling the issue. The academic network simply values the acknowledgment of different humans' contributions to understanding. And consequently, the punishment for someone who receives caught for plagiarism might be severe. As a result, it's far very vital for students to apprehend what plagiarism way and the effects of plagiarizing.

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## Copyright in Research

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### Abstract

Copyright, in keeping with the use copyright office, is a set of distinctive rights which can be granted to a creator of a piece of an original paintings authorship. Those rights include the right to make copies, publicly display a work, perform a piece and create by-product works based totally upon it.

As a researcher you'll want to photocopy or download cloth e.g. e book chapters, journal articles, data or photos from the net, to assist your research. The fabric you wish to apply could be difficulty to us copyright regulation, which limits the amount of material that you can legally replica. see copyright fundamentals for more records. the research you produce is likewise challenge to copyright law.

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**Keywords:** Copyright, Research, Books, Journals, Authorship, Information.

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### Introduction

A creative work of authorship is basically any work that has a requisite stage of creativity, which is almost any amount, and is constant right into a tangible medium of expression, which includes being written on a sheet of paper, saved to a tough force or otherwise made everlasting. Copyright includes a spread of works such as written works, art work, picks, song recordings, films and lots more.

However, many stuff cannot be copyrighted which include names, records and thoughts. While those, in a few cases, may be blanketed by means of different styles of highbrow belongings, along with trademark and patent, they cannot be included below copyright.

What this means for researchers is that the ideas and the records which can be learned while undertaking studies or writing a paper are not copyrightable. but, the papers themselves (the expression of that information) can be. As such, every research paper, or draft thereof, is copyright covered the instant it is stored to a difficult drive.

### Copyright in Research:

While copyright can't limit the information and data discovered all through research, it may be used to limit access to the studies itself. The maximum not unusual approach that has been taken is honestly proscribing who can view the paper. Much non-open get admission to journals could make articles available best to subscribers and considering the fact that copyright prohibited copying and public display of the papers, it isn't legally feasible for someone else to come back along and make copies for different web sites or journals.

However, there are other approaches copyright can restriction access to analyze. because it's an infringement to create derivative works based upon a copyrighted paintings without permission, long

prices or repeating a full-size portion of a paper, regardless of attribution, may be infringing. This will add extra demanding situations to doing Meta analyses and replicating outcomes.

Innovative commons and different open licenses paintings round these issues by way of granting the general public, which include different researchers, permission to copy and construct upon the paintings. This guarantees that the studies is usually publicly available considering the fact that it may be freely copied and shared and that each person wishing to build upon the research will haven't any worries about copyright when operating.

However, open get admission to and open copyright methods to publishing are not without criticisms. on account that beginning up the copyright on a paper way that there may be no commercial enterprise version in promoting get entry to it, publishers frequently recoup the fee of publication by means of charging (or charging more) those who submit of their open get right of entry to journals. this has brought about allegations of “pay to put up” studies and the upward thrust of predatory journals that acquire booklet costs however offer no other advantage.

but at the same time as neither method is best, both procedures are constructed upon copyright, both the usage of it to limit get right of entry to or having researchers pay to eliminate maximum copyright restrictions.

#### **Publishers' copyright rules & self-archiving:**

Copyright is the right to copy and publish a piece. Beneath copyright law, the individual that creates the paintings or the enterprise owns the copyright of those paintings. In studies, you may typically use copyrighted paintings as long as you cite the proprietor or the source.

Maximum subscription-based, non-open access journals require authors to transfer the copyright in their article to the publisher. If you have signed a copyright switch settlement with a publisher, you have to ask the writer’s permission to re-use your book in new publications or in coaching. To keep certain rights over your paintings, you may make adjustments to the publishers’ general copyright transfer agreements. You could additionally upload an addendum to the agreements. Within the addendum you nation the rights you wish to preserve. To create an addendum, you could use the scholar's copyright addendum engine. however, before making an addendum, you have to first cautiously read the writer’s copyright switch settlement, as this can already come up with the rights you need.

Publicly sharing your non-open get admission to courses, for example, on research gate, is likewise sure with the aid of copyright. Seek advice from Sherpa/Romeo to see in case you are allowed to publicly share your paintings and in case your paintings are under embargo.

Publishers typically have one of a kind rules and embargoes for extraordinary versions of a piece of writing:

- The pre-print is the primary submitted manuscript of your article before peer-evaluate, without revisions. it can usually be publicly shared without regulations and embargo.
- The put up-print is the very last submitted manuscript after peer-evaluate. it consists of your remaining revisions, however has not yet been typeset by way of the writer. the post-print can normally be publicly shared after an embargo length.for open get right of entry to publications, the copyright typically remains with the author(s). this indicates you may always percentage and publicly put up your open get entry to guides.

## Copyright Issues

Copyright is one of those thorny problems which can be always causing ache to innovative kinds. In any case, in case you write something, make music, take a photo, or in a few other ways create, in idea you need to acquire full credit score (and fee).

Alas, especially with the substantial free market this is the net, it's increasingly more common for humans to experience they ought to get the whole thing for not anything. Some of the important issues of copyright are as follows.

### 1. Plagiarism

That is the last nightmare: Whilst a person steals your ideas, writing, track or different intellectual property and pretends that it's theirs. People are allowed to cite a restricted amount of your paintings, however are intended to give full credit to you.

Wherein you are losing out notably, you could take the perpetrator to courtroom below the provisions of segment 1498 of identify 28. This offers transient and final injunctions to prevent copyright infringement. Copyright is automatic, and exists from the moment of introduction.

You may additionally get better damages, in case your case is proved, plus any additional income the opposite party has made from your work. There's a presumption that an infringement became planned, however if someone who has breached copyright proves that it become unintentional, it can lessen your damages, or break your case.

You can additionally be capable of recover your felony expenses, however that is on the courtroom's discretion. Observe that you have to take movement within five years of the breach of copyright in a criminal case and within 3 years in a civil case.

### 2. Possession

Underneath us regulation, the proprietor, manufacturer, or creator (which might not be the identical man or woman) can replica a piece, create derivatives, sell, hire, lease or lend copies, and publicly perform works or musical recordings.

Who owns the copyright? If you have been employed by an enterprise while you created your paintings, your company typically owns the copyright. In case you have been working on commission or freelance, you retain copyright except you assign it to the customer beneath a felony agreement. Usually take a look at contracts for clauses assigning copyright.

Simply because someone buys your work doesn't suggest they are able to alter, reproduction, or publicly display it. they need to ask your permission first.

### 3. Website Copyright

The simple design of a website is copyright, as are its contents, together with textual content, images, any audio or video, html and different markup code, lists of web sites and hyperlinks, in addition to every other original cloth. A few web sites expressly forbid 'deep' hyperlinks – links that skip their domestic web page – so it is first-rate to test before doing this. Stanford has extra statistics.

### 4. Period of Copyright

Many humans presume copyright is a brief factor, and that copying a work created ten years in the past is k. no longer so! In 1998, PresidentClinton signed the sonny bono copyright extension act, which extends present copyrights by means of twenty years, and brought the United States into line with

Europe. The simple term of safety is now the lifestyles of the creator, plus 70 years, for works created after January 1978 in the us. Work for hire has a ninety five-yr. copyright.

There are unique lengths of copyright for some media – 25 years for pictures and 50 years for films. Which means in case you locate an older piece of your work has been reproduced without your permission; you may nonetheless sue for breach of copyright?

### **5. Exceptions**

Very brief objects are not covered by way of us copyright, such as names, titles, quick terms, or lists. but, you may cover a few such gadgets with the aid of use of trademarks or patents.

### **6. Innovative commons, Freeware, and Shareware**

If you need to percentage your work, are not concerned about price, however want to stay within the barriers of copyright regulation and get credit score in your paintings, you could need to analyze innovative commons licenses.

These are valid globally and are based totally on copyright regulation. the creative commons website asks some simple questions, along with whether or not you want to allow commercial use or derivative works, to determine the type of license you want. A credit to the creator is an essential a part of this layout.

Freeware and Shareware are software presented free of price, although shareware often both restricts the software's features and consists of an unfastened trial time limit. casting off the restrictions or time restriction would breach copyright.

Even freeware (like Skype) will usually have regulations on amendment and reverse engineering. if you're developing shareware or freeware, you may create a pre-down load agreement.

### **Conclusion**

Hat copyright, in turn, limits how others can use that paper. Without permission from the copyright holder, usually the writer, nobody else can legally publish it on an internet web page, proportion it in a journal or even use lengthy passages of it for his or her personal research. even as fair use, an exemption to the specific rights of the copyright holder, may guard brief quotes, copyright still limits the usage of longer passages and the creation of by-product works. but, copyright is like any other property. You may license others to apply a copyrighted work or even promote it or give it away.

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## Novel Research & Role of Plagiarism

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### Abstract

Plagiarism is an art of copying others' words and opinion in own manner. It is a problem of cut and paste the matter of others and using it as own. Other way of plagiarism is stealing others ideas and thoughts and try to present it in his own words which is a supreme hazard for academic work. In past many researchers used the content of other researchers without giving them a credit. In present time some researchers being selfish always think about self without caring others feeling, reputation and achievements, smartly changes the vocabulary of sentences not to the sense. They copy and paste others' content in their research and do not try to give novelty to the content so the significance of their research is lost. In this paper the meaning, types & role of plagiarism in research are described also how plagiarism decreases the novelty and utility of content because we read the topic in same sense. The problem of plagiarism in research is increasing day by day due to lack of information and awareness about update on time about new trends in our research field and works therefore it provides the duplicity of the work.

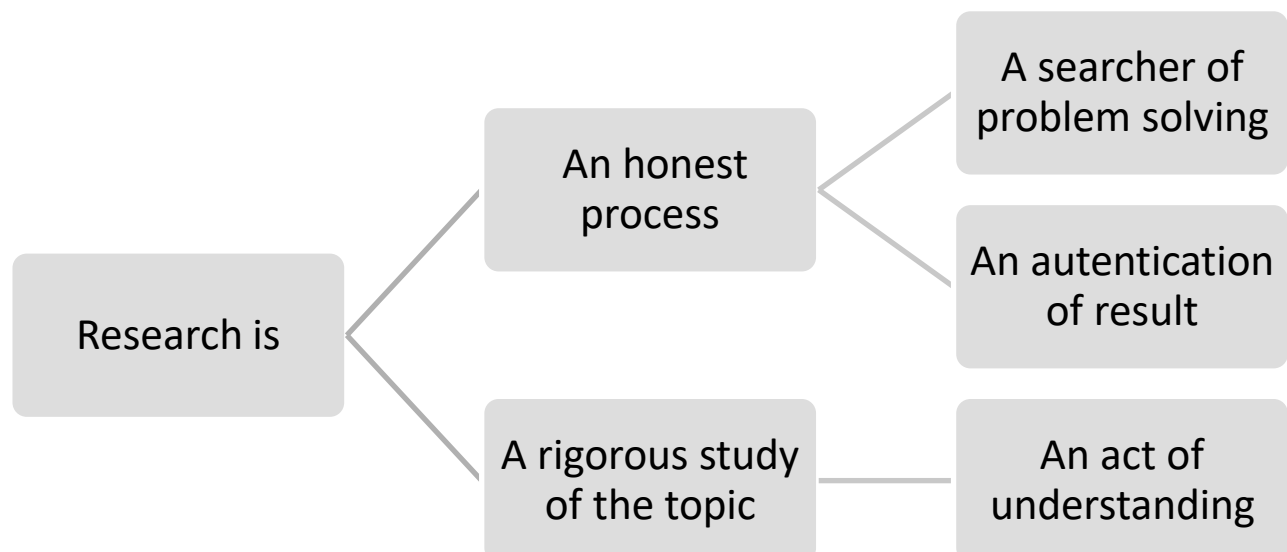
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**Keywords:** Novel Research; Plagiarism in research; Types of plagiarism; Role of plagiarism in research; Suggestions for avoiding plagiarism in research

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### Introduction

The fundamental meaning of research is that search again and again about any topic. According to P.M cook, "Research is an honest, exhaustive intelligent searching for facts and their meaning or implications with reference to a give problem, the product or findings of a given piece of research should be an authentic, verifiable contribution to knowledge in the field studies. Research is comprehensive and qualitative. It is a process in which knowledge are grow during problem solving. It is a detailed study of something to find out more and more information about the problems.



### What is Novel Research?

The term novel means, “If something is new, original, innovative, different and that is never been seen, used and thought before is called novel. In the same way novel research is that type of research which design on new pattern, geographical location and provide new way of thinking to solve the research problem. In simple words research defines as search again and again but the term novel research defines as search again and again the phenomenon with the new observation that contains originality.

### What is Plagiarism?

According to oxford Dictionary of English, “Plagiarism is the practice of talking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.” This definition shows that a person stolen someone else words and explain it in their own manner. It seems like a pilfer. Many people think that plagiarism as copying another work or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But the terms like ‘Copying’ and ‘borrowing’ can disguise the seriousness of the offence.

Plagiarism is-

- 1.Turning someone else’s work as own creativity
- 2.Without giving acknowledgement used other words or ideas in owns work
- 3.Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- 4.Provide improper Reference about the source of work
- 5.Changing words but copying the sentence structure of source without giving credit

Plagiarism is a type of cheating. It is a well-known and growing issue in the academic world. It is estimated to make up a substantial part of the total number of serious deviation from good research practices.(Titus.etal,2008;Vitse and Poland 2012) It is wrong when we took something from other we should give credit and appreciate them for their work but we cannot do that, we take other work and make it owns and shows as own property. It is a cheating and everyone became cheater if they used words and thoughts of other.

### Types of Plagiarism

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1.Accidental or unintentional                    | 8.Inaccurate authorship |
| 2.Too much paraphrasing                          | 9.MO saic plagiarism    |
| 3.Self - plagiarism and copying your own content | 10.Verbatim plagiarism  |
| 4.Purposeful and direct plagiarism               | 11.Global plagiarism    |
| 5.Complete Plagiarism                            | 12.Source               |
| 6.Source based plagiarism                        | 13. Ghost writing       |
| 7.Direct plagiarism                              | 14.Collusion            |

### Role of Plagiarism in Research

In research plagiarism is a major problem. It defines as a stealing from one source is plagiarism, but stealing from many sources is research. It define as that in research work Review of related literature is used and basically researcher used other study to give base for their research work because it is used three time in research firstly starting the research to identify the research problem, second time as the background of the research work and third time to check the novelty of research. If researcher not mentioned the reference about those review is called plagiarism but they mention their references is not a plagiarism. Researcher needed to used references and avoid Plagiarism in their works. Now a day’s plagiarism is perceived as a considerable problem for the research community, spelling out in some detail what is to count as plagiarism becomes a matter of pressing concern. The technical development of software for detecting plagiarism also raises questions: What degree of overlapping constitutes plagiarism, and is overlapping all that matters? Plagiarism has two components: (1) the taking of the words, work, or ideas from a source and (2) the lack of acknowledgement of the source in

the use of the words, work, or ideas. The first of these components often leads commentators (even some in this issue) to claim that plagiarism is stealing, but it is not.

### **Type of Plagiarism in Research**

**Secondary Source-** Secondary Source plagiarism happens when a researcher uses a secondary source, like a meta study, but only cites the primary source contained within the secondary one. Secondary source plagiarism not only fails to attribute the work of the authors of the secondary sources, but also provides a false sense of the amount of review that went into the research.

**Invalid Source** - Invalid source Attribution occur when researchers reference either an incorrect or nonexistent source. Though this may be the result of sloppy research rather than intent to deceive. It can also be an attempt to increase the list of references and hide inadequate research.

**Duplication-** Duplication happens when a researcher reuses work from their own previous studies and papers without attribution. The ethics of duplication is highly debated and often depends upon the content copied.

**Paraphrasing** - Paraphrasing is taking another person's writing and changing the words, making it appear that an idea or even a piece of research is original when, in truth, it came from an incited outside source.

**Repetitive Research** - Repetitive research plagiarism is the repetition of data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology, and similar result without proper attribution.

**Replication** - Replication is the submission of a paper to multiple publications resulting in the same manuscript being published more than once.

**Misleading Attribution** - Misleading Attribution is an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript. This happens when authors are denied credit for partial or significant contribution made to a study or the opposite. When the author are cited in a paper although no contributions were made.

**Unethical Collaboration** - Unethical Collaboration happens when people who are working together violate a code of conduct. Using written work, outcomes and ideas that are the result of collaboration, without citing the collaborative nature of the study and participant involved is unethical. Using other's works without proper attribution is called plagiarism.

**Verbatim Plagiarism** - It is the copying of another's words and work without providing proper attribution, indication or quotation marks. This can take two forms. First, plagiarists may cite the source they borrowed from, but not indicate that it's a direct quote. In the second, no attribution at all is provided essentially claiming the words of someone else to be their own.

**Complete Plagiarism-** Complete Plagiarism is an extreme scenario when a researcher takes a study, a manuscript or other work from another researcher and simply resubmits it under his/her own name.

### **Problems of Plagiarism in Research**

When you take any writer's stuff it is plagiarism: but when you take the stuff of many writers it is research.

- 1.Destroyed student Reputation
- 2.Destroyed professional reputation
- 3.Destroyed Academic reputation

4. Legal Repercussions
5. Monetary repercussions
6. Plagiarized research

### **How to avoid Plagiarism in Research Paper**

1. Mark the note.
2. Take note rather than copying and pasting from sources.
3. Save research material immediately.
4. Record your Documentation information.
5. Proofread your paper.
6. Rewrite the key ideas.
7. Put any unique words or phrase in quotation mark.
8. Include in text citation. Slide player.com
9. Cite direct quotations
10. Cite ideas that are not your own.
11. Cite all sources.
12. Cite all printed, digital, audiovisual online and interview sources
13. Use plagiarism checkers such as iThenticate or eTBLAST
14. Understand the concept of research topic

### **Conclusion**

In this paper plagiarism in Research has been discussed, which can be understood as taking or using other words, text, ideas, result and so on and showing it as own work. These types of cheating, done intentionally or un-intentionally, are called plagiarism. To maintain the novelty in research the researcher must avoid the plagiarism and provide the utility in present time. Avoidance of plagiarism supports fruitful and highly relevant researches for normative purposes. The problems of plagiarism are increasing rapidly and are checking the dynamic process of research. The use of novelty in research will stop the plagiarism and reform the academic work which is so needed and is the need of the hour.

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## Codes and policies for Research Ethics

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### Abstract

Research is very important to everyone and everywhere. During this present scenario we can't think our education and other field without research. And nowadays research spread everywhere the planet. Small unit also remain not carry continuous without research. we wish to conduct research everywhere but with the subsequent the ethics. during this paper we are just trying to require a degree a part of vast sea research. This paper we attempt to understand research, research ethics, principal of research and cods and policies for research ethics. Adding to knowledge implies that educators undertake research to contribute to existing information about issues. Research is additionally important because it suggests improvements for practice. Armed with research results, teachers and other educators become more practical professionals. Research also provides information to policy makers once they research and debate educational topics.

### Research

Research is creative and systematic work undertaken to extend the stock of data, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and also the use of this stock of data to plan new applications. It involves the gathering, organization, and analysis of knowledge to extend our understanding of a subject or issue. General level research has basically three steps pose an issue; Collect data to answer the question and Present a solution to the question. This could be a well-known process. You engage in solving problems a day and you begin with an issue, collect some information, and so form a solution. Research is very important for 3 reasons. 1. Research adds to our knowledge 2. Research improves practice 3. Research informs policy debates. an enquiry project may additionally be an expansion on past add the sector. Research projects may be accustomed develop further knowledge on a subject, or within the example of a faculty research, they will be accustomed further a student's research prowess to arrange them for future jobs or reports. to check the time period of tools, process or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects otherwise the project as an entire. The first purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge.

### Research Ethics

Research ethics is anxious with the moral issues that arise during or as a results of research activities, further because the ethical conduct of researchers. When making ethical decisions, we also guided by various things and philosophers commonly differences between approaches. No matter approach, the appliance of ethical theory to specific controversial topics is thought as applied ethics and research ethics may be viewed as a kind of applied ethics, because theory of ethical is applied in the real-world research scenarios.

Ethical issues may arise within the design and implementation of research involving human experimentation or animal experimentation. There may additionally be consequences for the environment, for society or for future generations that require to be considered. Research ethics is most

developed as an idea in medical research. Research in other different fields like social sciences, information technology, biotechnology and engineering generate different research ethics policies.

### **Principal of Research Ethics**

#### **Minimizing the chance**

Dissertation research should minimize the chance to participants. Such sorts of research never are conduct which has risk and sometime that risk creator research doesn't become a usable to our effective research work.

#### **Obtaining consent**

One of the foundations of research ethics is that the idea of consent. Means the participants must understand that they're participating in research and what the research requires of them. Such information may include the aim of the research, the methods being employed, the possible outcomes of the research, further as associated demands, discomforts, inconveniences and risks that the participants may face.

#### **Protecting anonymity and confidentiality**

Protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of research participants is yet another component of research ethics. After all, participants will typically only be willing to volunteer information, especially information of a non-public or sensitive nature, if the researcher agrees to carry such information in confidence. Whilst it's possible that research participants is also hurt in how if the info collection methods used are somehow insensitive, there's perhaps a greater danger that harm may be caused once data has been collected. this happens when data isn't treated confidentially, whether in terms of the storage of knowledge, its analysis, or during the publication process.

#### **Avoiding deceptive practices**

Deceptive practices fly within the face of consent. After all, how can participants know that they're participating in research and what the research requires of them if they're being deceived? this is often a part of what makes the employment of deceptive practices controversial. For this reason, in most circumstances, dissertation research should avoid any forms of deceptive practices. However, this is often not always the case.

#### **Providing the proper to withdraw**

With the exception of these instances of covert observation where isn't feasible to let everyone that's being observed know what you're doing, research participants must always have the proper to withdraw from the research process. Furthermore, participants should have the proper to withdraw at any stage within the research process.

### **Codes and Policies**

#### **Honesty**

Strive for honesty altogether scientific communications. Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status don't fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data and don't deceive colleagues, research sponsors, or the general public.

#### **Objectivity**

Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis and interpretation, review, self-decisions, grant, specialist testimony and other related aspects of research where objectivities are assumed or required. Avoid or minimize bias or self-deception. Disclose personal or financial interests which will affect research.

### **Integrity**

Give the surety to participant the which are given by them never be privately misuse and keep your promises, agreement act with sincerity; strive for stability of thought and action.

### **Carefulness**

As much as possible try to avoid careless mistakes and negligence, carefully and critically examine your work and therefore the work of your partners and colleagues. Records maintain very importance in the research. So keep the records of all the activities like data collection, research design, questioner and correspondence with agencies or journals and other important people also.

### **Openness**

Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be receptive criticism and new ideas.

### **Intellectual Property**

Honor patents, copyrights, and other styles of material possession. Always use published data, methods, or results. If you want unpublished data must use with permission. Give proper credit for all contributions to research and never plagiarize.

### **Confidentiality**

Be safe and storage of data and collective information which are being collected from the participant and protect all the confidential communications, like papers submitted for publication, personnel information, trade and military secrets, and patient information.

### **Responsible Publication**

Publish so as to advance research and scholarship, to not advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.

### **Responsible Mentoring**

Help to teach, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and permit them to form their own decisions.

### **Respect for Colleagues**

You should maintain good relation with colleagues in addition as subordinates and respect them and treat fairly.

### **Social Responsibility**

We are all connected with the society so our responsibility surely arise for the society, strive to market social good and forestall or reducesocial injury through research, public education, and advocacy.

### **Non-Discrimination**

Never be discrimination against colleagues or students and other involver on the premise of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors not connected with scientific competence and integrity.

### **Competence**

Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to market competence in science as an entire.

### **Legality**

Always follow the rules and guideline which is published by the government time to time. To know and follow relevant laws of relative institutional as well as governmental policies.



### **Human Subjects protection**

When conducting research on human subjects, the priority of researcher first should be care of human or participant and less harms, risks and maximize benefits; respect human status, privacy, and autonomy; take special precautions with vulnerable populations; and strive to distribute the advantages and burdens of research fairly.

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## Issues and Challenges of Research in India

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Search for knowledge is called research. On the other hand we can say scientific and systematic search for pertinent information is called research. Research is an art of scientific investigation. The systematic approach concerning generalisation and the formulation of a theory is also research. It is actually a voyage of discovery when the unknown confronts us, more and more our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain understanding of the unknown this inquisitiveness is the motor of all knowledge and the method, which one employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research. As such term research refers to the systematic method consisting of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analysing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the forms of solutions towards the concerned problem or in certain generalisation for some theoretical formulation. This paper will present the issues and challenges of research in India.



## UGC and Plagiarism Policy

Bhim Singh Chandel

Plagiarism means plagiarism, that is, stealing articles, photos, videos, etc. of someone else. To use a person's content ie material without his permission through his website, blog or any other means, ie selling plagiarism means plagiarism. Today we keep reading a lot of posts on the internet, sometimes watch videos, today it is also being plagiarized. If you have a website, blog or you are a content writer then it is very important for you to know whether plagiarism happens? And what harm is there to us? And how can we avoid this?

Generally, whenever we write an article for our website or blog, we have to write it in our own language. But some people are not well aware of this thing and they copy others from another website or blog and publish others' content on their website or blog. This is the most wrong way to write a post, you will not get any benefit from writing such post because by copying the content of others and publishing it on your site, it becomes Plagiarism. Plagiarism is a kind of plagiarism and the website or blog on which it is as much as Google and other search engines will not bring this website in its rank.

The UGC is very strict about plagiarism. Earlier in 2017, the University Grants Commission drafted a new policy to overcome this problem as part of its zero tolerance effort for plagiarism. He added that authorities (Aciai) higher educational institutions said may take cognizance in the case of literary theft and can take action. According to him, those found guilty of stealing someone else's work will be fined three. For first and second level offenses, researchers will get a chance to amend their work and their registration will be canceled in case of more than 60 per cent level of equality.

According to him, the students submitting thesis, dissertation, term papers, reports and other such documents will give an affidavit that the documents submitted have been prepared by them and their original work and there is no plagiarism in it. . All faculty, researchers and MPhil / PhD students will be provided access to plagiarism tools to check the content of their scripts. In the affidavit, the scholar must mention that they have checked the document with a plagiarism tool approved by the HEI.

In the interests of Indian academia, to promote Indian research among the nations, and to ensure credibility

and quality. from time to time the UGC has instituted various measures UGC issued the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, so that plagiarized work does not acquire any credibility or value in evaluation. In continuation of its initiative, and in line with global standards of ethical publishing established by leading institutions and committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the UGC draws the attention of the academic community to the following:

(i) Reproduction, in part or whole, of one's own previously published work without adequate citation and proper acknowledgment and anticipated the most recent work as new and original for any academic advantage amounts to 'text-recycling' (also known as 'selfplagiarism ') and is g! acceptable.

(ii) Text-recycling / self-plagiarism includes: Republishing the same paper already published elsewhere without due andfull citotion; publishing smaller / excerpted work from a longer and previous without

due and full citations in order to show a larger number of publications; reusing data already used in a published work, or communicated for publication, in another work without due and full citation; breaking up a longer / larger study into smaller sections and publishing them as altogether new work without due and full citation; paraphrasing one's own previously published work without due and full citation of the original.

(iii) Self-citations do not add any number / s to the individual's citation index or h-index in global academia.

(iv) Vice Chancellors, Selection Committees, Screening Committees, IQACs and all / any experts involved in academic performance / evaluation and assessment are hereby strongly advised that their decisions in the case of promotions, selections, credit allotment, award of research degrees must be based on an evaluation of the applicant's published work to ensure that the work being submitted for promotion / selection is not self plagiarized.

The UCC will be plagiarism soon. issuing a set of parameters to evaluate instances of text recycling / self

There are 4 levels of plagiarism. Where there is no penalty at level 0, while at level 3 the most severe punishment is to cancel the registration.

In the event of getting the degree, the researcher will be asked to withdraw his / her manuscript, will not be given the right to two consecutive annual increments and will not be allowed to supervise any new Masters / M.Phil / PhD student or scholar for three years.

That is, there is no provision of penalty on plagiarism up to 10 per cent whereas in case of plagiarism between 10 per cent and 40 per cent, revised paper will have to be submitted within six months.

Similarly, on getting 40 to 60 percent of the similarities, students will be barred from submitting the revised paper for one year. In case of above, registration will be canceled.

Under this rule, punishment has also been made for teachers. In their research, the manuscript will be asked to withdraw at ten percent to forty percent equality.

In excess of this, forty to 60 percent equality will be banned from supervising PhD student for a period of 3 years and will be denied the right to two annual increments. A suspension or termination of service can also be taken against them on more than sixty percent equality.

However, Faculty members and researchers will be trained to use the plagiarism detection tool certified by the Universities.



# Issues and Challenges of Research in Humanities in India

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The paper is chiefly divided into three parts: (A) issues of research in humanities in India (B) challenges involved in research thereof (C) Solutions to recurrent issues and challenges to research in humanities in India.

Research, in itself a sacred word, derived from the French word “recherché” which primarily means “go about seeking”, may be broadly defined as an activity of knowledge-seeking, knowledge-sharing and knowledge storing activity for the development of the mankind. After establishing this primary form and function of research, a preliminary observation on research activity in India would give an idea of the discrepancy between what and how a research activity in its ideal condition should be and how the research activity in humanities in reality emerges out to be. The paper undertakes the study of research scenario in the academic disciplines like ancient and modern languages, literatures, philosophy, history, politics, religion and arts in India—the academic disciplines that come under the umbrella term named ‘humanities’. In Indian context, after getting registered for doctoral degree in a university, the activity of research is undertaken by a young scholar under the supervision of senior professor, but this apparent simplicity emerges out to be intricate as research activity itself has its own

issues which need to be addressed so that the outcome of the pains that the young researcher takes ultimately becomes helpful to society.

Considering research as an integral part of academia, one is obviously led to probe into the general scenario of higher education in India as research emerges as a fundamental outcome and reflection of academic activities which principally centre on teaching-learning. In the current scenario of research in humanities, the biggest problem is that the 'native' research problems are studied with the foreign theories too often without realizing the applicability of such foreign theories in Indian context. Defenders may argue that the western theories must be freely welcomed in the era of globalization and must be applied to Indian research problems. In fact, it could be counter-argued that since ages, India has been a country that has always accepted and respected ideas and theories from all corners of the world. But the question is: How many western scholars apply Indian theories to their research problems and conduct such researches? In Indian context, the precondition of applying western theories to Indian research problems must be appropriateness which seems to be often absent in the conducted researches in humanities. And the principal reason for such weakness in research is the western theory-centric academic activities in humanities in India. In linguistics and literary studies, the theories propounded by the western scholars pre-dominate in Indian universities. Western discourses on philosophy recur in Indian universities, although India has a great tradition of its own philosophy. Socrates, Plato, Kant, Carlyle and Derrida recur in discourses in Departments of Philosophy in Indian universities. Indian history is mostly written by the 'outsiders'—by the invaders of India and their supporters, and therefore, the lack of 'Indian' history is strongly felt by the academic circles. The perennial discontent that India has always been viewed by academicians through the lens of the outsiders and that 'Indian' view/angle is absent in the history books on India rises in the air. As a result of their academic training in Departments of Politics, the Indian researchers heavily rely on the western political theories to study Indian politics. In the study of religions like Hinduism and Jainism, instead of being self-reliant, the Indian researcher heavily relies on the acknowledgement of the foreign scholars on Indian religions. Theories of art are mostly imported in Indian universities from the western scholars. And here some introspective elements emerge:

When a discourse on research in India is taken, some of the questions come to the forefront in academic circles: Is the west the *giver* of knowledge for Indian educational system, and departments in Indian universities, are mere *recipient* of knowledge? Is knowledge system of Indian universities borrowed from the west? Are the western theories, which the Indian academicians ardently study, really *relevant* to India? Are Indian universities really gaining (only borrowed) knowledge or losing (inherited) knowledge? Is imitation and implementation of the Semester System really *relevant* in Indian universities? Are doctoral researches, patterned on the western methodology of research, really significant for their contribution to Indian society or do researches lie uselessly in the form of books in the cupboards of university libraries? (Vyas:3)

After taking into consideration this preliminary study of the general scenario of higher education as well as research in humanities in India, a deeper investigation leads to a set of serious issues and challenges involved thereof.

## **(A) Issues of Research in Humanities India**

### **(a) Colonization of Indian Academic Mind**

The biggest issue in research in India is that Indian academic mind seems to be still colonized. The resultant effect is that “the main stream education has certainly had one clear effect and that it has uprooted us in the sense that there is a complete disjunction with our own modes of thinking” (Kapoor:33). In research activity itself, the ironical contradiction lies in the fact that the research problem is ‘Indian’, but the theories, which the researcher adopts during the course of his research, are completely western. Here, disintegration creeps in, and consequently, the research loses its inner strength of originality, and too often, sounds too allusive and scholarly, but hardly real. The western theories like Depersonalization, Deconstruction, Romanticism, Realism, Modernism, Post-Modernism, Feminism, Sexism and Racism completely dominate the academic circles in humanities in India. It seems that the western scholars are the ‘giver’ of

theories and the Indian scholars are just the 'passive recipients' of theories. Too often, the borrowed western theoretical positions, taken by the Indian research scholar, lose their appropriateness and take him far away from the expected findings of his research. The end result, especially in doctoral research, is that the research scholar may get the degree, but his knowledge sadly fails to contribute to Indian society. The same applies to research papers and books produced by Indian scholars in humanities who are excessively charmed by application of the western theories to their research work. Indian academicians themselves complain that research output in India is abundant, but quality in research is too often missing; in other words, 'Quantity' is great, but 'Quality' of research emerges to be compromising. The repeated reminder of UGC/NAAC for quality in research indeed reflects the high standards of quality which still need to be achieved in academia.

**(b) Lack of Training in Research Methodology**

The lack of training of young research scholars in research methodology itself emerges to be a remarkable issue in research activity in India. Many young scholars lack the knowledge of meaning, methodology, objectives and process of research and they seem to undertake research unaware of their responsibility as contributor of knowledge to society. As a result, the research exercise, which they have undertaken, results into mere 'data collection' or 'reproduction' of the earlier research works. Therefore, the primary objective of research, viz., to seek/search and to add to knowledge-system finds its absence in the entire activity of research.

There is paucity of competent researchers. Many researchers take a leap in the dark without knowing research methods. Most of the work, which goes in the name of research is not methodologically sound. Research to many researchers and even to their guides, is mostly a scissor and paste job without any insight shed on the collated materials. The consequence is obvious, viz., the research results, often, do not reflect the reality of realities. (Khatri and Garg: 20)



**(c) Identification of a Research Problem**

Identification of a research problem appears to be one of the basic problems in the research activities in India, and consequently, for many researchers their research activity becomes less enjoyable and more laborious on account of their inappropriate selection of research problem. Often, in a hurry and without preliminary exploration, the researcher picks up a research problem and finds at a later stage that he is not comfortable with the problem that he has identified for his research. Often he finds, later on, that a lot of work has already been done on the research problem he has chosen. In the course of his research, often he finds that the research problem which he has identified is too narrow to explore further or too large to deal with. In such cases, the research becomes but a painful and aimless journey without reaching at the desired destination.

**(d) Weak Coordination**

Weak coordination among the university departments, supervisors and research scholars often leads to indeterminacy in research field. The university officials often keep on allotting research scholars to supervisors associated with respective universities without bothering much about the increasing number of candidates working under supervisors. In some subjects, due to non-availability of supervisors, only a few supervisors guide plenty of research scholars which would affect the quality of research as human concentration has its own limitations. Besides, the lack of allotment of researchers to supervisors without keeping in view the latter's area of specialization also obfuscates the scenario of research in India. For instance, the supervisor, who has specialized in Modern English Literature, when allotted a researcher who is undertaking research on English Romantic Poets, would obviously fail to see the drawbacks of the work the researcher has done. Besides, the tendency of the researcher to read only the summary of the related books lessens the possibility of in-depth study of the research problem he is undertaking. What ultimately remains absent at the end of the research is extrapolating usefulness of the research to society—the real, significant objective for which, in fact, the whole exercise of research must be ideally undertaken.

**(e) Lack in Intrinsic Quality in Research Design**

Intrinsic quality of research design is essential, but it often evades the research work as the researcher often pays more importance to extrinsic design or structure of his research work. The general outline of research would explicitly cover identification of a research problem, review of related literature, data collection and verification and ultimate findings of the research. But this is extrinsic design, while the intrinsic quality/the soul of research is more significant. The clarity with which the researcher must identify his problem ideally incorporates a lot of qualitative aspects which are frequently miniscule in reality of research practices. The elucidation of review of related literature and defining the scope for new exploration in the same research problem frequently lacks clarity in research work. Who has worked earlier and how, on the same research problem? How the present researcher's work is going to be an original exploration leading to significant findings on the research problem on which the earlier researchers have already worked? The lack of this clarity of light leads to confusing darkness. At the end, are the findings really an outcome of a systematic research or just a mere reproduction of findings established by the earlier research scholars? The research scholar himself sometimes fails to address such issues and to defend himself and to justify his position due to the over-emphasis on the outer design of his research work than its internal quality—his own ideas clothed in a plain manner.

**(f) Plagiarism**

Plagiarism appears to be a big issue in research—stealing ideas and theories as well as paraphrasing and repeating paragraphs from other sources with or without minor changes and without acknowledgement. This directly indicates absence of even thin originality in a bulky research work. The respect for the written words of others needs to be cultivated and the awareness for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) needs to be spread among the young research scholars. The ethical dimensions of research still need to be internalized by the researcher. The researchers need training in the ethical code of conduct and need to be made aware of the legal action involved in plagiarism. The availability of software, checking plagiarism, reflects non-availability of quality in research work. The UGC approved journals and journals having impact factor apparently attempt at correction, but the research field itself must be made fair in practice by those who occupy it.

## **(B) Challenges in Research in Humanities in India**

### **(1) Learner-Centric Training in Research**

This is the essential challenge which most of the universities face as the syllabi, designed and taught at undergraduate level, do not incorporate any research attitude among the students, and at post graduate level, only one paper based on theory of research is not enough. When these students get registered for Ph.D. program, they suddenly encounter a problem—how to conduct a research. To organize Training programs for research, which emphasize practical training and not just theoretical training, poses a big challenge as the experts/trainers in Training Programs just deliver theory of research without involving practical training. The trainees must be carefully provided practices in finding a research problem, data collection, establishment of a thesis, clarifying findings, citation and other related activities. Without trainee's active participation and involvement in research practices, Research Culture could not develop.

### **(2) Development of Research Culture**

Obviously, there has been a great tradition of research by individual scholars, but the challenge is to develop Research Culture at institutional level in the field of higher education in India. Still in many colleges, IQAC actively promotes research, but there is no functional Research Committee at institutional level. A sort of 'Help Desk' for those pursuing doctoral degree can indeed bring great results in significant tasks like data collection. Training Programs on how to submit UGC MRPs may provide fresh insight to young research scholars. A systematic communication to research scholars on Funding Agencies and submission guidelines need to be established in many universities.

### **(3) Multidisciplinary and Collaborative Research**

Still, a lot could be done in the areas of multidisciplinary research and collaborative research as these emerge to be less trodden paths, less explored areas in humanities. A lot of English works like 'The Waste Land' could be studied from the viewpoint of Hinduism by a teacher of English Department, and the requisite knowledge of Hinduism which the teacher of English department would need to acquire, can be provided by a teacher of Indian Religions. With the collaboration of Department of Sociology, a teacher belonging to Gujarati or Hindi Department can

successfully conduct his research on Tribal Literature. A teacher from Sociology Department can conduct a study on the socio-economic condition of workers in collaboration with an industry which employs workers. Broadly, collaborative research work conducted with the departments of foreign universities can also widen the scope for the research of a young research scholar.

#### **(4) Inclusion of Government and Society**

The ultimate objective of research is not to lie locked in the cupboards of college and university libraries in the form of thesis and books, but to tend towards inclusion of government and society for developmental objectives. The findings of a research work can help the government in policy making, in introducing new schemes, in developmental designs, and therefore, every researcher must submit the relevant findings of his research to respective departments of the central or the state government. For peace, progress, equality, harmony and unity in society, the findings of a researcher can help a lot not only to academic fraternity, but also to policy makers and nation at large.

### **(C) Solutions to Issues and Challenges of Research in Humanities in India**

#### **(I) Decolonization in Research**

The most significant step of research in humanities in India is towards decolonization, to bring 'Indianness', to introduce and to emphasize Indian perspective in research activities. The 'Swadeshi' theories of research must be given a free play in academic circles. A number of Indian research problems in languages, literatures, History, sociology and politics can be explored with the application of Indian theories like Hindu philosophy, Buddhist philosophy, Jaina logic, Indian aesthetics, instead of the theories imported from the west. This kind of research, characterized by decolonization, will indeed contribute through its addition of knowledge to nation at large. The principal proposition, here, is not to oppose the western theories in humanities, but to investigate their appropriateness to Indian subjects, and then, to move to their application in research. Besides, the western scholars have studied human life in its totality, viz. languages, literatures, culture, society, politics and philosophy, but with their own theories of Renaissance, Reformation, Romanticism, Modernism, Post-Modernism, Protestantism, Roman Catholicism and so on. Novelty in research leading to new findings can be

brought by introducing and applying Indian theories to many research problems and this can attract international attention. Then, the research will not appear an exercise in mimesis, but a work with fresh insight yielding significant fruits.

### **(II) Emphasis on Graduate Level Training and Learner-Centric Training**

If amendments both in the time and in the design in training in Research Methodology are made, the research activity will achieve a newer height. From graduate level, the ideas of research must be imbibed among the students so that by the time they complete their post graduation, they would be fairly acquainted with intricacies of research at least at primary level. The members of Board of Studies must find a scope for research activities at the time of designing the syllabi for their respective universities, and the teachers dealing with their papers must see to it, both formally and informally, that the students get some training in research at graduate level. In training during doctoral research, the methodology can be changed from trainer-centric to learner centric; for instead of monologue by trainer on theory of research, the learner-centric training involving a lot of practices on the part of the trainers would be indeed more fruitful.

### **(III) Selection in Research Problem:**

Every research scholar has his own nature, interest, inclinations, attitude and personal aptitude. With introspection, every new research scholar must undergo a thorough self-analysis in the light of the research problem which he wants to work upon. He must ensure whether the research problem that he wants to work upon interests him or not; he must estimate the kind of work which he wants to do in relation to the data available; he must identify scholars in the area who can guide him further; he must conduct a preliminary self-examination in relation to the entire process of research problem—from inception of conducting research to reaching the expected findings. This self-examination is essential for the successful research findings. The tendency of selecting the research problems just because they sound new or scholarly or the practice of blindly accepting research problems suggested by others may be fatal, and therefore, every researcher must avoid it.

**(IV) Coordination:**

A greater coordination results into timely submission and effective outcome of research work. Research, broadly is a collective task, although it is carried out by an individual. Coordination among researchers, university departments, supervisors, libraries and government will provide an ease to researcher and also significant findings to society at large. For this, universities must introduce a policy so that students at undergraduate level can get rudimentary ideas of research which can be deeply internalized at postgraduate level. So, when a candidate pursues doctoral degree and undergoes training in research, he would be already acquainted with the basic principles of research and would not be landed in Training Program like a blank slate. Otherwise, a doctoral candidate has to ride two horses at a time—he has to progress in his selected research problem and he has also to battle, too often for the first time in his entire life, with the theory of research in Training Programs organized as a part of research tenure. Besides, university is expected to add supervisors in the subjects where there are a few of them so that every supervisor can pay attention towards progress of every researcher working under him. The process of data collection involves its own spectrum of multi-colored and multi-faceted relevant details. Every supervisor encourages researchers to visit all sources available and to conduct research, but the researchers must be systematic and careful in their journey of research and must not be in a hurry to complete it. Besides college libraries and university libraries, an exploration in Library & Information Science Network can help the researcher, especially in review of related literature and also in enrichment of his research problem. Every researcher can submit his findings of the research to respective government departments as the primary objective of research is to help the society in development, and obviously, the policy makers can do it, if armed with findings of a good research work.

**(V) Achieving Intrinsic Quality of Research:**

The research by Indian scholars too often fails to meet international standards and it is reduced as mere ‘reproduction’ of what earlier scholars have researched on the subject. To solve the issue, ‘What and ‘How’ appear to be the most significant ingredients of research activity. First, every researcher must have his ‘own’ standpoint on the research problem. This inner original standpoint results from contemplation after viewing and reviewing related literature on the research problem. Next, when the researcher sets to write on his research problem, his writing

must be expository; his thesis must be well-argued and presented in a clear manner; he must adduce facts and relevant details in support of his proposition. His writing must have coherence; his conclusions must be clearly bearing a stamp of inner strength of writing. He must avoid too complex or too complicated sentences, vague expressions, repetition of ideas and words. His writing must be like a flow, easily and convincingly transporting the reader to the findings. Above all, research is a creative process. Every researcher must know these ingredients/trade secrets in order to conduct a successful research activity.

#### **(VI) Awareness of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**

It is often shockingly observed that many young researchers do not know what broadly or completely plagiarism includes, and consequently, they plagiarize without knowing that they are plagiarizing and indulging in an unlawful act. It is a state of horrible innocence. They often innocently take freedom of picking ideas from other sources, sentences and even paragraphs from other sources, and endeavor a mixture of them in their own research. They do not know about the perils of scattered inclusion of material from other sources into their research work at national or international level. They are unaware of the fact that the miniscule inclusion of material from other sources into their research work without acknowledgement may defame them for academic dishonesty. Often, young researchers seem to have developed an erroneous view that inclusion of material from other sources with syntactic and semantic changes can be allowed in their research work. They do not know about the miniscule forms/types of plagiarism nor do they know about Intellectual Property Rights. Every researcher must be carefully guided in ethics in research in Training Programs so that the issue of plagiarism could be solved to a great extent. Every researcher must be trained in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and the perils involved in copying. The formal test of a good research is to successfully pass through Plagiarism detection software, and if content similarity is found to a great extent, disciplinary action must be taken against the researcher to set an example in the academia and to prevent academic dishonesty.

The present scenario of research in humanities in India reflects the issues and challenges, but there are also solutions thereof. Many scholars have worked exceedingly well and have contributed to knowledge system through their research work in linguistic and literary studies, in religious studies, in sociological studies and so on. From dissertation writing to book writing, a

remarkable culture of research can achieve new milestones in India with the assistance of funding agencies. In the coming times, multi-disciplinary research, collaborative research and inter-continental research can attain great results in socio-economic growth, in cultural exchange and in nation-building.

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## Code of Conduct in Educational Research

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### ABSTRACT

In recent times, there has been increasing regulation of social and educational research. Initially, this took the form of ethical codes established by professional associations, with universities and other research organizations. Sometimes requiring their members to adhere to these codes. More recently, ethics committees have been established in universities, and in other organizations, or the remit of existing committees has been extended to include social and educational research. Moreover, there has been a tendency for the operation of these committees to be modelled on the regulation of medical research, though there have also been recent attempts to make their approach more appropriate. This increased regulation is controversial, not least because of the complexities surrounding the ethical judgments involved in research. There are also questions to be raised about the legitimacy of ethics committees in principle, and about the effects of their operation: do they encourage more and better dialogue about ethical matters; or do they, in effect, falsely reduce ethical consideration to a matter of compliance with a code or to the use of a tool like a consent form? Considering all this, this paper aims at understanding what ethics, code of conduct is and how it is indispensable in research projects, especially Educational Research is concentrated upon. The present paper suggests Ethical principles to be followed by educational researcher. Further, it suggests the Ethical considerations to be followed by four categories of people involved with research: Subjects, Research Associates or Collogues, Society and Sponsoring Agencies. The paper concludes that social and educational research is not much different from many ordinary activities that we all engage in every day. There too there is always scope for identifying ethical issues that might need consideration.

**KEYWORDS** Code of Conduct, Research, Educational Research, Ethical Principles, Ethical Considerations

### INTRODUCTION

It is not uncommon, in planning research or in carrying it out, for the question to arise: Is this ethical? Similar questions may be prompted when reading accounts of other people's research. Here are a few examples of ethical issues that can arise:

1. In conducting a research concerned with investigating caste practices within schools, the researcher believes that only by disguising the focus of enquiry will access be granted. Would he be justified in doing this?
2. In the course of a piece of practitioner research concerned with improving the maladjustment of a student, the principal decides to allocate teachers randomly, whom he trains to teach in contrasting pedagogical styles. Is this legitimate?
3. Studying provision for students with disabilities in further education, a researcher is faced by a young adult with severe learning difficulties who demands to be included in the research project, along with fellow members of the class, even though her parents have already refused on her behalf. What should be the researcher's response?
4. In writing up a study of three teachers, the researcher realizes that his analysis is likely to be interpreted by parents and the local media as suggesting that one of these teachers does not meet

current inspection standards. Should he proceed to publish the findings?

5. During the course of investigating induction processes in a teacher training establishment, a researcher witnesses what he feels was severe bullying of a new recruit by two of the staff. She documents what occurred, interviews the people involved, and discusses the incident at length in the research report published two years later. But should he have intervened at the time to try to stop it; or, if this was not possible, should she have abandoned the research and immediately reported or publicized what had happened? Several distinct ethical principles can be involved in dilemmas of this kind, and it is important to identify them clearly.

### **CODE OF CONDUCT- MEANING**

Ethics is a branch of philosophy that "involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior." "Ethics" originally is the word used in Law, Medicine, Science and Sociology. "Code of Conduct" is the part of "Ethics". Code of conduct is a set of rules outlining the norms, rules, and responsibilities or proper practices of an individual party or an organisation.

### **RESEARCH-MEANING**

Research is an in depth inquiry in to a problem which need an amicable solution. Every invention in the world happens as a result of a scientific enquiry. Research can be termed as the search for truth or discovery of new things or builds body of knowledge regarding a phenomenon. Research is a systematic, scientific, objective activity, which includes the collection relevant information, and careful analysis of data, recording and reporting of valid conclusion, that may lead to creation of new knowledge, development of theory, principles, and generalization. The developed theory, Knowledge, principles or generalization may help the researcher or concerned authority to predict occurrences of certain possible events and thereby make possible to ultimate control of unwanted events. Research also means that the process of testing the validity of assumptions and formulated hypotheses. When we come to the educational research it is the process of scientific inquiry to solve the problems of educational sector of a country. It includes theoretical elaboration, quality enhancement matters, policy draft and implication, classroom dimension and so forth. It involves a continuous enquiry in search of knowledge, advancement, problem solving methodology and an attempt to realize the truth from an objective point of view based on factual understanding and systematic study.

### **EDUCATIONAL RESEACRCH-SCOPE**

Education is considered as a vital tool for social as well as national development. It has significant role in evaluating the human development of a country. When we assessing the development of a person, society, community or a Nation, the educational attributes, such as educational qualifications, number of educated person in the society or community, number of educational institution in the state or country (elementary, secondary, higher, professional educational sector) with respects to its population, rate of enrolment, retention, quality of education provided, equity and equality for educational opportunity and so forth are considered as the prime criteria for consideration. Hence every nation in the world has been giving emphasis to the development educational sector of their country. Many innovative programmes and projects are prepared by the policy makers as well as the academic bodies across the world to improve their educational quantity as well as the quality. Crores of rupees are allocated in their budget for implementing such planned programmes and project. In India the projects like District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), SarvaSikshaAbhiyan(SSA), Area Intensive Programme (AIP), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV), RashtriyaMadhyamikSikshaAbhiyan (RMSA), RashtriyaUchayisticSikshaAbhiyan (RUSA), and Scheme for the Promotion of Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM) are constituted and implemented to improve the standard of educational sector of the country. Educational Researches are the main input as well as the output to bring such change in the educational sector. Research findings identify the shortcomings, strength and weakness of the educational sector of the country and it recommends implementing such and such

programme for the development of their educational sector. Educational research also helps to evaluate the effectiveness as well as the impact of particular programmes and project which has been undertaken by any governmental or non-governmental agencies. Hence the breadth and width of the educational research is unlimited. It has a scope to conduct research in any area of education which has a chance to contribute knowledge for the development of education of a society, community and Nation as well.

### **ETHICAL PRINCIPLES**

The Commonly recognized principles taken as Code of Conduct in Educational Research may include:

**1.Minimising Harm.** Is a research strategy likely to cause harm, how serious is this, and is there any way in which it could be justified or excused? Note that harm here could include not just consequences for the people being studied (financial, reputational, etc) but for others too, and even for any researchers investigating the same setting or people in the future.

**2.Respecting Autonomy.** Does the research process show respect for people in the sense of allowing them to make decisions for themselves, notably about whether or not to participate? This principle is often seen as ruling out any kind of deception, though deception is also sometimes rejected on the grounds that it causes harm.

**3.Protecting Privacy.** A central feature of research is to make matters public, to provide descriptions and explanations that are publicly available. But what should and should not be made public? What does it mean to keep data confidential, and is this always possible or desirable? Can and should settings and informants be anonymized in research reports?

**4.Offering Reciprocity.** Researchers depend upon being allowed access to data, and this may involve people cooperating in various ways; for example, giving up time in order to be interviewed or to fill in a questionnaire. The research process can also disrupt people's lives in various ways and to varying degrees. Given this, what, if anything, can participants reasonably expect in return from researchers; and what should researchers offer them? Should experimental subjects or informants in qualitative research be paid?

**5.Treating People Equitably.** It may be argued that the various individuals and groups that a researcher comes into contact with in the course of research should be treated equally, in the sense that no-one is unjustly favoured or discriminated against.

These principles do not exhaust all of the ethical concerns relevant to social research, but they are probably the main ones.

### **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN RESEARCH:**

This can be divided into four categories of people.

#### **1.Ethical Considerations for Subjects:**

1.Consent of subjects should be taken. It is necessary to make them aware of objectives and process of research and why sample is selected in such a way.

2.Report Establishment and Integration with subjects should be made. For this research has to earn faith of the subjects.

3.The researcher should not force the subject to disclose the information.

4.The researcher should not create such a situation in which a subject feels tension.

5.Directions to subjects should be given clearly.

6.The researcher should go personally for data collection.

7.The researcher should maintain the right of confidentiality of subject.

### **2.Ethical Considerations for Colleagues or Research Associate:**

- 1.The researcher should constantly inform his colleagues about
- 2.the development of the research.
- 3.The researcher should guide his colleagues to their difficulties at each stage. He should have positive attitude towards them.
- 4.The researcher should do counter-checking, at times, for verification of data.
- 5.The researcher should give consent to his associates to utilize data for their own use.

### **3.Ethical Considerations for Society in which research is to be carried:**

- 1.The researcher should disclose the findings of the research to the society.
- 2.The researcher should arrange for open discussion with society-members regarding findings of research.
- 3.The researcher should allow the society members to criticize the findings of the research too.
- 4.The researcher should not conduct such researchers which have adverse effect on society.
- 5.The researcher should allow the society members to criticize the findings of the research too.
- 6.The researcher should not conduct such researchers which have adverse effect on society.

### **4.Ethical Considerations for Sponsoring Agencies:**

- 1.The researcher should not present very bright and rosy picture of the researcher.
- 2.The researcher should give an idea about probable difficulties to the sponsoring agencies.
- 3.The researcher should give clear-cut idea about limitations of the research.
- 4.The research should show actual and systematic budgets.

## **CONCLUSION**

The activity of doing educational research is saturated with agonising ethical dilemmas. It is certainly true that any research project involves many potential ethical issues. However, these are by no means always very serious matters about which researchers need to worry or deliberate. Our view is that there is often a tendency to over- dramatize the seriousness of the ethical problems involved in social and educational research. Indeed, it seems to us that, in ethical terms, social and educational research is not much different from many ordinary activities that we all engage in every day. There too there is always scope for identifying ethical issues that might need consideration. Much of regulations make the things more complicated. Ethics and involvement of Code of Conduct in Research is the moral activity which will lead to no doubt more qualitative research.

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## Issues and Challenges of Ideal Research

Priya Verma

Research is something which is done in the repetitive phase for achieving something new or something unique which cannot be discovered yet. Is it easy to find something unknown for the whole world? Yes, it is not very easy because it needs high determination, patience, lots of hard work, and efforts etc. A researcher can face so many difficulties while they do their research work. Every researcher wants their research to become pure and authentic with low chances of plagiarism. And when we come to the point of ideal research, our topic of research is related to the demand of the society which fulfills the need of society at large scale. Ideal research is related to the international multidisciplinary research which helps the researcher to improve the quality of research through open access sources in various fields. In India, the quality of research is degraded due to more cases of plagiarism, lack of scientific training, lack of proper guidance, wrong selection of research problem, lack of interest of the researcher in his research work, due to low esteem level. This all plays a crucial role in the life of a researcher. The proper research strategy is necessary which shows the significance, approach and innovation. It is essential to improve the scientific knowledge, technical capability, the concepts, methods and technologies and services. The availability of resources is very essential to continue our research. A scientific environment plays a vital role in contributing the profitability of success.



## Ethical principles of research

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### Abstract

The research ethics and its principles are intended to apply with research participants. The research participants should have confidence in the investigators. Good research is possible if there is mutual respect and confidence between investigators and participants. The investigator should inform the participants of all aspects of the research. Participants should never be deliberately misled without extremely strong scientific. In this research paper, we discuss about what is research ethics and what are the principle ethics of research.

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**Key words:** Ethics, Ethical principles, Research values.

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### 1.Introduction

Ethics is the branch of philosophy. It deals with the dynamics of decision making concerning what is right and what is wrong. Ethical principles stress the need to do good and not to harm. Ethical principles mean that as a researcher we need to obtain informed consent from research potential participants and minimise the risk of harm to participants. We need to protect their anonymity and confidentiality. Avoid using deceptive practices and give participants the rights to withdraw from research. The essential principle is that the investigation should be considered from the standpoint of all participants. This article mainly deals with the understanding of ethical principle of research

### 2.Objectives

The objectives of the current theme subject is given below:

1. To know about ethical principles of research.
- 2.To understand the usefulness of ethics in educational research.

Here, we discuss and understand ethical principles of research on basis of above objectives in the research manner.

### 3.What is Research Ethics?

“The application of moral rules and professional codes of conduct to the collection, analysis, reporting, and publication of information about **research** subjects, in particular active acceptance of subjects' right to privacy, confidentiality, and informed consent.” (Encyclopedia-2020)

Ethical issues are salient related to case studies of research. Public opinion resists invasions of privacy for genuine research. Research ethics is divided into two categories: (1) Practice of research and (2) Use of research findings. In united states, ethical practice has come to be known as the responsible conduct of research.

Ethical issues associated with the application of research findings to deal with their use in the support of legal, economical and social policy.

#### 4.Areas of research ethics.

Lisa(2015) is defined some areas of research ethics given in below:

1. Research misconduct (falsification, fabrication and plagiarism)
2. Collaboration issues (authorship, data ownership and management)
3. Peer review
4. Conflicts of interest or obligation
5. Complicity and funding sources
6. Animal subject research
7. Human subject research

#### 5.The Main Ethical Principles of research.

The given information is generally principles of ethics in research. Let's we try to understand main ethical principles of research:

**1.Honesty.** Honesty is one of the anticipated principle of ethics. The researcher has to report the data, results, methods and procedures very honestly. They should not present fabricate and represented data into the research.

**2.Carefulness.** The researcher has to avoid all type of errors and negativity. They should be careful about their critically examined work. They should also protect all type of research activity records with them.

**3.Confidentiality.** A good researcher has quite confidence in research, papers when they submitted for publication. They should provide advance research for publish not only for own career. They should avoid useless and duplicate publication with confidence.

**4.Subject Selection.** We need to make sure that a study is ethically acceptable. An independent review panel should review the proposal. They should ask important questions. The research must be free of bias. The panel also monitors ongoing study.

**5.Social Responsibility.** It is a growing and developing discipline. Social responsibilities has an international dimension that should not be ignored by anyone. It strive to promote social goodness. It prevents the social harms in research.

**6.Legal process.** All the researcher has to follow the guidelines of legal procedure. They should know about relevant laws. They should use terms and conditions of digital media. In legal procedure, researcher has to follow institutional and governmental policies.

**7.Scientific Validity.** Scientific research work is governed by individual, community and social values. A study should be designed to get an understandable answer to the research question. Asked research question is answerable if the research method is valid and feasible. Invalid research is unethical because it is waste of resources and risk for exposes people with no purpose.

**8.Research strategy.** There are many instances where ethical principles may not appear obvious. It is not possible or desirable to obtain informed consent from research participants. There may be instances where we seek permission from participants not to protect their anonymity. Thus, research should not only aim to do good but also avoid doing any harm.

**9.Protect privacy policy.** Privacy is fundamental value. It perceived by many for the protection and promotion of human dignity. Access and control research information are essential to ethics research. It is a duty of researcher that not to use the information of others without the subject's free and informed consent.

**10.Plagiarism.** It is one of the most useful principle of research. It is digital policy of copyright. A good researcher should not be taken another person's ideas, thoughts, processes, findings or results without giving credits.

#### 6.Conclusion

Ethical principles are used to keep research useful, valuable, responsible and scientific. Researcher should be treated it with research guideline, plagiarism and privacy policy. Researcher should be

protected autonomy of people. Researchers should not harm to other people and give maximize benefits and minimize risks. Research justice deals with the concept of fairness. Other ethical principles of research likes objectivity, integrity, respect for intellectuality, openness, non-discrimination also good part of the scientific researches.

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## Research Ethics in India

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### 1. Abstract

Through this paper, recommend the establishment of research ethics committees at the departmental level in every and each university across India.

### 2. Introduction

Ethics are the moral principles that govern a person's conduct. Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is conscientious and legally right in research. They are actually norms for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong, and acceptable and unacceptable conduct.

According to The Research high-quality Framework, 2014, research is "a process of investigation leading to new insights, effectively shared." Research is a multi-stage process. Ethics are central to the research process. Researchers need to take care of various ethical issues at different levels of this process. The reality is there can be ethical concerns at any all step of the research process.

Researcher must possess adequate knowledge regarding the characteristics of ethical problems in social research. Apart from the general ethical issues, we in this paper have also attempted to draft some ethical issues of local concern encountered by the Indian researchers.

### 3. General Ethics

Ethical issues at different stages of the research process as follows:

- 1.Researcher conducting studies involving human subjects should clearly describe and justify the research protocol in the research design.
- 2.Data management: The data must be collected in a way that doesn't harm or injure anyone. In order to address and sort out all the issues of conflict, a clear and ethically sound plan for data management must be carried out. Besides that, the ethical and truthful collection of reliable data, ownership and responsibility of collected data, and retaining data and sharing access to collected data with colleagues and the public are the three most important ethical issues must be taken care of in data management process. Data manipulation must be avoided.
- 3.Avoid plagiarism: Researchers must properly cite the original source. She has to act responsibly and take care of copyrights, intellectual property, patents and other forms of rights. Self-plagiarism - copying one's own work, must be avoided at any cost.
- 4.The author should retain the raw data as they may be asked for the data at the time of editorial review.
- 5.The researcher should also unveil her personal or financial interests and must avoid bias.
6. The researcher shouldn't launch personal attacks against any individual, culture, religion etc.
- 7.They should uphold the moral values of the society.
- 8.Carelessness and negligence must be avoided. The researcher should be critical of her own work and must keep a record of things. Be open to criticism.
- 9.The researcher must maintain the confidentiality of records and other sensitive information.

10. The research must contribute to the body of knowledge. Duplication must be avoided.
11. Both humans and animals must be handled carefully.
12. Ensure transparency and accountability in all the research activities.
13. People who anyhow helped the researcher in conducting the research must be properly acknowledged.

#### **04. Ethical Issues in India**

Mostly matters of research ethics different from method to method. Most importantly, ethics also vary from place to place. For example; A Christian lady in white indicates a bride, while a Hindu lady in white indicates a widow. In most of the cases, cultures in India vary from state to state, and even from city to city. So, researchers should have a depth knowledge of cultures and other things of the place, they are working in.

1. During the study, Indian researchers should give utmost importance to the cultural diversity and religiosity of the country.
2. They must work within a framework suitable for all the customs, traditions, languages, castes, creed, colours, classes, regions etc.
3. They must work for the promotions of all the cultures, religions etc., not the other way round.
4. During the research, the researchers must keep in mind the wide economical, knowledge and technological gap between the people of India.

#### **05. Summary**

Through this paper, recommend the establishment of research ethics committees at the departmental level in each and each university across India.

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## Causes of plagiarism among students

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### Abstract

The matter of plagiarism has become a burning topic among the scholars. It is a theft act and criminal offence too. In the era of globalisation and technology advancement the cases of plagiarism is increasing. It is not only prevailing among higher studies but is also a serious problem in schools. Plagiarism doesn't allow to learn new things and it is a hurdle in intellectual growth. Plagiarism block the new creative thoughts. It can expelled students from institutions if they found culprit. Students plagiarize notes to complete their assignments without proper citation. The present research article is aimed to find the causes of plagiarism among students. Online Interview method was used for data collection. 25 students of standard nine and ten were interviewed online. On the basis of data gathered the results and suggestions are discussed.

**Keywords:** academic anxiety, procrastination, plagiarism.



## **Digital ethics: where freedom exists with restrictions unknown.**

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### **Abstract**

Digital life and medium shapes the whole context of our life. We choose to share what we think is personal and deem it public. We use the most complicated gadgets prepared by a very advanced technology without knowing how the contrivances work.

The web has opened sources for information for all. Online resources have created new opportunities and challenges for ethics committee, as Ackland (2013: 43) succinctly puts it, 'Ethical guidelines for use of digital trace data are still a moving target.' New digital online spaces force researchers to rethink established ethical principles of informed consent, privacy and anonymity. Web data include content extracted from online environments, including community websites such as forums, individuals' websites and blogs, social network sites such as Facebook, and micro blogs such as Twitter. These forms of data are not produced for research and are distinct from other online data sources such as surveys or interviews, which have similar ethical requirements to those of their offline counterparts. Web use and the technologies surrounding the online world are changing rapidly and, whereas in the early days of the Web a significant level of proficiency and knowledge of computing was required to publish online, nowadays it is relatively easy for anyone to create (and potentially conduct research about) online content.

All information societies, ancient, medieval or modern, have functioned and prospered on the basis of proper utilization of information and knowledge in their various stages of development. The term information society is said to have been coined in Japan for the first time. The two Japanese cognates "Joho Shakai" when normally translated into English means "Information Society". The American Society for Information Science (ASIS) in 1970 organized its annual meeting around the theme "The information conscious society", where the concept of information society was explicitly used.

William J. Martin defined information society as "a society in which the quality of life as well as prospects for social change and economic development depends increasingly on information and its exploitation". In such a society, living standards, patterns of work and leisure, the education system and the market place are all influenced markedly by advances in information and knowledge. This is evidenced by an increasing array of information intensive products and services that communicate through a wide range of media, many of them being electronic in nature.

### **MEANING OF ETHICS**

Ethics could be understood morals or rules of conduct. It may include the right to dignity, autonomy, protection, safety, maximization of benefits, and minimization of harms. However there are various committees who are working on these, few like in the UK, ethical governance relating to personal information is linked, but not restricted, to legislation enshrined in the European convention and the UK Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) applies to research data. A formal research ethics committee (REC) – or institutional review board (IRB) in the USA reviews research involving human participants

prior to commencement. Where research is web based these REC'S have to put up with the fast paced changes in the Web technologies and the nature of online data available.

Currently the Association of internet Researchers, the British Educational Research Association, The Market Research Association, The Council of American Survey Research Organization, The British Psychological Society and the British Society of Criminology are some who look up for the safety of subject and preserve the online rule of conduct.

However, these do not address all ethical challenges. There are varied issues of subjects consent when looking into a social media platform. Not at all times the subject's consent was taken care of but the data retrieved from their server may lead to uninformed threat as it happened when a dating app Grindr came under the scanner for revealing the location of its users. Grindr, Romeo, Reco and 3fun was found to have precise location of its users. The most talked about app the Facebook and Twitter according to India's cyber security watchdog, CERT-In, user data was stolen by malicious thirdparty apps using One Audience and Mobiburn software development kits (SDKs). But while this is a social media platform and data easily assessable what lines are drawn to mark the safety of the data still not restricted

The concern however grows from the fondness of people to make their life public and for researcher to decide what remains personal to the subject.

### **Issues of consent**

While people are engaged in the digital world by online activities, the researcher who can be a participant of a group may be involved in a group who discuss issues of various concern, indirectly the information is gained by the researcher by being a part of the group but the subjects of the group have no former information about the breach.

### **How much data can be accessed?**

Generally the apps have access to our gadgets on which we download them but the user statistics reveal how much information is being stored virtually and used without knowledge. GOOGLE was blamed for secretly using data as evidence submitted to an investigation by the Irish data regulator, which oversees Google's European business, accused the US tech company of "exploiting personal data without sufficient control or concern over data protection".

### **Data sharing: accessing the social benefits of research**

Google was accused of secretly feeding personal data to advertisers. Another reported allegation by a French security researcher, who has been keeping UIDAI on its toes by exposing various security holes in the Aadhaar infrastructure, had claimed in a series of tweets that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's application is sending personal information of its users to a third party website called in.wzrkt.com and it is doing so without the user's consent.

Twitter user and French security researcher Elliot Alderson had found that when a user creates a profile of either Narendra Modi app or the Congress app, personal data was sent to third parties without obtaining the user's consent.

### **CONCLUSION**

Online research has opened platform for opportunities for first hand data collection and ocean of information floating for researchers. But this unrestricted access has led to practices which have made subjects easily accessible to threats and treated the vulnerable to even small discussions. It is the need of the hour to look for various guidelines to suggest changes and form guidelines to protect user data

and information this will not only promote further safe research but easy and affordable, time saving means to complete projects.

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## Codes and policies for Research Ethical

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### Abstract

In today's scenario research is one of the important works for all researcher and society. There are many benefits from having a policy that sets out recommendations on research ethics practice. Ethical focus on discipline that study of conduct, codes, principle and policies. Most societies also have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Ethical lapses in research can significantly harm human and animal subjects, students, and the public. To reduce these lapses policies and codes are important. As this paper analyses the importance of codes and policies for ethical research.

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**Key words:** Ethical research, Codes and Policies

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### Introduction

Ethical norms as codes and policies in research also help to build public support for research. People more like to fund research projects if they can trust the quality and integrity of research. Finally, many of the norms of research promote a variety of other important moral and social values, such as social responsibility, human rights, and animal welfare, compliance with the law, and health and safety. This Policy sets out the general principles that underpin the University's approach to research ethics. This article is useful for Research Scholars of M.Ed., M. Phil., Ph.D.

### Definition

'Research' is defined according to the internationally accepted OECD Frascati Manual as "Creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" 'Ethics' focuses on the disciplines that study standards of conduct, such as philosophy, theology, law, psychology, or sociology. 'Policy' sets out the general principles that underpin research ethics.

### Objective

- To Provide general principal
- To help research scholar.
- To understand policies of research.

Before we understand some codes and policies, we must know about basic principles of research ethics.

Basic principles of research ethics:

1. Minimizing the risk of harm.
2. Obtaining informed consent.
3. Protecting anonymity and confidentiality.
4. Avoiding deceptive practices.
5. Providing the right to withdraw.

The following is a rough and general summary of some ethical principles that various codes

- **Honesty**  
Strive for honesty in all scientific communications. Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data. Do not deceive colleagues, granting agencies, or the public.
- **Objectivity**  
Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research where objectivity is expected or required. Avoid or minimize bias or self-deception. Disclose personal or financial interests that may affect research.
- **Carefulness**  
Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities, such as data collection, research design, and correspondence with agencies or journals.
- **Responsible Publication**  
Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication. It must be authorized. In India UGC listed with ISSN/ISBN number is necessary.
- **Responsible Mentoring**  
Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions. Mentor's decision should be honest and confident.
- **Legality**  
Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies. Researchers should note the major international guidelines and regional differences in legislation.
- **Animal Care**  
If we want to experiment through Animal we must care it and also give proper respect to them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiment.
- **Openness**  
Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas. New creativity is always accepted. Openness is important for ideal research.
- **Respects for Intellectual Property**  
Honor patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Give proper acknowledgement or credit for all contributions to research. Never plagiarize
- **Integrity**  
Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.
- **Confidentiality of communication**  
Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.
- **Respect for colleagues**  
Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly. Maintaining good relationship is important.
- **Social Responsibility**  
Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.
- **Non-Discrimination**  
Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors that are not related to their scientific competence and integrity.



- **Competence**

Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

- **Human Subjects Protection:**

When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy.

Ethical Policies are guidelines for all researcher, student and employees of a company to do the right thing and behave at high standards at all times. Good ethical policies create a good culture based on trust and transparency. This paper tries to understand the codes and policies for ethical research.

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## Issues and Challenges of Ideal Research

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### Abstract

Research in every field i.e. Science, Management, Trade and Commerce, Medical, Sciences, Psychology, Social Sciences, Technology and Teacher Education etc. contribute significantly to the development of every Nation. Research is helpful to know the changing nature of the variables, their effect on other variables and discover new things for every field. The bases of today's modern and technological world is research in the different fields. Research is helpful to create new knowledge about different spheres of life. While conducting a research in any field, researcher face lots of issues and challenges. The purpose of this paper is to throw some light on the issues and challenges of ideal research.

### Introduction

India is a developing country where development is needed in every field. The research plays a crucial role to develop education, administration, health related facilities and so many other fields. While conducting an ideal research a researcher face so many issues and challenges related to research.

### These issues related to an ideal research are as follows

**1. Skills and competency of the researcher:** Conducting an ideal research is not an easy task. Lots of skills required to conduct and complete research work. A researcher should acquire the skills of how to select a research topic of his trust area. He should have the skills to review the literature very carefully, deeply and enthusiastically and find the appropriate review relevant to his research. He should have the competency to work for hours continuously as if we take a long break in the research work then it is difficult for the researcher to connect it with the previous work. So the knowledge of various skills and competencies are important issues of an ideal research.

**2. Confidentiality of the data given by participants of the research:** While conducting a research on social issues with the employees of government or private sector then it is necessary for the researcher to keep their data confidential. If it discloses then it creates the problem for participants of the research. So it is the moral duty of the researcher to keep the data confidential.

**3. Consent from the targeted sample:** While conducting a research in any field it requires a representative sample to fulfil the demands of the research. If the research is conducting without the consent from the sample then it should not be guaranteed that the data received is accurate because the participants are not mentally prepared to give the data. So, the consent must be taken from the sample only then good results received from the research.

**4. Find the base of research problem in review the literature:** To find the literature related to research problem is an important issue. Most of the researcher, sometimes collect irrelevant literature which is not directly linked to the research. Deep study of the literature is needed if we find some variables for research. Review of literature guides us which type of research method, sample and statistical techniques are required for the study. It's my own view that if we collect a relevant literature and studied it deeply then we make a true map for our research work by which one can conduct an

ideal research and give some recommendations that will be helpful for future researches and for policy making. So to deal with the literature is very significant issue.

**5.Privacy of the targeted sample taken from the population:** When the researches related to some serious diseases are conducted on large scale then it is very necessary to keep the privacy of the sample. Participants don't want to tell about their diseases publicly due to some reasons. So to keep the privacy of the participants is also a major issue of an ideal research.

**6.Plagiarism:** One of the most common and significant issue in research is plagiarism. Researcher sometimes don't want to work hard and so copy some matter from other researches and make them own without proper referencing and the prior permission of the author. In the past few year, many policies have been made by the government to control the plagiarism. But despite of this, the problem of Plagiarism would be only removed when the researcher work hard and follow to research ethics and also be honest in his/her work.

**7.Efficiency in language:** When the research work is completed then the work of report writing is started. The role of effective language is important to write a proper and systematic research report which follows all the steps of report writing. Sometimes research scholars don't have command over language which is seen in the form of grammatical and word errors in report writing.

So these are some issues related to an ideal research which have to be taken care while conducting a research.

### **Challenges of Ideal Research**

**1.To select a standard format for research work:** Research in every field has some differences in standard format but basic points like statement of the problem, operational definitions, objectives and methodology etc. are same. So it is a challenge for researcher to select a standard format according to the nature of research problem. It should be selected with the guidance of research supervisor and on the basis of previous researches of same nature.

**2.To identify relevant literature:** One of the important part in conducting a research is to identify the most relevant literature related to the study. To study literature is one of the most tough work which takes so much time and need patience from the researcher's side. Sometime, researcher select irrelevant literature due to lack of knowledge or other reasons which increases the research complexity which makes difficulty for researcher to complete it in stipulated time. Irrelevant literature create another problems for researcher when he is interpreting the results with the support of other studies which are given in literature.

**3.Knowledge of theoretical background:** Almost every research is based on some theories. It is a challenge for the researchers to study and understand the theories on which their research is based. After studying the theories, it's difficult for researcher to draw out some important points directly linked with the research. Researcher's lack of theoretical knowledge sometimes misleads to the study.

**4.Knowledge of methodology:** Deep knowledge of methodology is required for conducting an ideal research. Researcher should have the knowledge to select a method of study, population and to select a representative sample by employing probability and non probability sampling techniques and tools used whether it is standardized or self developed and the knowledge of appropriate statistical techniques which will be applied according to the nature of data. So to know the process of methodology is a challenge for any researcher.

**5.To find matter related to the research problem:** One of the common challenge for all the researcher is where to find the relevant matter for their research work. Sometimes, they do not find matter in books or journals provided in their institute's library. They have to visit another sources for this cause which takes so much time. Sometime, they do not find any relevant material while surfing web resources. They don't have enough knowledge of different websites and online journals. So the lack of matter related to their research work is a major problem for them. Proper guidance of the supervisor sort out their problem with his/her knowledge and experience.

**6.To select an effective topic for research:** The major challenge for the researcher is to select an effective topic for research. To select an effective and qualitative topic, the researcher have to visit different sites, visit libraries and to study different offline and online journals. After studying all the resources, the researcher has to choose the variable for his study which is difficult for him because he has a lot of scattered material.

**7.To choose nature of the study:** It is also difficult for a researcher to choose the nature of study whether it is qualitative, quantitative or mixed in nature because the methodology is depended upon the nature of the study. Furthermore, the nature of the study maybe of descriptive, historical, Ex Post facto and experimental. So, it is a problematic situation for a research scholar that which kind of research he/she should have to do.

**8.How to use collected data:** After collecting data, the researcher has to do scoring of the tools with the instructions given for scoring. After scoring, it is also difficult to segregate them according to demographic, Independent and dependent variables. After categorisation of the data, the next step is tabulation of data which also create problem for researcher while calculation. Lastly appropriate statistical techniques have been used according to the nature of study whether it will be conducted to see relationship, effect, differences or association among variables.

**9.To find appropriate group of participants for study:** When one will make a research proposal he/she mention all the required information for the study. Sometime, researcher mention a group of participants who is not easily available or sometime avoid to give true and authentic information that creates problem in the conduction of research. So it is challenge for researchers to find a suitable group of participants.

To conduct an ideal research is very difficult as it takes proper care, hard work, patience and time of the researcher. So, on the basis of above discussion there are so many issues and challenges of an ideal research which should be given proper care and attention while conducting research.

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## संशोधन में नैतिक विचारधारा

डॉ. जय उमेशभाई ओझा

आसिस्टन्ट प्रोफेसर

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“We owe a lot to the ancient Indians, teaching us how to count. Without which most modern scientific discoveries would have been impossible.” – Albert Einstein

भारतीय शोध एवं ज्ञान के विषय में एक विदेशी विद्वान का विधान इस लिए पहले रखा है, ताकि हमारे गौरवान्वित संशोधन शृंखला को जो हम भूल चूके हैं, उन्हें कुछ स्मरण में ले सके। आजकल शोध करना किसी भी अध्यापक या छात्र के लिए एक आनंद तथा चुनौति का विषय नहीं रहा है, अपितु यह एक शिष्टाचार एवम बोझ बन गया है। विविध शोधपत्र या विभिन्न research करना किसी सरकारी एवज के लिए आवश्यक है, या फिर प्रमोशन के लिए आवश्यक है, इसलिए मात्र करने हेतु किया जाने वाला एक तंत्र बन गया है। इसका मूल कारण सिर्फ नीजि स्वार्थ एवम भोग की दृष्टि है, और किसी भी खोज में नैतिकता या दार्शनिक दृष्टि का अभाव हो यह हमारा भारतीय चिंतन कदापि नहीं है।

भारतीय चिंतन एवम संस्कृत के बहुमूल्य ग्रन्थ हमारी धरोहर हैं, परंतु हम अभी तक इनसे ज्यादा अवगत नहीं हैं। आज हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे संस्कृत ग्रंथों के ज्ञान को ही हम से चुराकर विदेशी विद्वानों ने अपने चमत्कारों के झण्डे गाड़े हैं।

•हिप्पोक्रेट्स के जन्म से काफी पहले चराक ने आयुर्वेद के प्राचीन विज्ञान पर एक मूलभूत पाठ चरकसंहिता लिखा था।

•सुश्रुतसंहिता के सूत्रस्थान विभाग के १८वें श्लोक में विस्तार नासिका की प्लास्टिक सर्जरी की बात बताई गई है।

•उसी तरह Value of Pi के विषय में भी “आर्यभटीय” नामक ग्रन्थ में विस्तृत विमर्श किया गया है। ऐसे तो कई उदाहरण हमारे पास हैं, जिससे यह साबित करने कोई मुश्किल नहीं आ सकती कि, हमारी ज्ञान परंपरा के कई आधारों को ही तोड़मरोड़ कर या फिर सीधे-सीधे उन्हीं का प्रयोग करके विदेशी विद्वानों ने अपने शोध हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किए।

भारतीय चिंतन पेटन्ट की विचारधारा से सालो तक मुक्त रहा, हमारा जो “तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जिथा “ ईशावास्य उपनिषद का मन्त्र हैं, वह हमें त्याग करके भोगना सीखाता है। यानि हम हमारे ज्ञान को सिर्फ अपने तक सीमित नहीं रखते थे, बल्कि जनसामान्य बनाने के लिए हमेशा उत्सुक रहते थे।

एक चिनी यात्री ह्यु एन संग जब बारह साल भारतवर्ष में रहे और हमारी संस्कृति एवं हमारी सभ्यता का अभ्यास करके १२ वर्ष के उपरांत राजा हर्षवर्धन से वापस अपने देश जाने की अनुमति मांगते हैं, और साथ ही हमारी ज्ञानरूपी धरोहर हमारे बहुत सारे ग्रन्थों के साथ अपने देश ले जाना चाहता है, राजा अनुमति देते हैं और बंगाल की खाड़ी से एक बड़े जहाज में उए बिदा करते हैं। तब अचानक से सागर में तूफान उठा, और नाविक ने कहा की अब इस नाव में से कुछ बोज कम करना पड़ेगा, चिनी यात्रीने जल्दी से हमारे देश की धरोहर हमारे ज्ञान के भण्डाररूप पुस्तकें उठाकर नदी में फेंकने की तैयारी की, तभी उसके साथ जा रहे हमारे भारतीय गुरु ज्ञानगुप्त और त्यागराज ने उसे रोकते हुए कहा की, हमारे देश की इस धरोहर के सामने हमारे जीवन का मूल्य कुछ भी नहीं हैं, और ईतना कहने के बाद वे दोनों सागर में कूद गए, परन्तु हमारे ग्रन्थो को पानी में नहीं गिरने दिया।

क्या एसी ज्ञानगर्विता का भण्डार जिसके पास था एसे हमारे गुरुओं एवम ऋषियों कि भावना कि आहत करते हुए, आज के गुरु(अध्यापक) और छात्रो को संशोधन में नैतिकता का अवमूल्यन करते हुए लज्जा नहीं आती होगी ?

शिक्षा में भौतिकता की मिलावट अंग्रेजो की देन हैं, हमारे गुरुकुल शिक्षण एवम प्राच्य विषयों को हम से दूर ले जाकर केवल कारकून बनाने की फेक्ट्री समान शिक्षण प्रणाली मेकोले की सबसे बड़ी साजिश थी, इससे आज कोई मना नहीं कर सकता।

बाकी हम तो तत्कर्म यन्न बन्धाय सा विद्या या विमुक्तये।

आयासायापरं कर्म विद्यऽन्या शिल्पनैपुणम्॥१-१९-४१॥

श्रीविष्णुपुराणे प्रथमस्कन्धे एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः

विद्या वह है जो मुक्ति की और ले जाए, ईस दर्शन को देखने वाले कब से शिक्षा में भौतिकता को देखने लगे ? यह हमारी संस्कृति थी ही नहीं।

आज की इस महामारी के समय में, कई देश इस वाईरस से बचने के लिए नए नए शोध कर रहे हैं। परन्तु अमरिका जैसे संपन्न देश को भी हमने अपने देश से दवाईया भेजी हैं। यह हमारी नैतिकता का परिचायक हैं। और एसे देश के वासी होने पर भी हम आज Research Paper या शोध-प्रबंध के

नाम पर यहा-वहा से माहिती एवम सूचनाओ तथा तथ्यो की चोरी करके अपना शोध बनाकर प्रस्तुत कर देना अतिनिन्दनीय कार्य हैं।

हमें ईस गंभीर परिस्थिति के गर्भ में जाकर देखना पडेगा की आखिर हमारे अतुल्य ज्ञानस्रोत के होते हुए भी आज प्लेगरिजम की समस्या क्यूं विस्तरित हुई हैं ? जब कीसी शोधप्रबन्ध या पत्र के पश्चात हमसे यह प्रमाण मांगा जाता है की, यह पत्र संपूर्ण मौलिक एवम सत्याधारित स्वयं आप ही का हैं, और ईस में प्रस्तुत कोई भी लिखावट कही से भी उठाई हुई नहीं हैं। यह प्रमाणपत्र देते समय हमें लज्जा आनी चाहिए।

संशोधन में नैतिकता लाने के लिए सबसे पहले शिक्षण में नैतिकता का स्तर उपर लाना पडेगा। आज की भोगवादी शिक्षानीति के चलते अभी तैयार हो रहे छात्र एवम अध्यापक से नैतिकता की अपेक्षा नहीं रख सकते। सबसे पहले हम शोध के महत्त्व या कारण को समझते है।

संशोधन के लिए आजकल जो ट्रेन्ड है, वह यह है कि अधिक से अधिक संदर्भ-ग्रन्थ होने चाहिए। जितनी ज्यादा पादटीप होगी, आपका शोध-ग्रन्थ उतना ही विशिष्ट दिखेगा, एसी धारणा सभी शोधछात्र के मन में अंकित हैं, यह सर्वथा अनुचित नहीं हैं, परंतु क्या वह शोध-कर्ता संदर्भित सभी पुस्तको का पूर्णतया अभ्यास करता हैं ? नहीं। आज के युग में जहा इन्टर-नेट और google आशीर्वाद रूप हैं, वहीं शाप समान भी है, की छात्र या अध्यापक शोध की जड तक कभी नहि पहुचता हैं। एक-एक संदर्भित पुस्तक का विशद अभ्यास किए बिना हि वह आधी-अधूरी बातें जानकर खानापूर्ति के लिए शीघ्रता से कार्य संपन्न करने में उत्सुक रहता हैं।

ईस विभिषिका के दो मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो हमारे मार्गदर्शक खुद इतने सक्षम नहीं होते की वह हमे उचित मार्गदर्शन करें, और कहीं पर वह अगर सक्षम है तो वें हमे समय भी नहीं दे पाते हैं। और दूसरा कारण यह हैं की हमारे पास विपुलमात्रा में शोध-संस्थान और पुस्तकालयों में अलग से शोध-विभागों की व्यवस्थाए नहीं है। पुस्तकों का विपुल वांचन और सभी तथ्यों की मूलतः जाच के बिना कोई भी शोध प्रामाणिक रूप से संपन्न नहीं कहा जा सकता।

हमारे एक गुरुवर्य हमे बताया करते थे, की यदी आपके शोध ग्रंथ में विविध चिंतको, विविध पुस्तको या विविध प्रमाणो का समावेश हो परंतु, स्वयं आप उसमे नहीं दिखाई दे रहे हो, आपका स्वतंत्र विचार यदी न दिखाई दे तो आपको समझना चाहिए कि आपका शोध-ग्रंथ अधूरा है।



संशोधन में अगर नीतिमत्ता यदी नहीं रहेगी, तो आगामी पीढी हमे और हमारे कर्तृत्व को शंका की दृष्टी से ही देखती रहेगी । ईसलिए हमे पडकारयुक्त शोध विषय छात्रो को देने पडेगे । विषयानुरूप साहित्य छात्रो को उपलब्ध करवाना पडेगा । स्वयं मार्गदर्शक को अपने विषय में सज्ज होकर कार्य निकलवाना पडेगा । Research प्रमोशन के लिए आवश्यक है, यह आवकार्य है । परंतु इसके पीछे की समय-सीमा और कुछ नियम भी मात्र अध्यापक को शंका की दृष्टी से देखकर जांच के कठगरे में खडे कर के पूछे जाय यह भी उचित नहीं है ।

ईसीलिए हमे शोधसंस्थानो को ही ज्यादा सज्ज करने होंगे ।

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## Limitations and opportunities in research during lock down phase of COVID 19

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### Abstract

COVID 19 has come up with a lot of reforms in all the sectors. This paper primarily studies the impact of COVID 19 that has brought about changes in pattern of research too. Research in lock down phase was expected to come to a stand- still. Research involving laboratory work and travel could not be conducted. It is observed that during the first few days of lock down in India, major research activities were not conducted, but due to the extended days in lock down, researchers tried to conduct research in their field assessing the impact of COVID 19. Lot of webinars and seminars at local, national and international level were being organised that invited researchers to present their studies. During this phase, majority of the researches were conducted in the field of pharmacy, textiles to manufacture PPE suits or masks, Ayurveda and Nutrition, Mental health and psychology. Few areas that were required to study were the supply chain system, economy revival and cyber safety. Researchers have taken this more as an opportunity to conduct surveys on knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices of the population.

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**Key words:**COVID 19, Lock down, Research, Webinars

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Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. (WHO)

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to maintain social distancing. Countries around the world are implementing measures to slow down the spread of Corona Virus in their country. More than a third of the planet's population is under some form of restriction. (Business insider). The first step taken to be under safe restrictions was closing of schools and colleges.

In India, On 24 March, 2020, the Government of India under Prime Minister NarendraModi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a preventive measure against the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India. (Gettleman, et al, 2020). The lockdown was placed when the number of confirmed positive coronavirus cases in India was approximately 650.

The lockdown restricted people from stepping out of their homes. All transport services—road, air and rail—were suspended. Educational institutions, industrial establishments and hospitality services were also suspended. Services such as food shops, banks and ATMs, petrol pumps, other essentials and their manufacturing were exempted. (Guidelines, Ministry of Home Affairs).

In this scenario, research was a thing of luxury which could not be prioritised. But the way research was conducted has changed a lot. During this time, field work, Laboratory work

and data collection by personal interview method came to a halt where researchers were not supposed to step out of their house.

This pause in research activities also gave an opportunity to study various aspects during the lock down phase that includes health, physical activity, education, tourism and many more. Studies that involve human participation had to be changed in the lock down phase. Group gatherings for data collection will not be considered due to social distancing. Researches through mobile must now be considered as a potential for active research and the only option left for data collection.

It is also important to reflect on how to mitigate emerging, COVID 19 related challenges and ensure that research is still guided by an ethical compass. If data collection is ongoing, it is vital to take the appropriate steps to: maintain an equitable sample of participants in view of the extraordinary situation; adapt methods to be conducted in home environments so that they are non- intrusive and ensure confidentiality and informed consent. (Fabiana Magilo, 2020).

A lot of research and presentation is going online that has challenges of its own. Researchers must consider filling up of forms by subjects is not desirable as the quality of data cannot be considered true to a large extent. Researchers must therefore think about using audio- recorded consent if face to face interviews are not possible. Although researchers cannot themselves be directly responsible to meet participants' needs they can use remote data collection as an opportunity to ensure referral. Thus the present study was planned with the following objectives.

### **Objectives**

1. To review the condition of research during the pandemic
2. To find out the revival strategy and plans for future methodologies.

The process that would be developed in this time also involves new collaborations and inter disciplinary work among academicians, health care professionals, administrative people and the NGO's. This helps to authorize future research during a pandemic.

The ethical committee should be able to help researchers with justice, equity and solidarity. Ensuring that future field research, evaluations and data collection and analysis are undertaken applying the most rigorous standards and appropriate frameworks.

The long term impact of COVID-19 on the research is still unknown. Short term, in the qualitative field especially, projects are either cancelled or at the very least delayed. Just under 30% of Market Research Professionals interviewed report that their qualitative work is likely to be delayed "beyond 2 weeks." (Ramesh, 2020)

Another limitation during lock down time would be the distribution of grants. For those who are ongoing a research would be difficult to complete the task on time. Due to global recession, there won't be many funding agencies that would be able to support research. This clearly indicates that research budgets will decrease. Online data collections that enable a faster shift so as not to delay projects further but also engage respondents effectively to ensure quality data are key in the continued rollout of research.

As the scenario is changing very fast and it cannot be predicted, researches are taking up methodologies that enables faster data collection and faster report writing. The research conducted during the quality of data from traditional approaches (focus groups) against those offering this phase to assess effect during COVID will not be of importance once the pandemic is over. There is scope of virtual research (online focus groups/conversations), approximately two-thirds report having similar levels of

concern, indicating that they have confidence in the ability of new methodologies to provide valid output.

Further we cannot be sure that they believe the data returned will be valid, which are known as elements of virtual approaches that promote sound research practices, namely confidentiality and anonymity, and sample size and quality.

The sample size and potential to reach out to people from different demographic locations is possible. It is give more reliable data. There is an expectation that COVID-19 will change the focus of respondents. There is disagreement - they are divided on whether or not participation rates will be positively or negatively impacted. They are, however, largely aligned that the pandemic will influence both participant behaviour and consumer “needs and wants.” Over 80% believe that respondents will have different or new biases.

### **Conclusion**

Thus the limitations in research during lock down period need to be converted into opportunities and more data should be gathered and presented in the world of knowledge.

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## Plagiarism Policy

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साहित्य अत्यंत वस्तुतः है, साहित्य ज्ञान का भंडार है। साहित्य ही वह माध्यम है जो ज्ञान को पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी सुरक्षित रखता है। साहित्य में कसी दूसरे की भाषा, वचार, उपाय, शैली आदि की अधकांशतः नकल करते हुए अपनी मौलिक कृति के रूप में प्रकाशन करना साहित्यिक चोरी (Plagiarism) कहलाती है। 18वीं सदी के बाद इस तरह का व्यवहार अनैतिक व्यवहार माना जाने लगा इससे पहले लेखक एवं कलाकार अपने क्षेत्र के प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की हूबहू नकल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किए जाते थे। अतः साहित्यिक चोरी तब मानी जाती है जब हम कसी के द्वारा लखे गए साहित्य को बिना उसका सन्दर्भ दिए अपने नाम से प्रकाशित कर लेते हैं। इस प्रकार से लया गया साहित्य अनैतिक माना जाता है और इसे साहित्यिक चोरी कहा जाता है। आज का वर्तमान समय पूरा विश्व एक ग्लोबल वल्लेज में बदल गया है और अब ऐसे अनैतिक कार्य आसानी से पकड़ में आ जाते हैं।

वर्तमान में प्लेगरिज्म (Plagiarism) अकादमिक बेईमानी समझी जाती है। प्लेगरिज्म अपराध न होकर बल्कि नैतिक आधार पर अमान्य है।

शकागो के इलिनोइस विश्वविद्यालय के स्वास्थ्य सूचना विभाग द्वारा बनाई गई "साहित्यिक चोरी की वास्तविकता और समाधान" के अनुसार साहित्यिक चोरी के दस रूप निम्नलिखित बताए गए हैं-

1. कसी दूसरे के काम को अपने कार्य के रूप में जमा करना।
2. अपने पछले काम को हूबहू कसी दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जमा करना।
3. कसी अन्य के कार्य में बिना कुछ जोड़े ऐसे ही नकल कर लेना।
4. बिना कसी का सन्दर्भ दिए व भिन्न स्रोतों को सम्बद्ध (Interweaving) करना।
5. थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन करके कसी अन्य का कार्य अपने में जोड़ देना।
6. चुराए गए वचारों की संरचना और शब्दों को बदलने में असफल होना।
7. स्रोत का सही सन्दर्भ न देना।
8. कसी दूसरे के कार्य को उसके बिना कुछ परिवर्तन किए लिखना।
9. दूसरे के कार्यों पर अधिक विश्वास कर पाठ के मूल वास्तविक पाठ में लाने में असफल होना।
10. सन्दर्भित सामग्री व बिना कसी सन्दर्भ सामग्री को मिलाकर लिखना।

साहित्यिक प्रमाणकता को जाँचने के व भिन्न प्रकार के चेकर्स का प्रयोग किया जाता है। आप कसी पेपर को जाँचना चाहते हैं कि कहीं वह पेपर कसी वेबसाइट से या कसी लेखक का नकल किया हुआ है, इसको जाँचने के लिए प्लेगी चेकर का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार यदि कोई व्यक्ति यह

जाँचना चाहता है क कोई ऐसाइन्मेन्ट उसका खुद का है या इण्टरनेट से कॉपी कया हुआ है। इसके लए हम व भन्न प्रकार के प्लेगरिज्म डटेकशन टूल का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं-

(1) डुप्ली चेकर- यह ऑनलाइन निःशुल्क प्लेगरिज्म चेकर है। इसकी सहायता से एक शक्षक वद्यार्थी के कार्य की प्रमा णकता को जाँच सकता है। डुप्ली चेकर टीम द्वारा प्रमा णक डेटा के स्रोतों की शत-प्रतिशत प्रमा णक जाँच सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। प्रत्येक दस्तावेज का एक क्षण में वश्लेषण कया जा सकता है और सांख्यिकीय परिणाम निकाले जा सकते हैं। इस वेबसाइट का प्रयोग करना अत्यन्त आसान है। डुप्ली चेकर वेबसाइट पर एक नामांकित (Registered) व्यक्ति एक दिन में पचास रिसर्च पेपरों की जाँच कर सकता है।

(2) कॉपी लीक्स- इस लंक की वेबसाइट [www.copyleaks.com](http://www.copyleaks.com) है। इस पर कसी भी वषय अर्थात् प्रकरण की ऑनलाइन जाँच की जाती है। इसका प्रयोग करने के लए सर्वप्रथम उपयोगकर्ता को इस वेबसाइट पर अपना एकाउन्ट बनाने की आवश्यकता होती है। इस वेबसाइट पर एकाउन्ट बनाने का कसी प्रकार का शुल्क देय नहीं होता। एकाउन्ट बनाने के पश्चात् इस पर दस्तावेजों की जाँच की जा सकती है।

(3) पेपर रेटर -इसकी वेबसाइट [www.paperrater.com](http://www.paperrater.com) इसे ग्रामर एन्ड प्लेगरिज्म चेकर कहा जाता है। इस वेबसाइट पर व्याकरण सम्बन्धी गलतियों का पता लगाया जाता है और गलतियों को सुधारने के सझाव भी दिए जाते हैं। इसका वकास मुख्यतः भाषा स्नातक वद्यार्थियों के लए कया गया है। इसकी सहायता से वद्यार्थियों की भाषा व्याकरण सम्बन्धी गलतियाँ दूर होती हैं तथा शुद्ध शब्द लखने की आदत का वकास होता है।

(4) प्लेगरिज्म- इसकी वेबसाइट [www.plagiarisma.net](http://www.plagiarisma.net) है। उपयोगकर्ता को सर्वप्रथम इस वेबसाइट पर जाकर प्लेगरिज्म सॉफ्टवेयर को डाउनलोड करना होता है। इसमें 1901 भाषाएँ सर्पोट करती हैं। इस सॉफ्टवेयर को डाउनलोड करने के पश्चात् उपयोगकर्ता को अपना एकाउन्ट बनाकर अपने आप को नामांकित (Registered) कराना होता है, परन्तु एक दिन में तीन बार से अधिक इसका प्रयोग उसी पंजीकृत व्यक्ति द्वारा नहीं कया जा सकता। यदि उपयोगकर्ता अधिक पेज स्कैन (Scan) करना चाहता है तब उसका कुछ निश्चित शुल्क अदा करना होगा। इस प्रकार इस वेबसाइट पर सॉफ्टवेयर डाउनलोड कर स्वयं को रजिस्टर्ड कराके कसी भी दस्तावेज की जाँच आसानी से की जा सकती है।

(5) प्लेगरिज्म चेकर- यदि एक शक्षक अपने वद्यार्थी के कार्य की जाँच करना चाहता है क उसके वद्यार्थी ने कार्य को इण्टरनेट से कॉपी कया है या उसने (वद्यार्थी) अपने वचारों का प्रयोग नहीं कया तब शक्षक [www.plagiarismchecker.com](http://www.plagiarismchecker.com) पर जाकर Author Option के द्वारा कॉपी कए गए कार्य की जाँच कर सकता है। इस वेबसाइट पर कसी भी तरह का सॉफ्टवेयर डाउनलोड करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त ववेचन से स्पष्ट है क दस्तावेजों की साहित्यिक चोरी की रोकथाम करने के लए व भन्न प्रकार के प्लेगरिज्म चेकर उपलब्ध हैं। इन प्लेगरिज्म चेकर की सहायता से शक्षक साहित्यिक चोरी की रोकथाम कर अपने वद्व्या र्थ्यों में वचारों को स्वतः लखने की आदत का वकास कर सकता है। साहित्यिक चोरी की जाँच के लाभ-

जब कभी कसी शक्षक अथवा वद्व्यार्थी को कोई रिसर्च पेपर तैयार करना होता है तब उसे उसी सन्दर्भ में बहुत से पेपर्स का अध्ययन करना होगा ले कन उन पेपर्स से वचारों को लेकर अपनी नवीन सृजनात्मकता से अपना स्वयं का पेपर तैयार करना होगा परन्तु यदि कोई वद्व्यार्थी इण्टरनेट से कॉपी पेस्ट करके अपना पेपर तैयार कर लेता है तो ऐसा पेपर प्रमाणक नहीं होगा। अतः प्लेगरिज्म चेकर इस प्रकार के कार्य की जाँच करने में अपना योगदान प्रस्तुत करते हैं क कार्य कतना प्रमाणक है या नहीं है।

(1) प्लेगरिज्म चेकर कसी भी शक्षण सामग्री, अथवा दस्तावेजों का निरीक्षण करने का एक प्रभावी तरीका है जो अध्यापक अपने वद्व्यार्थी के अकादमिक व शोध कार्य के प्रति गम्भीर है वह इस वशेष प्रकार के सॉफ्टवेयर का प्रयोग कर अपने वद्व्यार्थी के कार्य की जाँच कर सकते हैं। प्लेगरिज्म चेकर सॉफ्टवेयर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध है। कोई भी व्यक्ति ऑनलाइन ही साहित्य अथवा कसी भी प्रकार की शक्षण सामग्री को जाँच कर सकता है।

(2) प्लेगरिज्म स्कैनर प्रोग्राम बहुत आसानी व शीघ्रता से काम करता है। इस प्रकार के सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन के द्वारा कुछ ही मिनटों में दिए गए टेक्स्ट का मलान कया जा सकता है और इसकी सहायता से चुराए गए साहित्य को प्रदर्शित भी कया जाता है जिससे कॉपी कए गए साहित्य को आसानी से पकड़ा जा सके।

(3) प्लेगरिज्म चेकर से सम्बन्धित टेक्स्ट के लंक भी पता लगाया जा सकता है। ये सॉफ्टवेयर लेखकों व वद्वानों को ठोस सबूतों के आधार पर परिणाम भी प्रस्तुत कराते हैं। अतः इसकी सहायता से सामग्री को स्कैन कर उसका मलान व तुलना करना भी सम्भव है।

(4) प्लेगरिज्म सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन वेब लेखकों के लए भी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। कई वेब लेखकों को कम समय होने के कारण साहित्य की मौलकता को जाँचने का समय नहीं मलता। अतः उन्हें साहित्य की मौलकता को जाँचने के लए और मौलक वेब लेख और ब्लॉगों को जाँचने का अवसर इन सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से उपलब्ध होता

(5) प्लेगरिज्म चेकंग सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन के प्रयोग से लेखक अथवा शक्षा वद्व निरन्तर एवं नैतिक सीमाओं के अन्दर कार्य करते हैं। प्लेगरिज्म सॉफ्टवेयर एप्लीकेशन अब वेब पेज पर भी उपलब्ध है।

अतः शैक्षणिक संस्थान, विद्यालय, कॉलेजों एवं विश्व विद्यालय के स्तर पर प्लेगरिज्म चेकर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं। इनकी सहायता से साहित्यिक चोरी को रोकने बहुत मदद मिलती है। प्लेगरिज्म उपकरण जैसे तो सर्फ चुराई गई सामग्री का पता लगाता है लेकिन फर भी इसकी कुछ सीमाएँ हैं-

गैर-शब्दशः साहित्यिक चोरी-प्लेगरिज्म उपकरण सर्फ शब्दशः साहित्यिक चोरी को ही पकड़ सकता है। ये उन लेखों में चोरी का पता नहीं लगा सकता जिसमें लेखक ने अपने कुछ शब्दों को सम्मिलित कर दिया हो। प्लेगरिज्म चेकर अत्यन्त संवेदनशील होता है फर भी वे पाठ्यसामग्री का विश्लेषण नहीं कर पाता है। ये सर्फ शब्दों को ही ढूँढ पाता है। ये तभी लेखक की चोरी को पकड़ सकता है जब लेखक ने विचार और सूचनाओं के साथ-साथ शब्दों की चोरी भी की हो। यह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र की एक सामान्य समस्या है जहाँ शब्दशः चोरी और साहित्यिक चोरी को एक समान माना जाता है।

सामान्य मुहावरों की चोरी-बहुत से प्लेगरिज्म चेकर हैं जो क आप को सामान्य मुहावरों के प्रयोग करने पर आपको साहित्यिक चोरी के लए दोषी बता सकते हैं जिससे बचने के लए आपको सदैव अलग तरीके से ही लिखना होगा कन्तु मुहावरों के सम्बन्ध में यह सम्भव नहीं है। आप मुहावरों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं यदि प्लेगरिज्म चेकर ये रिपोर्ट करता है तो यह मात्र एक संयोग ही होगा। वे तो सर्फ साहित्यिक चोरी का पता लगाने वाले उपकरण मात्र है। प्लेगरिज्म चेकर की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है क इनका प्रयोग मनुष्यों के बिना बेकार है।

शोध कार्यों में नकल की लगातार हो रही वृद्धि शोष व्यवस्था की जड़ों को खोखला कर रही है। यह कार्य सर्फ छात्र ही नहीं कुछ शिक्षक भी कर रहे हैं। कसी भी प्रतियोगिता में बने रहने का यह एक सरल व सुगम माध्यम है। इसे ही रोकने के लए शैक्षणिक संस्थान व सरकारें विभिन्न नीतियाँ बनाती हैं आयर उनका पालन सुनिश्चित करती हैं।





## Issues and challenges in ideal research

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### Abstract:

अनुसंधान एक वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया है तथा यह वैज्ञानिक सोपानों का अनुसरण करते हुए आगे बढ़ती है। अनुसंधानकर्ता की अपने शोध के प्रति निष्पक्षता तथा समर्पण भाव उस शोध की नैतिकता तथा सार्थकता को बढ़ाता है। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान पत्रक शोध की नैतिकता की व्याख्या के साथ-साथ नैतिकता के प्रति वर्तमान समय में उत्पन्न चुनौतियों तथा मुद्दों के बारे में व्याख्या करता है तथा यह पत्रक शोध की नैतिकता की वृद्धि का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगा।

### प्रस्तावना

इस ब्रह्मांड तथा इस धरती के निर्माण के बाद इस धरती का सबसे वलक्षण प्राणी मानव ही है तथा अपने शुरुआत के समय से ही मानव ने अपने उन्नत शारीरिक तथा मानसिक क्षमता के कारण अपने जीवन को धीरे-धीरे सहज तथा सरल बनाया है तथा अपने बुद्धि, ज्ञान व ववेक के कारण उसने अनेक देश, सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति के निर्माण में सफलता पाई है तथा अनेक उन्नति के मार्ग भी प्रशस्त किए हैं। आज मानव धीरे-धीरे बहुत ही उन्नत दशा में है लेकिन उसकी इस दशा में युगों युगों की साधना तथा ज्ञान के प्रति प्रेम व समर्पण की तथा ज्ञान पपासा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। वह शुरु से ही ज्ञान के प्रति स्वाभाविक रूप से झुकाव रखता रहा है तथा इस ज्ञान की रिक्ति को भरने के लिए तथा अपने मार्ग में आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु उसने अनुसंधान का सहारा लिया है।

### अनुसंधान क्या है :

अनुसंधान किसी वैज्ञानिक तर्क व धारणा का औपचारिक तथा सुव्यवस्थित उपयोग है। यह वर्तमान ज्ञान के परिमार्जन एवं नवीन ज्ञान के सृजन की एक प्रक्रिया है तथा समस्याओं के समाधान खोजने की एक वैज्ञानिक व धारणा है।

अनुसंधान का शाब्दिक अर्थ : अनुसंधान को अंग्रेजी भाषा में Research कहते हैं जो Re तथा Search से मिलकर बना है। Re का अर्थ है - बार-बार तथा Search का अर्थ है - खोजना, अतः Research का शाब्दिक अर्थ है - बार-बार खोजना।

अतः अनुसंधान का अर्थ है किसी समस्या का गंभीरता, गहनता तथा विश्लेषणात्मक ढंग से आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन करके उसका समाधान खोजना।

इसे शोध, गवेषणा, अन्वेषण, खोज, जांच आदि नामों से भी जाना जाता है।

वद्वानों द्वारा दी गई अनुसंधान की परिभाषाओं के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट है क -

1. अनुसंधान एक नियंत्रित, चरणबद्ध, क्रमबद्ध तथा एक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रक्रिया है।
2. वैज्ञानिक शोध का आधार एक आनुभा वक सबूत है अर्थात् शोधकर्ता केवल उन्हीं तथ्यों को स्वीकार करता है जिसका उसने अवलोकन किया हो।
3. अनुसंधान में कसी भी प्रकार का पक्षपात या पूर्व धारणा ना हो।
4. अनुसंधान एक धैर्य परक प्रक्रिया है।
5. अनुसंधान कार्य में दो या दो से अधिक चरणों के मध्य संबंधों का अध्ययन किया जाता है।

अनुसंधान के चरण

अनुसंधान एक वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया है अतः इसमें कुछ क्रमबद्ध चरणों का अनुसरण किया जाता है। जो निम्न वत हैं -

1. अनुसंधान समस्या का चयन
2. परिकल्पना का प्रतिपादन
3. अनुसंधान अ भकल्प की रचना
4. प्रतिदर्श का चयन
5. प्रदत्तों का संकलन
6. प्रदत्तों का वश्लेषण
7. परिणामों का सामान्यीकरण

अनुसंधान का नैतिक पक्ष

अनुसंधान का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है क वह पहले से वद्यमान कसी सत्य में आवश्यकतानुसार परिमार्जन करें, नवीन सत्य का सृजन करें तथा वद्यमान सत्य का वास्त वक परिस्थिति में अनुप्रयोग करें।

अतः इन महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों के लए यह आवश्यक है क अनुसंधान प्रक्रिया अपने कसी भी चरण में पक्षपात पूर्ण न होने पाए तथा अनुसंधानकर्ता अपने पूर्वाग्रहों, मनोभावों, वचारों आदि का असर अपने शोध पर ना पड़ने दे।

अनुसंधान के प्रकारों के अनुसार अनुसंधान की नैतिकता प्रभाव वत होती है जैसे - प्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान में नियंत्रण की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता होती है अन्यथा उसके परिणाम प्रभाव वत होते हैं तथा सामाजिक व मनोवैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में अत्यधिक नियंत्रण रखने पर मानवीय अधिकारों की अवहेलना तथा गंभीर नुकसान होने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है अतः अनुसंधान परिणामों की उपयोगता को देखते हुए अनुसंधान के चरणों की प्रक्रिया की नैतिकता का निर्धारण करना चाहिए।

अनुसंधान के व भन्न चरणों में नैतिकता

यदि शोधकर्ता समस्या के प्रत्येक चरणों की नैतिकता व शुद्धता का ध्यान रखें तो अनुसंधान के परिणाम शुद्ध होंगे।

### 1.समस्या का चयन :

समस्या का चयन करते समय निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए -

- समस्या अनुसंधान योग्य होनी चाहिए।
- समस्या नवीन होनी चाहिए।
- समस्या सार्थक होनी चाहिए।
- समस्या अनुसंधानकर्ता की रुच तथा क्षमताओं के अनुकूल होनी चाहिए।
- समस्या पर अनुसंधान हेतु आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध होने चाहिए।
- समस्या ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसके लए वतीय संसाधन उपलब्ध हो।
- समस्या ववादित नैतिक प्रकरणों से मुक्त होनी चाहिए।

### 2. परिकल्पना निर्माण में नैतिकता

परिकल्पना ऐसी होनी चाहिए -

- जो क संप्रत्यय के रूप से स्पष्ट हो ।
- जो क आनुभा वक ढंग से परीक्षण करने के योग्य हो ।
- जिसमें परिकल्पित संबंधों की व्याख्या में घटना के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पक्षों का समावेश हो ।
- जो क उस समय तक ज्ञात तथा स्था पत सभी तथ्यों , सद्धांतों तथा नियमों के संगत होनी चाहिए।
- जो क अपने अनुसंधान क्षेत्र को सी मत तथा व शष्ट कर सके ।
- परिकल्पना व्यावहारिक होनी चाहिए।

### 3. अनुसंधान अ भकल्प संबंधी नैतिकता

कसी भी अनुसंधान में अनुसंधान अ भकल्प तैयार करना एक व शष्ट व आवश्यक चरण है क्यों क जिस प्रकार कसी भवन निर्माण से पहले एक इंजीनियर भवन निर्माण संबंधी अनेक कारकों जैसे - नक्शा , सामग्री की उपलब्धता तथा अनुमानित धन आदि के बारे में निर्णय लेता है तथा एक पूर्ण योजना बनाता है उसी प्रकार एक अनुसंधानकर्ता भी अनुसंधान शुरू करने से पहले अपने अनुसंधान के संदर्भ में एक पूर्ण योजना बनाता है जैसे -

- अध्ययन कस प्रकार का है ?
- इसमें कतना धन व समय खर्च होगा ?
- प्रदत्त मलने की कतनी संभावना है ?
- प्रतिदर्श का चयन कैसे होगा ?
- प्रदत्त का वश्लेषण कस प्रकार होगा ?
- इस अनुसंधान के परिणामों की कतनी सार्थकता तथा व्यापकता होगी ? आदि-आदि

जब कोई अनुसंधानकर्ता उपरोक्त प्रश्नों पर वचार करते हुए अपने अनुसंधान अ भकल्प का निर्माण करता है तो निश्चित रूप से उसके द्वारा कया गया शोध कार्य आदर्श शोध होगा।

#### 4. प्रतिदर्श चयन की नैतिकता

यद्यपि अनुसंधानकर्ता संपूर्ण जनसंख्या पर अध्ययन नहीं कर सकता अतः कुछ स्वीकृत नियमों से संपूर्ण जनसंख्या का कुछ भाग, जिसे न्यादर्श कहते हैं का चयन कर लेता है।

शोध की नैतिकता को बनाए रखने के लिए प्रतिदर्श चयन में शोधकर्ता को निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए -

- प्रतिदर्श जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला होना चाहिए।
- प्रतिदर्श चयन संभाव्यता सद्धान्त पर आधारित होना चाहिए।
- संभवतः प्रतिदर्श यादृच्छीकरण नियम के अनुसार चुना जाना चाहिए।
- न्यादर्श पक्षपात मुक्त होना चाहिए।
- न्यादर्श, न्यादर्शन त्रुटि से मुक्त होना चाहिए।

#### 5. प्रदत्तों के संकलन संबंधी नैतिकता

कसी भी शोध के लिए प्रदत्त संकलन करने से पूर्व उस शोध से संबंधित चरों की संक्रयात्मक परिभाषाओं को अच्छी तरह से परिभाषित करना अनिवार्य है क्योंकि परिभाषा की स्पष्टता के अभाव में प्रदत्त संग्रहण उपकरणों का विकास करना तथा उनकी वैधता स्थापित करना कठिन हो जाता है तथा ऐसे में प्रदत्त संग्रह उपकरणों से प्राप्त परिणामों की व्याख्या भ्रम तथा संदेह पैदा करने वाली हो सकती है। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि शोध में प्रयुक्त प्रयोज्य व भ्रम कारणों से जैसे - भय, डर, प्रलोभन आदि के कारण अपने संबंध में गलत सूचनाएं देते हैं तथा उनके द्वारा प्रयुक्त सूचनाएं शोध के परिणामों को प्रभावित करती हैं और शोध की नैतिकता कम हो जाती है। कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि प्रयोज्य उपकरण की भाषा जैसे - प्रायः, कभी-कभी, अधिकांशतः, सामान्यतः, अत्यधिक आदि शब्दों के अर्थ को लेकर भ्रम हो जाते हैं क्योंकि इन शब्दों का अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों के लिए अर्थ अलग-अलग होता है तब इन शब्दों के भ्रम के कारण शोध के परिणाम निस्संदेह प्रभावित हो जाते हैं।

#### 6. प्रदत्तों के विश्लेषण में नैतिकता

प्रदत्तों के संकलन के बाद प्रदत्तों के विश्लेषण में भी बहुत सावधानी रखनी चाहिए। इसके लिए शोध का प्रकार, प्रारूप, प्रदत्तों का स्वरूप, चरों का आपसी संबंध तथा न्यादर्शन की प्रविध आदि का स्पष्ट ज्ञान अत्यधिक आवश्यक है प्रदत्तों के विश्लेषण में कई प्रकार की सांख्यिकी का प्रयोग होता है तथा कस शोध में कस सांख्यिकी का प्रयोग करना है इसका ज्ञान शोधकर्ता को तभी हो सकता है जब उसे अपने शोध के प्रदत्त उपकरण, न्यादर्श की प्रकृति तथा चरों की संख्या व संबंध के बारे में सूक्ष्मतम जानकारी हो तथा सही प्रदत्त विश्लेषण ही उपयुक्त तथा सार्थक परिणाम प्रदान करेगा।

उपरोक्त सभी पदों में नैतिकता का ध्यान रखने पर शोध के परिणाम स्वतः ही सत्यता की ओर अग्रसर होते हैं तथा वे उस शोध को सार्थक बनाते हैं। तब इस प्रकार से किया गया शोध स्वयं में एक आदर्श शोध

(Ideal research) कहा जाएगा।

#### उपसंहार

अतः स्पष्ट है कि यदि कोई शोधकर्ता कसी समस्या के समाधान हेतु शोध कार्य की ओर प्रवृत्त होता है तो उसे सर्वप्रथम एक विषय चुनकर फिर उससे संबंधित एक ऐसी समस्या का चयन करना चाहिए जो कि वर्तमान सत्यता को और अग्रसर कर सके तथा ज्ञान की रिक्तियों को भर सके। इसके लिए वह जितना अधिक वैज्ञानिक

दृष्टिकोण तथा वैज्ञानिक सोपानो का अनुसरण करेगा उसके शोध के परिणाम उतना ही अधिक निष्पक्ष होंगे तथा वह शोध नैतिकता के पैमाने पर उतना ही अधिक खरा उतरेगा।

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## Scope of Copy Rights in Research

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### ABSTRACT

Knowledge is Power, its invaluable, Scholars and Researchers build on established knowledge and on research results and thoughts communicated by peers. An integral part of being a Researcher is publishing and disseminating one's own work, also it involves questions of authorship and rights. One have to contribute to the expression of the work to claim authorship. The author must make his substantial contribution to the actual writing of the content in various forms: Articles, Papers, Thesis and much more. Contribution in other ways does not count as authorship under copyright law and treated as Infringement, its crucial to be aware of the Copy right laws to become a successful Researcher and apply laws where ever required.

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**Keywords: Copyright Law; Copyright infringement; Copyright exceptions**

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### Purpose

Understand about Copyright laws in general with reference to Research perspective within the purview of Indian copyright law.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

In India, an ancient record of the laws have never indicated about the presence of any Copyright laws before the British rule Copyright Act, 1842 in history but many valuable works had been created from century to century in this country. Like Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Keats in the foreign literature India had also 'Arthasastra', Shakuntale', 'Ram Charit Manas' and many more, some of the worthy creations are by Tulsi Das, Kalidas and Koutilya without giving any monopoly of the rights over their creations. The protections of these creations were not available in the view of copyrights, only non-enforceable moral obligations were experienced in our ancient creations.

### What is Copy Right?

Copyright is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. In fact, it is a bundle of rights including, inter alia, rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation and translation of the work. There could be slight variations in the composition of the rights depending on the work. #1

Copyright ensures certain minimum safeguards of the rights of authors over their creations, thereby protecting and rewarding creativity. Creativity being the keystone of progress, no civilized society can afford to ignore the basic requirement of encouraging the same. Economic and social development of a society is dependent on creativity. The protection provided by copyright to the efforts of writers, artists, designers, dramatists, musicians, architects and producers of sound recordings, cinematograph films and computer software, creates an atmosphere conducive to creativity, which induces them to create more and motivates others to create. #1

## 2.UNDERSTANDING MORE ABOUT COPY RIGHTS

**Intellectual property (IP)** is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect. There are many types of intellectual property, and some countries recognize more than others. The most well-known types are: **Copyrights, Patents, Trademarks, and Trade secrets**. Early precursors to some types of intellectual property existed in societies such as Ancient Rome, but the modern concept of intellectual property developed in England in the 17th and 18th centuries. The term "intellectual property" started to be used in the 19th century, though it was not until the late 20th century that intellectual property became commonplace in the majority of the world's legal systems. #2

The main purpose of intellectual property law is to encourage the creation of a wide variety of intellectual goods. To achieve this, the law gives people and businesses property rights to the information and intellectual goods they create, usually for a limited period of time. This gives economic incentive for their creation, because it allows people to profit from the information and intellectual goods they create. These economic incentives are expected to stimulate innovation and contribute to the technological progress of countries, which depends on the extent of protection granted to innovators. #2

The intangible nature of intellectual property presents difficulties when compared with traditional property like land or goods. Unlike traditional property, intellectual property is "indivisible", since an unlimited number of people can "consume" an intellectual good without it being depleted. Additionally, investments in intellectual goods suffer from problems of appropriation: a landowner can surround their land with a robust fence and hire armed guards to protect it, but a producer of information or literature can usually do very little to stop their first buyer from replicating it and selling it at a lower price. Balancing rights so that they are strong enough to encourage the creation of intellectual goods but not so strong that they prevent the goods' wide use is the primary focus of modern intellectual property law. #2

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#1 Copy right act 1957, Govt. of India

#2 Wikipedia Org

**Copyright Act:** For the purposes of this Act, "Copyright" means the exclusive right subject to the provisions of this Act, to do or authorize the doing of any of the following acts in respect of a work or any substantial part thereof, namely.

(a) **In the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work**, not being a computer programme

(i) to reproduce the work in any material form including the storing of it in any medium by electronic means:

(ii) to issue copies of the work to the public not being copies already in circulation;

(iii) to perform the work in public, or communicate it to the public;

(iv) to make any cinematograph film or sound recording in respect of the work;

(v) to make any translation of the work;

(vi) to make any adaptation of the work;

(vii) to do, in relation to a translation or an adaptation of the work, any of the acts specified in relation to the work in sub-clauses (i) to (vi);

## 3.OWNERSHIP OF COPYRIGHT AND RIGHTS OF THE OWNER

**First owner of copyright:** As per the provisions of this Act, the **author of a work** shall be the first owner of the copyright therein:

In the following:

1.in the case of a literary, dramatic or artistic work made by the author in the course of his employment by the proprietor of a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical under a contract of service or apprenticeship, for the purpose of publication in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical, the said proprietor shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright in the work in so far as the copyright relates to the publication of the work in any newspaper, magazine or similar periodical, or to the reproduction of the work for the purpose of its being so published, but in all other respects the author shall be the first owner of the copyright in the work.

2.subject to the provisions of clause (a), in the case of a photograph taken, or a painting or portrait drawn, or an engraving or a cinematograph film made, for valuable consideration at the instance of any person, such person shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright therein

3. in the case of a work made in the course of the author's employment under a contract of service or apprenticeship, to which clause (a) or clause (b) does not apply, the employer shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright therein

4.in the case of any address or speech delivered in public, the person who has delivered such address or speech or if such person has delivered such address or speech on behalf of any other person, such other person shall be the first owner of the copyright therein notwithstanding that the person who delivers such address or speech, or, as the case may be, the person on whose behalf such address or speech is delivered, is employed by any other person who arranges such address or speech or on whose behalf or premises such address or speech is delivered

5. in the case of a Government work, Government shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright therein;

6. in the case of a work made or first published by or under the direction or control of any public undertaking, such public undertaking shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright therein.

**7.Explanation:** For the purposes of this clause and section 28A, "public undertaking" means

8.(i) an undertaking owned or controlled by Government; or

9.(ii) a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);or

10.(iii) a body corporate established by or under any Central, Provincial or State Act;]

11.(e) in the case of a work to which the provisions of section 41 apply, the international organization concerned shall be the first owner of the copyright therein.

12.3[Provided that in case of any work incorporated in a cinematograph work, nothing contained in clauses (b) and (c) shall affect the right of the author in the work referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 13.] #3

#### **4.TERM OF COPYRIGHT AND SCOPE IN RESEARCH**

##### **Term of copyright in published literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works:**

Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, copyright shall subsist in any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work published within the lifetime of the author until **60 years** [sixty years] from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.

In the case of a work of joint authorship, be construed as a reference to the author who dies last.

##### **Term of copyright in anonymous and pseudonymous works**

In the case of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work (other than a photograph), which is published anonymously or pseudonymously, copyright shall subsist until **60 years** [sixty years] from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published:

Provided that where the identity of the author is disclosed before the expiry of the said period, copyright shall subsist until 1[sixty years] from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author dies.



(2) In sub-section (1), references to the author shall, in the case of an anonymous work of joint authorship, be construed

(a) where the identity of one of the authors is disclosed, as references to that author

(b) where the identity of more authors than one is disclosed, as references to the author who dies last from amongst such authors.

(3) In sub-section (1), references to the author shall, in the case of a pseudonyms work of joint authorship, be construed.

(a) where the names of one or more (but not all) of the authors are pseudonyms and his or their identity is not disclosed, as references to the author whose name is not a pseudonym, or, if the names of two or more of the authors are not pseudonyms, as references to such of those authors who dies last.

(b) where the names of one or more (but not all) of the authors are pseudonyms and the identity of one or more of them is disclosed, as references to the author who dies last from amongst the authors whose names are not pseudonyms and the authors whose names are pseudonyms and are disclosed and

(c) where the names of all the authors are pseudonyms and the identity of one of them is disclosed, as references to the author whose identity is disclosed or if the identity of two or more of such authors is disclosed, as references to such of those authors who dies last.

#### **Term of copyright in posthumous work:**

(1) In the case of a literary, dramatic or musical work or an engraving, in which copyright subsists at the date of the death of the author or, in the case of any such work of joint authorship, at or immediately before the date of the death of the author who dies last, but which, or any adaptation of which, has not been published before that date, copyright shall subsist until 1[sixty years] from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published or, where an adaptation of the work is published in any earlier year, from the beginning of the calendar year next following that year.

(2) For the purposes of this section a literary, dramatic or musical work or an adaptation of any such work shall be deemed to have been published, if it has been performed in public or if any [sound recording] made in respect of the work have been sold to the public or have been offered for sale to the public. #3

#### **Scope of protection in the Copyright Act, 1957**

The Copyright Act, 1957 protects original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and cinematograph films and sound recordings from unauthorized uses. Unlike the case with patents, copyright protects the expressions and not the ideas. There is no copyright protection for ideas,

procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such (Please see Article 9.2. of TRIPS).

### **5. INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT**

**When copyright is infringed:** Copyright in a work shall be deemed to be infringed:

(a) when any person, without a licence granted by the owner of the copyright or the Registrar of Copyrights under this Act or in contravention of the conditions of a licence so granted or of any condition imposed by a competent authority under this Act (i) does anything, the exclusive right to do which is by this Act conferred upon the owner of the copyright, or

[(ii) permits for profit any place to be used for the communication of the work to the public where such communication constitutes an infringement of the copyright in the work, unless he was not aware and had no reasonable ground for believing that such communication to the public would be an infringement of copyright; or]

(b) when any person— (i) makes for sale or hire, or sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade displays or offers for sale or hire, or  
(ii) distributes either for the purpose of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright, or  
(iii) by way of trade exhibits in public, or  
(iv) imports into India, any infringing copies of the work  
[Provided that nothing in sub-clause (iv) shall apply to the import of one copy of any work for the private and domestic use of the importer.] #4

### **Certain acts not to be Infringement of copyright (Fair Use):**

(1) The following acts shall not constitute an infringement of copyright, namely:

[(a) a fair dealing with any work, not being a computer programme, for the purposes of :

- Private or personal use, including research
- Criticism or review, whether of that work or of any other work
- Reporting of current events and current affairs, including the reporting of a lecture delivered in public.
- Reading or recitation in public of any reasonable extract from a published literary or dramatic work
- Performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work by an amateur club or society, if the performance is given to a non-paying audience, or for the benefit of a religious institution
- Publication in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical of a report of a lecture delivered in public
- Making or publishing of a painting, drawing, engraving or photograph of a work of architecture or the display of a work of architecture
- Reproduction of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work for the purpose of a judicial proceeding or for the purpose of a report of a judicial proceeding #4

### **5.PENALITIES**

If any of copyright work is infringed, three types of action can be acted upon:

Civil proceeding can be initiated against a person who violated copyright.

The owner of the copyright licensee can approach the Court for:

1. An injunction
2. Damages for conversion and any
3. An account of profits and loss

Since knowingly infringing copyright is a criminal offence, violators can be punished with:

1. Imprisonment
2. Fines
3. Seizure of infringing copies of the work

Also adding to this, an administrative remedy in the form of an Anton Piller Order can be obtained. These orders direct violators to allow applicants to search their premises for evidence (of infringement) and seize such evidence. The suspected infringer is not warned in advance about the search. All these ensure that he does not have the opportunity to conceal or destroy evidence.

### **7.COPY RIGHTS AND RESEARCH**

While copyright can't restrict the facts and information learned during research, it can be used to restrict access to the research itself.

The most common approach that has been taken is simply restricting who can view the paper. Many non-open access journals would make articles available only to subscribers and since copyright

prohibited copying and public display of the papers, it isn't legally possible for someone else to come along and make copies for other sites or journals.

However, there are other ways copyright can restrict access to research. Since it's an infringement to create derivative works based upon a copyrighted work without permission, long quotes or repeating a significant portion of a paper, even with attribution, could be infringing. This can add extra challenges to doing meta analyses and replicating results.

Creative Commons and other open licenses work around these issues by granting the public, including other researchers, permission to copy and build upon the work. This ensures that the research is always publicly available since it can be freely copied and shared and that anyone wishing to build upon the research will have no concerns about copyright when working.

However, open access and open copyright approaches to publishing are not without criticisms. Since opening up the copyright on a paper means that there is no business model in selling access to it, publishers often recoup the cost of publication by charging (or charging extra) those who publish in their open access journals. This has led to allegations of "pay to publish" research and the rise of predatory journals that collect publication fees but offer no other benefit.

But while neither approach is perfect, both approaches are built upon copyright, either using it to restrict access or having researchers pay to remove most copyright restrictions.

### **Laws Relating to Plagiarism**

We all know that the stealing of money or any tangible items comes under the purview of crime and are easy to identify but the stealing of ideas, words, expressions, illustrations, tables, figures, thoughts are very much too difficult to identify. This type of stealing are regarded as Plagiarism.

### **Introduction**

- The incorporation of someone else's work into our own work, with or without their consent and presenting it as our own without full acknowledgement is known as "**PLAGIARISM**". It may be intentional or unintentional. It is one of the most severe violation of the Academic writing.

- The English word "Plagiarism" has been derived from the Latin word "Plagiare" means "to kidnap or abduct".

- To plagiarize means stealing and passing off the ideas or words of another as one's own. It is a literary theft and can be taken as fraud because it contains both elements i.e., stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

Different Forms of Plagiarism:

- 1.The Potluck Paper :- The writer use different sources and compile them up to create a new article. Actually only few sentences and paragraphs are changed.

- 2.The Photocopy :- Some significant portion are taken exactly without making any alteration.

- 3.The Self-Stealer : – It is not considered as wrong or offence in India as the author has right to reproduce his own works as he or she wishes to make changes.

- 4.The Ghost Writer : – It is the exact copy of the work of another. All the words are copied accrediting to their own name.

### **Plagiarism and Copyright Infringement**

- Plagiarism invites the charges of copyright infringement in most of the cases. But there is a difference between plagiarism and copyright infringement. In plagiarism the use of author's work is done without giving attribution to him whereas the use of author's work without the permission where the work is

protected by copyright, it is known as copyright infringement. Plagiarism is an act related with moral wrong apart from inviting legal action as the the original author has the moral right to be called the author of the work.

•Plagiarism may occur even without the copyright infringement. Copyright infringement will occur only if the work that is copied is protected by copyright but the use of a work without crediting its author would be plagiarism.

## 8.CONCLUSION

The choice made by the publisher and the researcher is going to have a profound impact on who has access to the research and what they can clearly do with it. So while the decisions about copyright may have been made for reasons independent of the research itself, it is a major factor in determining what will happen to the research after it is published.

Copyright is not an issue that is going to go away for researchers. As open access continues to build momentum and debates about copyright become more intense, the importance of the law is only going to grow.

As such, it's crucial that researchers be aware of copyright. Not only so they don't run afoul of it when publishing their work, but also so they can understand the laws that govern the business responsible for distributing their writing.

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## Importance of Research Methodology

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### Introduction

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. According to D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopedia of social science defines research as “The manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in the construction of theory or in the practice of an art.” Thus research is an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding a solution to a problem is research. Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. It is necessary for the researcher not only to research methods/techniques but also the methodology. The researcher not only need to know how to develop certain indices or tests, how to calculate the mean, the mode, the median or standard deviation or chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques, but they need to know which of these methods and techniques, are relevant and which are not, and what would they mean and indicate and why.

Key note: research, method ,methodology

### Meaning of Research

What is research ? When we analyse the word „Research“ the meaning of it becomes clear to us.

Re + Search = Research

That means whatever material is already present or available to us, we have to trace it again and afresh, in the light of which we have to establish our own findings/ facts or thesis. According to its dictionary meaning, “Research is an investigation undertaken in order to discover new facts.” Robert Burns (2003) describes it as, “a systematic investigation to find solution to a problem.” Redman and Mory define research as, “a systematized effort to gain new knowledge.” According to Clifford Woody “Research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis. Research is, thus, an original contribution to the exiting stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.

### What are the Objectives of Research?

The prime objectives of research are

1. to discover new facts
2. to verify and test important facts
3. to analyse an event or process or phenomenon to identify the cause and effect relationship
4. to develop new scientific tools, concepts and theories to solve and understand scientific and nonscientific problems
5. to find solutions to scientific, nonscientific and social problems and

6. to overcome or solve the problems occurring in our every day life.

### **Importance of Research Methodology**

- It facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby, making research as efficient as possible, yield maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money.
- Planning provides a framework within which the goal of research is to be achieved.
- The plan and procedure of any research study is bound up with its purpose.
- Methodology of any research, mean the selection of the representative sample, collecting of relevant data, applying appropriate research tools and techniques, analysis and interpretation of the same for scientific investigation of the problem. The content of this section deals with the method and procedures of the study.

### **Defining the research problem**

In the research process, the first and foremost step happens to be that of selecting and properly defining a research problem. A research problem, in general, refers to some difficulty which a researcher experiences in the context of either a theoretical or practical situation and wants to obtain a solution for the same. A research problem is one which requires a researcher to find out the best solution for the given problem, i.e., to find out the course of actions, by which the objective can be attained optimally in the context of a given environment. There are several factors which may result in making the problem complicated. For instance, the environment may change affecting the efficiencies of the courses of action or the values of the outcomes; the number of alternative course of action may be very large; persons not involved in making the decisions may be affected by it and react to it favourably and unfavourably, and similar other factors.

### **The present study can be stated as**

- 1.What are the expectations of respondents regarding accuracy, transaction speed, user friendliness, user involvement and convenience of the IT services provided by the banks?
- 2.What are the respondents concerns about the security and the safety aspects of the IT services of the private sector banks?
- 3.How do the respondents perceive the role of IT enabled services in private sector banks?
- 4.How do the respondents perceive or believe their awareness can help in reducing fraud and insecurity related with IT services in banks?
- 5.What will be the frequency of usage and level of satisfaction with the IT services of banks?
- 6.What is the perception of the Bank Employees towards the potential benefits and risk associated with application of Information Technologies in the Banks?

### **Need of the study**

Information is at the heart of today's business and all the pervasive impact of information technology in harnessing, collating and processing huge volumes of information is definitive .In this scenario, the need for ensuring that information is kept confidential adhering to accepted norms of privacy and making it available to authorized users at the appropriate time assumes great significance. This is particularly valid for the banking sector where day to day operation are centered on information and information processing, which in turn highly dependent on technology.

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## Ethical Principals of Research

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### ABSTRACT

This report is meant to market and support improved development practice within the areas of research and evaluation, to boost awareness, and to help within the identification of ethical issues in order that well-considered decisions are often made and justified. Ethical principles are considered most vital as ethical practice in research and evaluation relies on active self-reflection, discretion, judgments and appreciation of context. Evaluation may be a sort of applied research commonly undertaken by development agencies for the “systematic, objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy.” the moral considerations for evaluations (that involve human participants) are an equivalent as for other forms of research. This principle implies that the expected benefit to participants or the broader community justifies any risks of harm or discomfort to participants. to satisfy this principle research must be useful to participants, their community, country or development practice more broadly, be designed to attenuate risks and participants must be duly informed of potential benefits and risks of the research.

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**KEY WORDS:** Ethical principles, fundamental Ethical Research principal, Ethical responsibility

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### INTRODUCTION

Fundamentally, ethical research principles are about the connection between researchers and research participants. Research conducted in developing countries and particularly in reference to development practice raises distinct ethical, moral and political issues.

These arise thanks to current and historical disparities in wealth, power, access to information, and standing. The potential for trust and power imbalances between researchers and participants is heightened and unintended negative consequences are a possible outcome. as an example, it's possible to strengthen existing unjust social relationships, to get conflict or to place participants in danger.

Beyond this, when researchers originate from countries aside from that during which research takes place, complex cross-cultural issues arise. Differences in culture, norms and values create challenges for both researchers and participants that has got to be carefully negotiated. Ethical principals are about the ethics of research.

### Research ethics are based on four fundamental principles

#### 1. Respect for Persons

This principle incorporates two elements that affect respecting people in reference to research:

##### A). People should be treated as autonomous

The term autonomous means an individual can make his or her own decisions about what to try to do and what to comply with. Researchers must respect that individuals should make their own informed decisions about whether to participate in research. so as to treat people as autonomous,

individuals must be given complete information a few studies and choose on their own whether to enroll.

**B). People with diminished autonomy should be protected-**

Some people in society might not have the capacity to form fully informed decisions about what they are doing or what happens to them. This might include young children, people that are very ill, or those with mental disabilities. In such cases, these people should be protected and only be included in research under specific circumstances, since they can't make a real informed decision on their own.

**2. Beneficence**

The definition of beneficence is action that's finished the advantage of others. This principle states that research should:

**A). Do no harm:**

The purpose of health research is to get new information that might be helpful to society. The aim of research should never be to harm anyone or determine information at the expense of people.

**B). Maximize benefits for participants and minimize risks for participants:**

The purpose of much research involving humans is to point out whether a drug is safe and effective. This suggests participants could also be exposed to some harms or risks. Researchers are obligated to try to their best to attenuate those possible risks and to maximize the advantages for participants.

**3. Research merit and integrity:**

Research deemed to possess merit is well-justified, meets relevant quality criteria and is conducted by persons or teams with sufficient experience and competence. Justification of research relates to its potential benefit within the sort of new knowledge or improved welfare or individual well-being. Meeting relevant quality criteria means the research demonstrates alignment between the aims, questions, methodology and methods and these are appropriate to the research context, including its culture and values and taking under consideration intercultural difference. Research integrity is secured by researcher (and research funder or commissioner) commitment to genuine look for knowledge and understanding, following recognized principles of honest research conduct. This commitment is especially important in development work, as development organizations may have vested interests especially research findings which will or might not align with actual findings.

**4. Justice:**

This principle deals with the concept of fairness. Researchers designing trials should consider what's fair in terms of recruitment of participants and selection of location to conduct an attempt. This encompasses issues associated with who benefits from research and who bears the risks of research.

An experimental strategy that's likely to be employed by many sorts of individuals should be tested within the very populations of individuals who are likely to use it, to make sure that it's safe, effective, and acceptable for all of the potential users. For instance, experimental treatments that are intended to be used within the general population must be studied not only on men, but on enough women to make sure that they're also safe and effective for ladies.



**Research ethics** provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of research. additionally , it educates and monitors scientists conducting research to make sure a high ethical standard. the subsequent may be a general summary of some ethical principles:

### **Honesty**

Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. don't fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data.

### **Objectivity**

Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, referee , personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research.

### **Integrity**

Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.

### **Carefulness**

Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and therefore the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities.

### **Openness**

Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be hospitable criticism and new ideas.

### **Respect for Intellectual Property**

Honor patents, copyrights, and other sorts of property. don't use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Never plagiarize.

### **Confidentiality**

Protect confidential communications, like papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.

### **Responsible Publication**

Publish so as to advance research and scholarship, to not advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.

### **Responsible Mentoring**

Help to teach , mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and permit them to form their own decisions.

### **Respect for Colleagues**

Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.

### **Competence**

Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to market competence in science as an entire.

### **Legality**

Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.

## **Animal Care**

Show proper respect and look after animals when using them in research. don't conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.

### **I. Relations with and Responsibilities Towards Research Participants**

The close and sometimes lengthy association of anthropologists with the people among whom they perform research entails personal and moral relationships, trust and reciprocity between the researcher and research participants; it also entails a recognition of power differentials between them.

**(1) Protecting research participants and honoring trust:** Anthropologists should endeavor to guard the physical, social and psychological well-being of these whom they study and to respect their rights, interests, sensitivities and privacy.

**(2) Anticipating harms:** Anthropologists should be sensitive to the possible consequences of their work and will endeavor to protect against predictably harmful effects. Consent from subjects doesn't absolve anthropologists from their obligation to guard research participants as far as possible against the doubtless harmful effects of research.

**(3) Negotiating informed consent:** Following the precedent set by the Nuremberg Trials and therefore the constitutional laws of the many countries, inquiries involving human subjects should be supported the freely given consent of subjects. The principle of consent expresses the assumption within the need for truthful and respectful exchanges between social researchers and therefore the people whom they study.

### **II. Relations with and Responsibilities Towards Sponsors, Funders and Employers**

Researcher should plan to make sure that sponsors, funders and employers appreciate the obligations that they need not only to them, but also to research participants, and to professional colleagues.

**(1) Clarifying roles, rights and obligations:** Anthropologists should clarify beforehand the respective roles, rights and obligations of sponsor, funder, employer and researcher.

**(2) Obligations to sponsors, funders and employers:** Anthropologists should recognize their general and specific obligations to sponsors, funders and employers whether these are contractually defined or are only the topic of informal, and sometimes unwritten agreements.

**(3) Negotiating 'research space':** Anthropologists should lookout to clarify, preferably beforehand of signing contracts or starting their research, matters concerning their professional domain and to manage over the scientific research and its products

### **III. Relations With, and Responsibilities Towards, Colleagues and the Discipline**

Anthropologists derive their status and certain privileges of access to research participants and to data not only by virtue of their personal standing but also by virtue of their professional citizenship. In acknowledging membership of a wider anthropological community anthropologists owe various obligations thereto community and may expect consideration from it.

### **IV. Responsibilities to the broader Society**

Researcher even have responsibilities towards other members of the general public and wider society. They depend on the arrogance of the general public and that they should in their work plan

to promote and preserve such confidence without exaggerating the accuracy or explanatory power of their findings.

## CONCLUSION

The reputation of anthropological research will inevitably depend less on what professional bodies assert about their ethical norms than on the conduct of individual researchers. These guidelines are aimed toward helping anthropologists to succeed in an equitable and satisfactory resolution of their dilemmas. They aim to make sure that where a departure from the principles is contemplated or where the privileging of 1 group or interested party or parties is deemed situationally or legally necessary, the researcher's decisions should be supported foresight and informed deliberation. Ethical principles research is helpful to all or any participants in research.

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## Codes and Policies for Research Ethics

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### Introduction

There are multiple reasons why it is necessary to adhere to the basic norms of scientific conduct during academic research. The credibility of the scientific community and the perception of the public to judge and accept new results strongly depends on the authenticity of the results that have been published. It is particularly important to have a clear distinction between acceptable and unacceptable conduct especially when human beings or animals are involved in a study. Given the competitive nature of research, it has become increasingly challenging for scientists to report unique and pioneering research. Nevertheless, the practice of misreporting data and scientific results continues to be followed by some members of the research community.

When most people think of ethics (or morals), they think of rules for distinguishing between right and wrong, such as the Golden Rule ("Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"), a code of professional conduct like the Hippocratic Oath ("First of all, do no harm"), a religious creed like the Ten Commandments ("Thou Shalt not kill..."), or a wise aphorisms like the sayings of Confucius. This is the most common way of defining "ethics":

### Reality of Research Ethics

The most striking example of how research misconduct can destroy the lives of people is the case of Paolo Macchiarini, a surgeon who became famous for a supposed medical breakthrough that promised to revolutionize organ transplantation. The Italian scientist used synthetic scaffolds seeded with the patients' stem cells to create trachea transplants. However, it turned out that his experiments on humans had no sound preclinical research foundation. At least seven of the nine patients that received the treatment died.

### Ethical Requirements

In general, analyzing non-adherence to ethical norms is extremely difficult, and in some cases, drawing a clear line between misconduct and misunderstanding is very difficult. Although researchers do recognize ethical norms, they are interpreted and applied in different ways at different institutes. Researchers usually are required to ensure conformance to ethical requirements during scientific research, including the proper design and implementation of studies that involve human or animal experiments, avoiding scientific misconduct (such as data fabrication or plagiarism), following environmental and safety regulations, adhering to norms related to authorship and intellectual property, and keeping confidentiality agreements.

### Policies of Research Ethics

Ethics committees play an important role in defining the standards that need to be met for research ethics and ensuring that they are met. Some influential policies relating to research ethics include those introduced by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the American Chemical Society, or the European Network of Research Ethics Committees. Other

guidelines such as the World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki have been fundamental in defining human research ethics.

Despite recent scandals, including the cases of Paolo Macchiarini, Scott Reuben or Olivier Voinnet, the awareness about research ethics seems to be increasing in the scientific community. Several resources covering the most important aspects in this area are available and many academic institutions are now introducing educational curriculums to help researchers resolve ethical dilemmas.

**Norms for conduct** that distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behavior.

Most people learn ethical norms at home, at school, in church, or in other social settings. Although most people acquire their sense of right and wrong during childhood, moral development occurs throughout life and human beings pass through different stages of growth as they mature. Ethical norms are so ubiquitous that one might be tempted to regard them as simple commonsense. On the other hand, if morality were nothing more than commonsense, then why are there so many ethical disputes and issues in our society?

Most societies also have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Although most societies use laws to enforce widely accepted moral standards and ethical and legal rules use similar concepts, ethics and law are not the same. An action may be legal but unethical or illegal but ethical. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws they regarded as immoral or unjust laws. Peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical way of protesting laws or expressing political viewpoints.

Another way of defining 'ethics' focuses on the **disciplines that study** standards of conduct, such as philosophy, theology, law, psychology, or sociology. For example, a "medical ethicist" is someone who studies ethical standards in medicine. One may also define ethics as **a method, procedure, or perspective** for deciding how to act and for analyzing complex problems and issues. For instance, in considering a complex issue like global warming, one may take an economic, ecological, political, or ethical perspective on the problem. While an economist might examine the cost and benefits of various policies related to global warming, an environmental ethicist could examine the ethical values and principles at stake.

Many different disciplines, institutions, and professions have standards for behavior that suit their particular aims and goals. These standards also help members of the discipline to coordinate their actions or activities and to establish the public's trust of the discipline. For instance, ethical standards govern conduct in medicine, law, engineering, and business. Ethical norms also serve the aims or goals of research and apply to people who conduct scientific research or other scholarly or creative activities. There is even a specialized discipline, research ethics, which studies these norms.

There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research. First, norms **promote the** aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error.

Since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the **values that are essential to collaborative work**, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. For example, many ethical norms in research, such as guidelines for authorship, copyright and patenting policies, data sharing policies, and confidentiality rules in peer review, are designed to protect intellectual property interests while encouraging collaboration. Most researchers want to receive credit for their contributions and do not want to have their ideas stolen or disclosed prematurely.

Many of the ethical norms help to ensure that researchers can be held **accountable to the public**. Ethical norms in research also help to build **public support** for research. People are more likely to fund a research project if they can trust the quality and integrity of research.

Finally, many of the norms of research promote a variety of other important **moral and social values**, such as social responsibility, human rights, animal welfare, compliance with the law, and public health and safety. Ethical lapses in research can significantly harm human and animal subjects, students, and the public. For example, a researcher who fabricates data in a clinical trial may harm or even kill patients, and a researcher who fails to abide by regulations and guidelines relating to radiation or biological safety may jeopardize his health and safety or the health and safety of staff and students.

### Importance of ethics

Importance of ethics for the conduct of research, it should come as no surprise that many different professional associations, government agencies, and universities have adopted specific codes, rules, and policies relating to research ethics. Many government agencies have ethics rules for funded researchers.

### Strategic Plan 2018-2023

NIEHS strives to conduct and support the very best environmental health sciences in alignment with real-world public health needs, and to translate science findings into knowledge that can inform real-life individual and public health outcomes. Success in our mission requires the highest standards of stewardship, and a solid foundation of supportive strategies, resources, and training. The NIEHS strategic plan 2018-2023 comprises three highly interdependent, interactive, and inclusive themes:



During the past five years, our work at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) has been guided by our strategic plan 2012-2017, Advancing Science, Improving Health: A Plan for Environmental Health Research. In constructing that plan, we engaged in a process that was broadly inclusive, to gain the input and expertise of the environmental health sciences (EHS) community and the many other NIEHS stakeholders. The result was a plan that has led not only NIEHS, but the entire field of EHS, to new achievements in knowledge, technologies, approaches, and interventions to address environmental health challenges. But, as some challenges continue – and new ones arise – so must our work.

As we began to map our strategies for the next five years, we again turned to our stakeholder communities and asked for their input through a trends and insights survey conducted online in the summer of 2017. The responses to this survey were both wide-ranging and specific. A recurring theme was the continuing need for many of the priorities articulated in the strategic plan 2012-2017. For

example, study of the exposome, which was still in its infancy as a concept in 2012, is now a thriving area of research that is helping to explain the impact of all the environmental exposures of an individual over their lifetime and how they relate to health. Similarly, our understanding of the role of epigenetic processes as mediators of environmental effects has advanced greatly, as has predictive toxicology. The evolution and integration of data science remains crucial to the study of environmental health. So, in considering where we want to lead NIEHS and the field of EHS in the future, we took these goals as our starting point. Our challenge was to set NIEHS research priorities within a rapidly evolving scientific landscape, while ensuring that our science continues to be responsive to meeting the environmental public health needs of people in the U.S. and around the world.

Therefore, this new strategic plan might be considered a version 2.0 of the previous plan – one that incorporates many of its priorities and commitments, with the objective of building on progress made, but also allows for, and enables, innovation and growth in our ability to explore new and ever-more complex problems. Like its predecessor, this plan supports the NIEHS mission to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives, as well as our continuing vision to provide global leadership for innovative research that improves public health by preventing disease and disability. It should also be noted that this strategic plan continues to align with the broader goals of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) strategic plan, and provides support to trans-NIH and federal interagency priorities and initiatives.

The new strategic plan themes are achieved through focused efforts toward a number of goals. The sections that follow describe, in more detail, our themes and the supporting goals identified for each one. The goals are numbered for convenience – the order in which they are listed does not reflect priority.

### **Conclusion**

Any type of research ensure that confidential information is protected and security. They do so insure that integrity of research and the open communication with research participants and to protect sensitive information obtained in research. When collecting the confidential information data, research takes into account the long term use of information, including its potential placement in report. Many universities department, institutions have adopted specific codes, policies, rules regarding to resumed ethics. Honest, objectivity, integrity carefulness, openness, intelligence, properly, confidentially responsibility of research respect of colleges, social responsibility, non-discrimination, competency, legality, human protection all about code and policies is necessary the resource ethics.

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## रिसर्च में नैतिक विचार प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का मुद्दा

डॉक्टर बिशेश्वर यादव

### प्रतिलिप्यधिकार क्या है?

प्रतिलिप्यधिकार एक कानूनी अवधारणा है जो मूल कार्य के लेखक या निर्माता को उस मूल काम के साथ कुछ चीजें करने का विशेष अधिकार देता है। प्रतिलिप्यधिकार धारक को चुनने का अधिकार है कि क्या कोई अन्य उसके काम का उपयोग, अनुकूलन या पुनर्विक्रय कर सकता है और उस कार्य के लिए श्रेय पाने का अधिकार रखता है।

### कार्य जो प्रतिलिप्यधिकार हो सकते हैं:-

- 1) साहित्य कार्य: लिखने से सम्बंधित सभी कार्य, उदाहरण के लिए किताब, कविता, लेख, उपन्यास इसके अंतर्गत आते हैं।
- 2) संगीत सम्बंधी कार्य: संगीतकार द्वारा बनाये संगीत इसके उदाहरण हैं।
- 3) नाटकीय कार्य: इन कार्यों में नाटक, पटकथा शामिल हैं।
- 4) कलात्मक कार्य: वे कार्य जो किसी व्यक्ति की रचनात्मक योग्यताओं का परिणाम होते हैं जैसे- चित्रांकन, मूर्ति बनाना, इत्यादि।



- 5) **सिनेमैटोग्राफ फिल्म**: इसके अंतर्गत विजुअल रिकॉर्डिंग अर्थात दृश्य रिकॉर्डिंग का कोई भी कार्य जैसे वीडियो फिल्म , सिनेमा या कोई भी सिनेमैटोग्राफी से सम्बंधित कार्य शामिल है।
- 6) **आर्किटेक्चर ब्लूप्रिंट**: एक बिल्डिंग के डिजाइन का ब्लूप्रिंट तैयार करना आर्किटेक्चर की श्रेणी में आता है।
- 7) **साउंड रिकॉर्डिंग**: कोई भी ध्वनि रिकॉर्डिंग ,जैसे म्यूजिक, पॉडकास्ट या अन्य आवाज़ें इसके अंतर्गत आते हैं।
- 8) **कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम या सॉफ्टवेयर**: किसी व्यक्ति या आईटी कंपनी द्वारा बनाये गए सॉफ्टवेयर या कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम भी प्रतिलिप्यधिकार होते हैं।

### **कॉपीराइट का उल्लंघन कैसे होता है?**

प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का आम तौर पर उल्लंघन तब होता है यदि प्रतिलिप्यधिकार द्वारा संरक्षित काम या इसके "पर्याप्त भाग" का उपयोग, प्रतिलिप्यधिकार स्वामी के विशेष रूप से आरक्षित तरीकों में से किसी एक की भी अनुमति के बिना किया जाता है। लेकिन कुछ देशों में ऐसे विशेष अपवाद हैं जो प्रतिलिप्यधिकार सामग्री को बिना किसी उल्लंघन के उपयोग के लिए अनुमति देते हैं - उदाहरणतः , "निष्पक्ष उपयोग" अपवाद ।

यह आकलन करते हुए कि किसी और के काम का एक हिस्सा जिसे आप उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, एक "पर्याप्त हिस्सा" है, आपको यह विचार करना होगा कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण, अनिवार्य या विशिष्ट हिस्सा है। भाग को "पर्याप्त" होने के लिए भाग का एक बड़ा हिस्सा होना जरूरी नहीं है। यह हिस्सा की "गुणवत्ता" महत्वपूर्ण है न की "मात्रा"। भले ही आप किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के काम के एक हिस्से में बदलाव या जोड़ते हैं, तो आप प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का उल्लंघन कर सकते हैं यदि आपके द्वारा उपयोग किया गया भाग मूल काम का एक महत्वपूर्ण, अनिवार्य या विशिष्ट हिस्सा है। एक व्यक्ति जो प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का उल्लंघन करता है उसपर प्रतिलिप्यधिकार मालिक द्वारा मुकदमा दायर किया जा सकता है और अदालत में ले जाया जा सकता है। एक अदालत कई चीजों का आदेश दे सकता है, जिसमें शामिल है कि उल्लंघनकर्ता का भुगतान मुआवजा और प्रतिलिप्यधिकार मालिक की लागत का भुगतान करें। कुछ मामलों में, कोई व्यक्ति जो प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का उल्लंघन करता है, उसे चार्ज किया जा सकता है, और उसे भुगतान करने का आदेश दिया जा सकता है या गंभीर मामलों में, कैद किया जा सकता है।

**प्रतिलिप्याधिकार कानून १९७७(प्रतिलिप्यधिकार ऐक्ट 1957) :-**

भारत में प्रतिलिप्यधिकार ऐक्ट (प्रतिलिप्याधिकार कानून), १९५७ से शासित है। इसके अंतर्गत कार्य के मालिक को उसके कार्य के लिए विशेष अधिकार दिए जाते हैं। ऐक्ट में सेक्शन 14 के आधार मालिक को उसके कार्य पर विशेष अधिकार जैसे प्रकाशन का अधिकार, अनुकूलन का अधिकार और अनुवाद का अधिकार दिए जाते हैं।

ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत मूल काम को ही प्रतिलिप्यधिकार प्राप्त होगा। ऐक्ट में ये भी दर्शाया गया है कि यदि कोई मूल कार्य का प्रतिलिपि करता है तो उसे प्रतिलिप्यधिकार उल्लंघन के अंतर्गत सजा दी जा सकती है। आपके कार्य का कोई अपने फायदे के लिए उपयोग करे तो आप अपनी स्वामित्व दावा कर सकते हैं।

### **प्रतिलिप्यधिकार सामग्री को कैसे पहचाने?**

अक्सर जब भी आप डिजिटल सामग्री को अपने कार्य के लिए प्रयोग करना चाहते तो उसके प्रतिलिप्यधिकार होने की संभावना अधिक होती है। तो आप कैसे पहचाने की कोई सामग्री प्रतिलिप्यधिकार है या नहीं। इसके लिए आप सबसे पहले ये मान ले कि हर मूल रचनात्मक कार्य

जो प्रकाशित है वो प्रतिलिप्यधिकार हो सकता है। अगर किसी वेबसाइट्स के अंत में आपको **प्रतिलिप्यधिकार चिन्ह ©** दिखाई देता तो ये भी इसकी एक पहचान है।

### **प्रतिलिप्यधिकार के फायदे:-**

1. स्वामी को उसके मूल कार्य पर स्वामित्व प्रदान स्वामित्व। जिससे कार्य के प्रतिलिपि बनने को रोकने में मदद मिलती है।
2. पंजीकरण करवाने पर आपको एक कानूनी सुरक्षा मिल पाता है. यदि कोई आपके कार्य की प्रतिलिपि बनाता है तो आपके पास स्वामित्व का रिकॉर्ड होता है।
3. इसकी वैद्यता आपके जीवित रहने तक और मृत्यु के बाद 70 साल तक रहती है।
4. प्रतिलिप्यधिकार के स्वामी अपने कार्य को विस्तारित कर सकता है साथ ही उसकी प्रतिलिपि बनाकर बेच भी सकता है।

### **शोध कार्य में प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का महत्व :-**

हालांकि प्रतिलिप्यधिकार अनुसंधान के दौरान सीखे गए तथ्यों और सूचनाओं को प्रतिबंधित नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन इसका उपयोग स्वयं अनुसंधान तक पहुंच को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

सबसे आम दृष्टिकोण जो लिया गया है वह केवल यह प्रतिबंधित कर रहा है कि कौन कागज देख सकता है। कई गैर-ओपन एक्सेस जर्नल केवल लेखों को ही ग्राहकों के लिए उपलब्ध कराएंगे और चूंकि प्रतिलिप्यधिकार ने कागजात की नकल और सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है, इसलिए किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ आने और अन्य साइटों या पत्रिकाओं के लिए प्रतियां बनाना कानूनी रूप से संभव नहीं है।

जैसे कि एक वेबसाइट का हम उदाहरण लेते हैं- शोध ज्ञान गंगा । इसमें कोई भी रिसर्च कार्य को हम सिर्फ पेपर संख्या डालकर ही उसके बारे में जान सकते हैं,उसके प्रतिलिप्यधिकार के बारे में जानकारी हासिल कर सकते हैं ,जिससे हमें किसी के मूल कार्य के बारे में पता चलता है,इत्यादि।

हालांकि, ऐसे अन्य तरीके हैं जिनसे प्रतिलिप्यधिकार अनुसंधान तक पहुंच को प्रतिबंधित कर सकता है। चूंकि यह अनुमति के बिना प्रतिलिप्यधिकार कार्य के आधार पर व्युत्पन्न कार्यों को बनाने के लिए एक उल्लंघन है, इसलिए लंबे समय के उद्धरण या एक कागज के महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से को दोहराते हुए, यहां तक कि रोपण के साथ भी उल्लंघन हो सकता है। यह विश्लेषण करने और परिणामों को दोहराने के लिए अतिरिक्त चुनौतियां जोड़ सकता है।

## **क्या उल्लंघन किए बिना प्रतिलिप्यधिकार-सुरक्षित कार्य का उपयोग करना**

### **शोध में करना संभव है?**

कुछ परिस्थितियों में, प्रतिलिप्यधिकार-सुरक्षित कार्य का स्वामी की प्रतिलिप्यधिकार का उल्लंघन किए बिना उपयोग करना संभव है। इसके बारे में और जानकारी के लिए, आपको उचित उपयोग के बारे में जानना चाहिए।

इस पर ध्यान देना महत्वपूर्ण है कि आपकी सामग्री को किसी प्रतिलिप्यधिकार उल्लंघन के दावे के जवाब में निकाला जा सकता है, भले ही आपने प्रतिलिप्यधिकार स्वामी को श्रेय दिया हो, उल्लंघनकारी सामग्री से कमाई नहीं की है, विचाराधीन सामग्री की प्रतिलिपि के लिए शुल्क दिया हो, समान सामग्री को इंटरनेट पर कहीं और भी देखा है, सामग्री को हार्ड या डिजिटल कॉपी सहित खरीदा हो, सामग्री को स्वयं टीवी, मूवी थिएटर या रेडियो से रिकॉर्ड किया हो, सामग्री की स्वयं किसी पुस्तक, मूवी पोस्टर या फोटोग्राफ से प्रतिलिपि बनाई है, यह उल्लिखित किया हो कि "किसी प्रतिलिप्यधिकार उल्लंघन के लिए अभिप्रेत नहीं है"।

### **निष्कर्ष:-**

शोध कार्य में प्रतिलिप्याधिकार होना चाहिए या नहीं?

हाँ, शोध कार्य प्रतिलिप्यधिकार बिल्कुल होना चाहिए क्योंकि इसे लोग जो शारीरिक दुर्बलता के शिकार हैं, विकलांग हैं, दूर दराज के सुदूर इलाके के लोग, उनके पास ज्यादा संसाधन नहीं होता है, तो उन्हें पठान सामग्री की कमी होती है, जिससे शोध कार्य में उनको काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा संभावित प्रतिलिप्याधिकार देना चाहिए ताकि वे अपने शोध कार्य को आसानी से, पूरी कुशलता के साथ कर सकें।

### ग्रंथसूची:-

- 1)शोध प्रविधि- हरीश कुमार खत्री
- 2)[www.navbharattimes.com](http://www.navbharattimes.com)
- 3)[www.nayaseekhona.com](http://www.nayaseekhona.com)
- 4)[www.bu.edu](http://www.bu.edu)
- 5)The craft of research- Wayne C.Boole



# The Ethical Consideration of Online Data Collection

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## Abstract

Internet is no more new word to the world. It becomes part of our day to day life. There is no doubt that the researchers across the globe are using internet at various levels of research. Data collection, both primary and secondary are one of the most important steps of research process. There are many methods available for collecting data for the research purpose, namely Interviews, Questionnaires and surveys, Observations, Documents and records, Focus groups, Oral histories. This paper attempts to examine the scope of unethical practice in collecting online data through questionnaires and survey. The paper is divided into three major sections: Scope of Online Data Collection, Ethical consideration for online data collection and strategies to avoid unethical practices for online data collection.

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**Key Words:** Ethics, Online Data Collection, Online Survey

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**Paper Type:** Conceptual

## INTRODUCTION

The usage of internet in research has been increased over a period of time. The researchers are using internet at various stage of the research process (Lafferty & Manca, 2015). Across the globe the numbers of internet users increased from 16 million in 1995 to 4.39 billion in 2019 (“Internet Growth Statistics,” 2019). Such penetration provides the great scope of using internet in the research process. Also access to various secondary sources becomes easy with the internet. Also, internet is commonly used for data collection methods around the world (Maronick, 2009). In the study 750 university Human Research Ethics Boards(HREB), it was found that online or web survey is rated as the most common type of method involved in internet research Buchanan and Hvizdak (2009). The scope of internet is not limited to online and web surveys only. It also opens the emerging ranges like data collection through virtual observation viz. blogs, websites, chat rooms, social media sites, geographical mapping, and so on (Warrell & Jacobsen, 2014). Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, YouTube are also used to reach potential respondents for the research (Horevoorts, Vissers, Mols, Melissa, & Van De Poll-Franse, 2015; Hunter, 2012; Taylor, Kuwana, & Wilfond, 2014; Touvier et al., 2010). Such online platform gives easy access of potential respondents but it also raises some ethical consideration (Buchanan & Hvizdak, 2009; Flicker, Haans, & Skinner, 2004; Keller & Lee, 2010; Warrell & Jacobsen, 2014). Keeping these facts in the mind this research aims to cover two objectives:

- To study types of online data collection methods.
- To examine key ethical concerns for online data collection methods.

## TYPES OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection has two broad categories; Primary data collection and secondary data collection. Primary data is the gathering of raw data collected at the source. It is a process of collecting the original data collected by a researcher for a specific research purpose. Whereas secondary data is referred to as the gathering of second-hand data collected by an individual who is not the original user.



It is the process of collecting data that is already existing, be it already published books, journals and/or online portals. In terms of ease, it is much less expensive and easier to collect. Internet can be used for collecting both types of data. Primary data can be extracted from qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Qualitative data collection tools include: In depth interviews, focus group discussion, behavioural observation, case studies etc. whereas quantitative data collection tools include: survey (through personal interview, mail, mall intercept, web, e-mail), experiments, mechanical observation, simulation etc. This research mainly focus on quantitative data collection methods i.e. Online Survey.

### **ONLINE DATA COLLECTION**

The researches (Eynon, Fry, & Schroeder, 2011; Markham & Buchanan, 2012) have attempted to define online or internet-based research in their study. According to the Association of Internet Researchers, internet research fulfills following objectives:

- 1.utilizes the internet to collect data or information, e.g., through online interviews, surveys, archiving, or automated means of data scraping;
- 2.studies how people use and access the internet, e.g., through collecting and observing activities or participating on social network sites, web sites, blogs, games, virtual worlds, or other online environments or contexts;
- 3.utilizes or engages in data processing, analysis, or storage of datasets, databanks, and/or repositories available via the internet;
- 4.studies software, code, and internet technologies;
- 5.employs visual and textual analysis, semiotic analysis, content analysis, or other methods of analysis to study the web and/or internet-facilitated images, writings, and media forms;
- 6.studies large scale production, use, and regulation of the internet by governments, industries, corporations, and military forces.

Moreno et al. (2013) classified and divided online methods into observational, interactive, and survey/interview research. According to them, observational methods includes collection of public data in which participant are unaware of research activity, in interactive research, the researchers contacts participants to seek permission to view their content and in survey or interview, the researcher provides mailed survey forms to gather the data.

According to Eysenbach and Wyatt(2012), internet research can be classified into three category. First, Passive Analysis where researchers just observe discussions, chat rooms, websites, or interactions. They are not part of such discussions. Second, Active analysis in which researchers may or may not reveal themselves as researchers but participate in communications to get information. Third, where researchers identify themselves, seek participants and gather information through online semi-structured interviews, online focus groups, and online surveys.

Further Mann and Stewart (2006) proposed four online data collection methods namely standerdised interview (in the form of email and web-based surveys), non standerdised interview (in forms of online one-to-one interviewing), observation of virtual communities and online collection of personal documents.

So, in literature, there is no common specification for online research methods. Some authors focus on the level of interaction between participant and researchers where as some of them focus on mode of collecting online data as base.

## **ETHICS IN ONLINE DATA COLLECTION**

The common guidelines for ethical practice in online research are as same as any guidelines that involves human beings i.e. Autonomy Justice and Beneficence.

**Autonomy** means right of individual for privacy and dignity that must be protected in research. In short every respondent should be able to make own decision to be or not to be part of the research. Also researchers need to protect the personal information of the respondents at every level of research. The researchers must have practice to obtain informed consent from respondents.

**Justice** principle refers to fair and equal treatment of every participants. Transparency of researcher's identity and research methods are expected. Also in the situation where respondents are not able to protect their own interest, the researchers should protect them from any exploitations. In short, the principal of justice says that the researchers should be truthful, transparent, and honest when describing the aims, details, risks, and benefits of their studies

**Beneficence** principle suggest the evaluation of all physical, social, psychological or medical harms or risks that respondents may face during the data collection and it is the task of researchers to minimize all such harms. In case of online research, disclosure of respondents' identity or expose of any sensitive information leads to risk of social embarrassment, reputational damage or legal prosecution.

So these are important ethical concerns for the online data collection for the research. Now let's see the scope of ethical practice in online data collection.

### **1.The data collection Tool and Platform**

The data collection tool is Important for both traditional and online data collection methods. For Example, questionnaire for survey, additional data collection method it is easy all relevant questions in a proper format. But in the case of online data collection through questionnaires, limitations of Data Collection tools, Data Collection platforms, data collection portals the researcher may or may not be able to involve all the relevant questions in Desire format. There is a chance of manipulating the survey questions as per the available format. It compromises the objectives of data collection and the research as well. So Question construction should be considered with attention to theintended sample population. Also the platform which the researcher is collecting data, is an important factor to be considered. There are many Platforms available online for collecting data.

For example, google forms, SurveyMonkey, Psych Data Qualtrics, Survey Gizmo, Bristol OnlinSurveys, Globalpark/Unipark, Formsite, QuestionPro etc. Some of them are providing free access and some of them are paid. Here the ethical consideration comes into the picture in the form of Data Privacy, Data Authenticity. Relying on a third-party platform to collect the data for research may lead to compromising with the confidentiality of the research. Online platforms where recruitment is undertaken should be selected for relevance to the research topic or popularity among potential participants.

### **2.The Target Respondents**

Another important factor of ethical consideration is the respondents themselves. Many times in social study research, the researcher send the invitation to participate in the survey in mass. This is done due to low response ratio in the case of online data collection. Also, such invitation may open for snowballing in such situation, the respondent may or may not appropriate subject of the research. Therefore, Researchers should look at current statistics (ifavailable) on their particular population of interest's online engagement and patterns of use before engaging in online research. Also lack of motivation and incentives reduces the authenticity of the data. Further if there is scope of editing the

response, there are chances of data manipulation. Sometimes it is difficult to identify if the response was given by a correct respondent or not. Using e-mail for verification or noting IP address may reduce this concern.

### **3.Data Protection**

Starting from initial data collection process to storage of data, the protection of data is vital step. Online survey has more risk of data theft than traditional pen and paper data collection methods. Hacking of online survey data needs to be prevented from researchers' end. The high data protection is required if the collected data is sensitive. There should be extra layers of data security if it is collected through third party platform.

### **4.Anonymity or Confidentiality in Online Survey**

The main objective on any research is to provide descriptions and explanation which can be verified. Now in this case disclosing an individual's identity is one of the potentially harmful outcome. However, in certain cases, maintaining complete anonymity of respondents is difficult, so it is advisable to take prior consent from the respondents. Also it is advisable to remove sensitive personal information while publishing the reports. Some data can be summarized without losing meaning; words or other details can be removed or altered to reduce discoverability.

## **STRATEGIES TO AVOID UNETHICAL PRACTICE IN ONLINE DATA COLLECTION**

There are three major ethical concerns for online data collection namely, maintaining Anonymity or Confidentiality and Data Protection and data collection methods. Few strategies are discussed to avoid unethical practice.

### **Strategies for Maintaining Anonymity or Confidentiality**

- 1.Survey respondents' participation must be voluntary at all times.
- 2.Personal information should not be sought from or about the respondents without their prior knowledge.
- 3.Personally identifiable data and other research related data should be kept and stored separately.
- 4.Respondents should be informed about the duration of the survey and must be given links to data protection, privacy policy, cookie policy statements, or information about the use of a software.
- 5.Any software used for the survey should not be installed on the respondent's computer without their consent
- 6.Respondents should be given entitlement to ask the researcher to delete their records and researcher should conform to such requests where reasonable.
- 7.In case of surveys where an email list is acquired from some agency, the researcher should provide a clear statement of where the email addresses came from.

### **Strategies for Data Protection**

- 1.Personal data collected or stored on the websites or servers should be protected using measures such as data encryption or Secure Socket Layer (SSL).
- 2.For ensuring physical protection of the data, researchers should keep the data in password protected computer directories, use data labels that are meaningless to anyone but the researcher.
- 3.In case of temporary storage of data on the server, the researcher is obliged to take necessary precautions to prevent unauthorized access to the data.
- 4.Ensure compliance to national data protection laws and the applicable ethical codes.
- 5.In case where emails are sent in batches for the purpose of recruitment or inviting the participants for surveys, investigators need to ensure that the emails of the respondents are not revealed.

### Strategies for Data collection tool

There are major three ways to collect the data online: Through Questionnaire, Through Interview and Through Observations. Here are some of the ethical practice the researcher can employ.

- Online Questionnaire**
- All information gathered must be anonymous.
  - The questions should be carefully written to avoid bias and should not be opinionated or misleading.
  - Participants have the right to not complete any particular items in the questionnaire and to withdraw at any point during the study.
- Online Interviews**
- Confidentiality: Personal interaction and everything recorded needs to remain confidential to protect the participant.
  - Confidentiality agreement: For readers and users of the data.
  - Actual Presentation: What is being said and what is being recorded, be misinterpreted, must be clear.
- Online Observation**
- In overt observation, it needs to be considered that the presence of an observer may be threatening and may exert an influence on behaviour.
  - As for covert observation, it is the violation of the principle of informed consent and hence should be used only in situations where there is no other alternative method.

### CONCLUSION

The usage of online survey in research is new phenomenon and changes with the technological changes. The data collection becomes easy and fast with the help of internet. However the general principles of ethical research are applicable to the online research as well. In this article I have tried to outline several issues underlying with online data collection ethics. Also some guidelines were provided to avoid unethical practice in the research. Such guidelines focuses on how the researcher can maintain anonymity of the respondents, how data can be protected. Ethics in research must be considered at every stage of the research. So, the researcher should carefully design plan and implement the research process while ensuring the privacy rights of participants with ethical consideration.

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# Ethics in Research Principles & Guidelines

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## Abstract

There are a number of ethical principles and guidelines that should be taken into account when performing undergraduate and master's level research. Research ethics educates and monitors scientists conducting research to ensure a high ethical standard. This article seeks to briefly review the various principles and guidelines of research ethics that exist on issues related to informed consent, confidentiality, providing incentives and various forms of research misconduct.

**Keyword's** – Ethics, Confidentiality, Misconduct, Informed Consent.

## Introduction

The ethics in research meaning that when a person or a research giving to start a research work from that time he/she should follow some rules and regulations to conduct the research work. The birth of modern research ethics began with a desire to protect human subjects involved in research projects. The first attempt to craft regulations during the Doctor's Trial of 1946-47 (1-3). The following is a general summary of some ethical principles and guidelines.

## Ethical Principles

Research ethics are based on three fundamental principles

### 1. Respect for Persons

This principle incorporates two elements that deal with respecting people in regard to research:

#### People should be treated as autonomous

The term autonomous means that a person can make his or her own decisions about what to do and what to agree to. Researchers must respect that individuals should make their own informed decisions about whether to participate in research. In order to treat people as autonomous, individuals must be provided with complete information about a study and decide on their own whether to enroll.

#### People with diminished autonomy should be protected

Some people in society may not have the capacity to make fully informed decisions about what they do or what happens to them. This could include young children, people who are very ill, or those with mental disabilities. In such cases, these people should be protected and only be included in research under specific circumstances, since they cannot make a true informed decision on their own.

### 2. Beneficence

The definition of beneficence is action that is done for the benefit of others. This principle states that research should:

### **Do no harm**

The purpose of health research is to discover new information that would be helpful to society. The purpose of research should never be to hurt anyone or find out information at the expense of other people.

### **Maximize benefits for participants and minimize risks for participants**

The purpose of much research involving humans is to show whether a drug is safe and effective. This means participants may be exposed to some harms or risks. Researchers are obligated to do their best to minimize those possible risks and to maximize the benefits for participants.

### **3. Justice**

This principle deals with the concept of fairness. Researchers designing trials should consider what is fair in terms of recruitment of participants and choice of location to conduct a trial. This encompasses issues related to who benefits from research and who bears the risks of research. It provides the framework for thinking about these decisions in ways that are fair and equitable. People who are included in research should not be included merely because they are a population that is easy to access, available, or perhaps vulnerable and less able to decline participating. An experimental strategy that is likely to be used by many types of people should be tested in the very populations of people who are likely to use it, to ensure that it is safe, effective, and acceptable for all of the potential users. For example, experimental treatments that are intended for use in the general population must be studied not only on men, but on enough women to ensure that they are also safe and effective for women. The principle of justice also indicates that questions being asked in trials should be of relevance to the communities participating in the study. People who are included in research should not be included merely because they are a population that is easy to access, available, or perhaps vulnerable and less able to decline participating. An experimental strategy that is likely to be used by many types of people should be tested in the very populations of people who are likely to use it, to ensure that it is safe, effective, and acceptable for all of the potential users. For example, experimental treatments that are intended for use in the general population must be studied not only on men, but on enough women to ensure that they are also safe and effective for women. The principle of justice also indicates that questions being asked in trials should be of relevance to the communities participating in the study.

### **Ethics Guidelines**

Research ethics provide guidelines for the responsible conduct of the research. The 10 guidelines are as follows:

1. Research participants must voluntarily consent to research participation.
2. Research aims should contribute to the good of society.
3. Research must be based on sound theory and prior animal testing.
4. Research must avoid unnecessary physical and mental suffering.
5. No research projects can go forward where serious injury and/or death are potential outcomes.
6. The degree of risk taken with research participants cannot exceed anticipated benefits of results.
7. Proper environment and protection for participants is necessary.
8. Experiments can be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons.
9. Human subjects must be allowed to discontinue their participation at any time
10. Scientists must be prepared to terminate the experiment if there is cause to believe that continuation will be harmful or result in injury or death.

### **Conclusion**

The recent increase in research activities has led to concerns regarding ethical and legal issues. Various principles and guidelines have been formulated by organizations and authorities, which serve as a guide to promote integrity, compliance and ethical standards in the conduct of research.

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## Value Based Research and Ethical Awareness

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### Abstract

Awareness, consciousness, and responsiveness about ethics for value-based research are essential for the very credibility of the research. It is very important to stick on ethical norms and rules in research because they **endorse the** aims and goals of research, such as acquaintance, truth, and prevention of error. Ethical principles promote the **values that are imperative to collaborative research**, such as faith, belief, trust, liability, mutual admiration, impartiality, fairness and justice. Ethical norms ensure **accountability of researcher to the public**, in order to control the misuse of funds, misconduct, conflicts of interest, protection of human subjects and animal care etc. The paper highlights the points and reasons why the moral and social values are important to maintain the integrity and quality of research and why it is necessary for a researcher to adhere to some basic ethics such as human rights, social responsibility, animal welfare, public health and safety and compliance with the law to realize the purpose and objective of research to a great extent.

### Introduction

Mostly a majority of people when think about ethics or values or morals, they consider rules to distinguish between right and wrong, a system of professional conduct, a religious doctrine or a wise saying. This is how most commonly "ethics" is defined as **norms for demeanor** that differentiate between acceptable and unacceptable activities. Generally legal laws have been made by the societies that govern the behavior of people, but ethical rules lean to be wider and more casual than the rules of law. While most of the societies incorporate laws to impose broadly established moral values and standards, similarly ethical and legal rules exercise the same concepts. But it is important to keep in mind that ethics and law are different in nature. An act or deed might be legal but unethical or vice-versa. One can utilize ethical concepts or philosophy to assess, criticize or deduce, interpret the laws. Many social reformers in the past have mobilized the citizens not to obey the laws that they considered as immoral or unjust for the society. For example non-violent agitation and peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical approach of protesting against laws or expressing political viewpoints. Many activities that are still regarded by most researchers as unethical are not defined as "misconduct" by the government. Due to lack of knowledge or ignorance or failure to imitate seriously on challenging customs or traditions, if deviations from ethical norms occur on research, then ethical awareness may be helpful to reduce these deviations by sensitizing and improving the researcher's understanding of ethics and related issues.

### Research Ethics

Different institutions, disciplines and professions have different norms of conduct that go well with their respective aims and goals. Members of each discipline are helped by these norms to work smoothly and establish a sense of trust among the people. For example engineering, medical, law and business fields have their own ethical norms to govern with. These norms also apply to people who are indulged in scientific or creative or other scholarly research. Even there is a specific specialized field called "Research Ethics" that revise these norms.

Adhering to ethical norms ensures the prevention of forging, fabricating, falsifying or manipulating the research data, endorses the truth and avoids error. Ethical standards also promote the cooperation and coordination among the people from different disciplines and organizations that are necessary for collaborative research like mutual admiration, trust, accountability and fairness.

Paradigms for ethical norms in research are rules and guidelines for authors, policies for patenting and copyright, data sharing, and secrecy, confidentiality regulations in peer review etc. are planned to protect intellectual property safeguard with the encouragement of research collaboration. All the researchers want to get credit of their original work and do not want to share their ideas or their work stolen before the publication.

### **Curbing the Misconduct**

Environmental and personal reasons may probably be conducive for research misconduct and may be the result of when morally weak, insensible, uninformed or unaware people are faced with demanding or inadequate situations or environments. Most of the deviations which happen in research may be because researchers are simply ignorant or have in no way taken seriously several ethical norms of fair research. Two main theories about why researchers indulge in misconduct are in discussion. As per the "bad apple" theory, most researchers are extremely ethical. Only researchers who are morally dishonest, economically distressed, or psychologically anxious commit misconduct. However, in this technologically advanced era, only a fool will commit misconduct because internet, science's peer review system and automatic mechanisms will ultimately caught hold those people who attempt to cheat the system. Misconduct is also encouraged by various institutional pressures, enticements, and constraints, like demands to publish paper or acquire funding or contract, career dream, the quest of profit or prominence, poor guidance to students and interns, and pitiable oversight of researchers. Obviously, a course in research ethics can be helpful to prevent misconduct among researchers.

### **Some Common Unethical Activities Not Amounting to Misconduct**

These activities are occasionally referred to as "other deviations" from adequate research practices and are listed below:

- 1.Publication of identical papers in two different journals hiding the fact from the editors.
- 2.Submitting the same paper to different journals without informing the editors seeking to publish the paper in at least any one of the journals.
- 3.Depriving an associate of your plan to file a patent in order to become the sole inventor.
- 4.In return for a favor including a colleague's name as an author even though the colleague did not make any noteworthy contribution to the paper.
- 5.Sharing confidential data from a paper that you are reviewing for a journal.
- 6.Without permission using ideas, methods or data you go through while reviewing papers.
- 7.To enhance the significance of research, use of an unsuitable statistical technique.
- 8.Announcing your results through a press, bypassing the peer review process.
- 9.Failings to acknowledge the contributions of other people while conducting a review of the literature.
- 10.Allotting the same research assignment to two students to see who can do it first.
- 11.Exploiting doctoral or post-doctoral students.
- 12.Failure of keeping high-quality research records.
- 13.Assure a student superior marks for sexual favoritism.
- 14.Use of racist comments against colleagues or students.
- 15.Hiding an adverse incident in a human research trial.
- 16.Unlawful death of animals in research.
- 17.Exposure of students and co-workers to biological risks.
- 18.Interrupt someone's work.
- 19.Creating unauthorized copies of data, papers, or software programs.

### Code of Conduct for Ample Research Ethics

Some of the main principles that form the code of conduct for ethical considerations in research designs are:

- 1.Objectivity
- 2.Honesty
- 3.Integrity
- 4.Openness
- 5.Carefulness
- 6.Respect for Intellectual Property
- 7.Respect for colleagues
- 8.Responsible Mentoring
- 9.Responsible Publication
- 10.Social Responsibility
- 11.Unbiasedness and Non-Discrimination
- 12.Competence
- 13.Legality
- 14.Human Subjects Protection
- 15.Animal Care

### Principles for Research Ethics

There are five main principles as guided by American Psychological Association (APA) for authors to safeguard their intellectual properties and style of research publications:

- 1.Talk about intellectual property frankly
- 2.Be aware of multiple roles
- 3.Go after informed-consent rules
- 4.Respect confidentiality and privacy
- 5.Argue the limits of confidentiality
- 6.Know federal and state law
- 7.Acquire practical security measures
- 8.consider data sharing before research begins
- 9.Recognize the limits of the Internet
- 10.Knock into ethics resources.

### Concluding Remarks

Awareness about research ethics would be very helpful to enable researchers grapple with the ethical problems they are likely to come across by introducing them to significant perceptions, tools, principles, and techniques that can be useful in resolving these problems.

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## Ethics in Research: Some Issues

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### Abstract

The term research ethics refers to a wide variety of values, norms, and institutional arrangements that help constitute and regulate scientific activities. There are some ethical considerations which researcher must follow while conducting research. Researcher must base their work in a fundamental respect for human. Identifiable personal data collected for a specific research purpose can not automatically be used for another research. Data related to identifiable individuals must be stored responsibly. Such data must not be stored any longer than what is necessary to achieve the Objective for which it was collected. All researchers and students are obliged to follow good citation practice. This is a prerequisite for critical examination and important for enabling further research.

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**Key Words:** Ethics, Research, Children, Values.

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### Introduction

The term research ethics refers to a wide variety of values, norms, and institutional arrangements that help constitute and regulate scientific activities. Research ethics is a codification of scientific morality in practice. Guidelines for research ethics specify the basic norms and values of the research community. They are based on general ethics of science; just as general ethics is based on the morality of society at large.

The guidelines are based on recognized norms for research ethics, regulating research in different areas and in different relationships:

1. Norms that constitute good scientific practice, related to the quest for accurate, adequate and relevant knowledge (academic freedom, originality, openness, trustworthiness etc.)
2. Norms that regulate the research community (integrity, accountability, impartiality, criticism etc.)
3. The relationship to people who take part in the research (respect, human dignity, confidentiality, free and informed consent etc.)
4. The relationship to the rest of society (independence, conflicts of interest, social responsibility, dissemination of research etc.)

Some of the issues related to research ethics, which should be taken in considerations, while pursuing research, are as follows-

### 1. Human dignity

Researcher must base their work in a fundamental respect for human dignity. Human dignity is closely linked to individual inviolability. Respect for human dignity and personal integrity is formalised and laid down in a series of international laws and conventions on human rights. In research ethics, this means that individuals have interests and integrity, which cannot be set aside in research in order to achieve greater understanding or to benefit society in other ways. Researchers must protect personal integrity, preserve individual freedom and self-determination, respect privacy and family life, and safeguard against harm and unreasonable strain. While research may help promote human dignity, it

can also threaten it. Researchers must therefore show respect for human dignity in their choice of topic, in relation to the research subjects, and when reporting and publishing research results.

An exception is when information cannot be given before the research is initiated, for example if a researcher cannot disclose the real purpose of an experiment. Such exceptions must be justified by the value of the research and the lack of alternatives, and the researcher must take particular care to comply with respect for human dignity and protection of individuals. It is often possible to give participants general information on the project in advance, and detailed information afterwards, both about the project and about why they were not fully informed beforehand.

## **2. Limited re-use of collected data**

Identifiable personal data collected for a specific research purpose can not automatically be used for another research. Generally, re-use of identifiable personal data requires the consent of the participants. This does not apply to anonymised data, acquired for example for use in statistics, where the researcher cannot link persons and data. When the data have been anonymised, the researcher does not know which person the data and the material come from. However, anonymity must not be confused with de-identified data, where personal data are removed, so that no unauthorised persons are able to establish who the research subjects are, but where the researcher is able to link individuals and data. Re-use of such de-identified data requires consent if researchers supplement registry studies with data obtained through active contact with the participants. When re-using and linking this type of data set, for example in registry studies that are large-scale, of a long duration, or which use geodata, it may also be possible to locate or identify individuals indirectly. In such cases, researchers should make renewed attempts to obtain consent, even though this is difficult in practice. If researchers do not find it possible to obtain consent, they have a particular responsibility to explain why the research is of such great benefit that it justifies deviating from this principle. In such cases, researchers have a general responsibility to inform the persons involved and the general public.

## **3. Storage of personal data**

Data related to identifiable individuals must be stored responsibly. Such data must not be stored any longer than what is necessary to achieve the Objective for which it was collected. Data protection involves not only the protection of individuals against abuse of personal data, but also of citizens in relation to the State. This is why strict rules govern the establishment of public personal data registers. However, this must be balanced against the benefits achieved through research on registry data. It is also important to preserve material for future generations, but research institutions must follow the rules regarding proper storage. It is vital to establish and observe good routines for ensuring the quality of data registers and for any re-use and deletion of registers or other data, which may be linked to individuals. Storage of personal data normally triggers an obligation to obtain consent. If storage of such data is necessary, the identifiable personal data must be stored securely and separately from other research data. The other material stored may contain a reference number to link it to the list of personal data. All research material must be kept securely, and inaccessible to unauthorised persons. It must be clearly decided and communicated to the participants in advance whether or not the material is to be destroyed at the end of the project. It must also be explained plainly how, and in what form, the material will be stored to make it possible to verify analyses and conclusions or for other researchers to re-use the material.

## **4. Respect for values and motives of others**

Researchers must not ascribe irrational or unworthy motives to participants without providing convincing documentation and justification. Researchers must show respect for the values and views of research participant, not least when they differ from those generally accepted by society at large.

Research is often concerned with the behaviour and values of minorities, e.g. religious groups, ethnic minorities, youth groups, or political subcultures. Some persons may find this research to be intrusive or offensive. Researchers must take seriously the participants' understanding of themselves and avoid representations that diminish their legitimate rights. In many research projects in the humanities and social sciences, where actions are often used in explanations, the participants' motives often play a key role. There is frequently uncertainty associated with exploration of motives, not least when it comes to research on other cultures or historical periods. A clear distinction should therefore be drawn between description and interpretation, or between documentation of actual courses of events and different interpretations of such events. At the same time, the participants' motives are often directly associated with their social roles. For example, researchers may assume that politicians seek influence, that business leaders seek profit, or that there are conflicts between generations. Stronger evidence is required to ascribe more unusual motives to participants. Special documentation and argumentation are required for providing accounts of actions that ascribe unworthy motives to participants or motives other than those they invoke themselves.

### **5. Good citation practice**

All researchers and students are obliged to follow good citation practice. This is a prerequisite for critical examination and important for enabling further research.

Researchers and students are under an obligation to provide accurate references to the literature they use, whether this is primary or secondary literature. This must be accounted for explicitly, also when re-using text from one's own publications, so-called duplication, or more misleadingly referred to as self-plagiarism in the form of proper citation, for example in a preface or in footnotes. When researchers and students obtain information from sources outside their research – such as public documents or the internet – they must provide accurate references that make it possible to trace the information back to the source.

References should usually specify chapters or pages, so that other persons can check the quotes and references. This enables critical examination of assertions and arguments, including of how the sources are used. Both scientific disciplines and research institutions are responsible for establishing and communicating rules for good citation practice, as well as for creating understanding of these norms, ensuring compliance, and reacting to misconduct. Each researcher or student must conduct their research with integrity, and handle their sources honestly. Supervisors have a special responsibility for following up students' knowledge of and attitudes towards research ethics, so that they may exercise good citation practice in future work.

### **6. Duty to inform**

Researchers must provide participants with adequate information about the field of research, the purpose of the research, who has funded the project, who will receive access to the information, the intended use of the results, and the consequences of participation in the research project. The type of information required depends on the nature of the research; whether it takes the form of field studies, experiments or using the internet. There are various considerations associated with different types of source material and data; whether it is a matter of personal data, sensitive information, previously acquired material, anonymised material or information acquired from the internet. When collecting and processing personal data, especially sensitive personal data, researchers also have a statutory obligation to notify the subjects or participants in the research and must also obtain their consent. Researchers must provide information in a neutral manner, so that the subjects are not exposed to undue pressure. The information must be adapted to the participants' cultural background and communicated in a language they understand. In some research projects, it may be necessary to use an interpreter to provide the necessary information. It may also be relevant to provide information about

possible benefits associated with participating in the research, but this information must be clear and not raise unreasonable expectations on the part of the research subjects. Where relevant, researchers are required to make it clear that participation in the research does not affect their right to public services or the outcome of their cases and applications. One exception from the main rule is when the research is conducted by means of observation in public arenas, on streets and in public squares. Researchers can normally carry out such research without informing the people involved. At the same time, registration of information and interaction using technical equipment (camera, video, taperecorders, etc.) implies that the observation material will be stored. This registration and storage may thus provide the foundation for a personal data register. In general, this requires that people are informed that they are the subjects of research, how long the material will be stored, and who will be using it. Research on and via the internet has a special status, and not everything that is openly available on the internet is public. NESH has therefore developed separate guidelines for internet research. Another exception is public figures, who may find that the increased attention they meet threatens their individual freedom. However, as they have voluntarily sought public attention, or have accepted positions that entail publicity, their freedom cannot be said to be threatened to the same extent as that of other persons. Public figures must expect the public aspects of their work to be the subject of research. They should nonetheless be informed of the purpose of the research when they take part as informants, out of consideration for their self-determination and freedom. A third exception is when information cannot be given before the research is initiated, for example if a researcher cannot disclose the real purpose of an experiment. Such exceptions must be justified by the value of the research and the lack of alternatives, and the researcher must take particular care to comply with respect for human dignity and protection of individuals. It is often possible to give participants general information on the project in advance, and detailed information afterwards, both about the project and about why they were not fully informed beforehand.

### **7. Limited re-use**

Identifiable personal data collected for a specific research purpose cannot automatically be used for another research. Generally, re-use of identifiable personal data requires the consent of the participants. This does not apply to anonymised data, acquired for example for use in statistics, where the researcher cannot link persons and data. When the data have been anonymised, the researcher does not know which person the data and the material come from. However, anonymity must not be confused with de-identified data, where personal data are removed, so that no unauthorised persons are able to establish who the research subjects are, but where the researcher is able to link individuals and data. Re-use of such de-identified data requires consent if researchers supplement registry studies with data obtained through active contact with the participants. When re-using and linking this type of data set, for example in registry studies that are large-scale, of a long duration, or which use geo data, it may also be possible to locate or identify individuals indirectly. In such cases, researchers should make renewed attempts to obtain consent, even though this is difficult in practice. If researchers do not find it possible to obtain consent, they have a particular responsibility to explain why the research is of such great benefit that it justifies deviating from this principle. In such cases, researchers have a general responsibility to inform the persons involved and the general public.

### **8. Protection of children**

Children and adolescents who take part in research are particularly entitled to protection. Research on children and their lives and living conditions is valuable and important. Children and adolescents are key contributors to the research. Their specific needs and interests must be protected in ways supplementary to the general treatment of adult subjects. Children are developing individuals, and they have different needs and abilities at various phases. Researchers must know enough about children to be able to adapt both their methods and the direction of their research to the ages of the participants. Age-specific information must be provided about the project and the consequences of the research, and

they must be informed that participation is voluntary and that they may withdraw from the study at any time. Consent is more problematic for research on children than research on adults. Children are often more willing to obey authority than adults, and they often feel that they cannot object. Nor are they always able to see the consequences of participating in research.

In general, minors who have turned 15 can consent to researchers collecting and using their personal data. If a child is under the age of 15, researchers must usually obtain consent from their parents or guardians. An exception is made for sensitive personal data, which can only be acquired with the consent of the parents. In such cases, authorization from the Data Protection Authority or a recommendation from a data protection officer is also required. At the same time, it is important to treat minors as independent individuals. A child who has reached seven years of age, or younger children who are able to form their own opinions on a matter, must be provided with information and the opportunity to express their opinions. When a child has reached twelve years of age, a great deal of weight must be attached to his or her opinions. In addition to the parents or guardians giving formal consent, it is necessary that the children themselves accept participation to the extent that they are able to do so. There may also be conflicts of interest between children and their parents or guardians. In that event, it is important to clarify the child's capacity to grant consent on their own behalf. In some cases, it may be right to let children and adolescents take part in the research without the consent of their parents. The requirement of confidentiality particularly applies when children take part in research. However, situations can arise in which researchers are either legally or ethically required to provide confidential information, whether it be to the child's next-of-kin, adult helpers or the child welfare service. The obligation to notify applies, for example, if researchers learn that children are subject to abuse, assault or neglect.

### **9. Research on other cultures**

Particular requirement of research on other cultures is that there ought to be dialogue with representatives of the culture being studied. When conducting research on other cultures, it is important to have knowledge of local traditions, traditional knowledge and social matters. As far as possible, researchers should enter into a dialogue with the local inhabitants, representatives of the culture in question and the local authorities. An interest in local co-determination or control may come into conflict with the research requirements regarding quality and impartiality. This places great demands on the initiation, planning and execution of research projects. When conducting research on other cultures, either in other countries or in minority cultures, researchers should avoid using classifications or designations that allow unreasonable generalisation. Similar considerations also apply to historical research where time has passed since the events in question. Researchers should avoid devaluating people from past cultures and historical periods. Here, as under other circumstances, researchers in the humanities and social sciences must make a clear distinction between documentation and evaluation.

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## Ethical Principles of Social Research

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### Introduction

Policy-rules, norms, values have been invented and followed since the existence of human society. Along with research, theories also came into existence. What's better than this? What's wrong Values like etc. became available only in the society. The rules are also shown in different religious scriptures that, do no wrong to anyone, follow the truth, maintain morality. etc.

Moral standards are learned from childhood. Lifelong learning of morality is done in family, neighborhood, school, college, university, business place and also transfers these moral qualities to other members. Research also teaches the researcher what kind of ethical values to have. In spite of all these moral values, immorality prevails in the society, which is a kind of social problem. Laws have also been enacted to ensure that morality is observed in the society. In the context of sociology, how many things a researcher has to pay special attention to while doing research, which are ethical principles.

### Purpose, Method and Content

The paper presented is based on complete secondary data. The main purpose of this paper is to present principles of social research and social scientist. The data Collected in the present paper has been obtained from various books, magazines, articles, theses, and internet.

### Definition of Ethics

The English word "ethics" is derived from the Ancient Greek word meaning "relating to one's character", which itself comes from the root word meaning "character, moral nature"

The Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy states that the word "ethics" is "commonly used interchangeably with 'morality' and sometimes it is used more narrowly to mean the moral principles of a particular tradition, group or individual."As the English philosopher Bernard Williams writes, attempting to explain moral philosophy: "What makes an inquiry a philosophical one is reflective generality and a style of argument that claims to be rationally persuasive."

### Principles of Social Research

#### Confident

In Social Research Sociologists should take all necessary steps to protect the privacy and confidentiality of their subjects. sociological research conducted on human subjects, the sociologists should take all the steps necessary to protect the privacy and confidentiality of their subjects. For example, when a survey is used, the data should be coded to protect the anonymity of the subjects. In addition, there should be no way for any answers to be connected with the respondent who gave them. These rules apply to field research as well.

### **Quality and Transparency**

In order to do social research, the researcher needs to bring transparency in research. Since social research is associated with society, the researcher should not engage in any form of misconduct or abusive behavior. Research needs to be qualitative.

### **Maximise Benefit**

Unnecessary haste is not required to complete the research work, but the facts are extensively explored in the context of problem research. There should be the kind of research that benefits the society, research can solve the events, incidents, problems that happen in the society. The data obtained through research should be such that research can benefit the government, institutions, students, researchers as well as policy-making plans.

### **Protecting Research Subjects**

Ethical considerations are of particular importance to sociologists because sociologists study people. participants in a sociological investigation are not harmed in any way. Exactly what this entails can vary from study to study, but there are several universally recognized considerations. For instance, research on children and youth always requires parental consent. All social science should respect the privacy, autonomy, diversity, values, and dignity of individuals, groups and communities.

### **Respondents must be Respected**

Social research is always associated with the person. No one is perfect, everyone has a flaw. The researcher should therefore respect each respondent. Researchers should respect respondents, especially when it comes to research on emotional issues such as AIDS, cancer, third gender, and exploitation of women. Nor should they be treated rudely or disliked.

**Research Fund** Research funding comes from grants from private groups or governments, and researchers must be careful to avoid conflicts of interest.

### **Value Neutrality in Sociological Research**

Value neutrality is the duty of sociologists to strive to be impartial and overcome their biases as they conduct their research.

### **Justice**

The principle of justice states the benefits of research should be distributed fairly. The definition of fairness used is case-dependent, varying between "(1) to each person an equal share, (2) to each person according to individual need, (3) to each person according to individual effort, (4) to each person according to societal contribution, and (5) to each person according to merit."

Sociologists, Weber stated, must establish value neutrality, a practice of remaining impartial, without bias or judgment, during the course of a study and in publishing results. To do this, they must be conscious of their own personal values. Sociologists are obligated to disclose research findings without omitting or distorting significant data, even if results contradict personal views, predicted outcomes, or widely accepted beliefs. Furthermore, and perhaps more importantly, it is the duty of sociologists to avoid bringing their ideology into their roles as instructors.

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## इस्यू एण्ड चेलेंजेज ऑफ आइडिअल रिसर्च

मनोज जोशी,  
सीनियर रिसर्च स्कॉलर,  
डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ऐजुकेशन,  
कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड

अंकिता,  
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### सार

वर्तमान समय में शोध करना और कराना एक बड़ी चुनौती बन गया है। शोध मनोवैज्ञानिक हो, समाजशास्त्र से सम्बन्धित हो या फिर शिक्षा पर आधारित हो परन्तु वैज्ञानिक विधियों पर आधारित होना चाहिए। वैज्ञानिक रूप से यह दो दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित होना जैसे—स्थैतिक दृष्टिकोण और गत्यात्मक दृष्टिकोण पर। परन्तु आज के युग में शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा विभिन्न विधियों, सिद्धान्तों और शोध विधियों द्वारा सम्पन्न किया जा रहा है। और कहीं न कहीं यही कारण है कि शोध में गुणवत्ता में दिन प्रतिदिन कमी को देखते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के निर्णय लिए गए जिनमें शोध की गुणवत्ता को विशेष स्थान दिया गया है और सभी शोधकर्ताओं के लिए समान नियम व दंड का प्रावधान दिया गया परन्तु शोध में शोधकर्ता द्वारा कार्य को निष्ठा व ईमानदारी के साथ किया गया है तो वह कार्य गुणवत्तापरक माना जाएगा।

### प्रस्तावना

शोध का कार्य पश्चात्त्य समय से किया जा रहा है, ज्ञान के रास्ते में आगे बढ़ता हुआ शोधकर्ता अपने क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता और शुद्धता प्राप्त करता है। शोध में आदर्श कार्य करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि भारतीय ज्ञान साहित्य की अविच्छिन्न परम्परा द्वारा हम यह कह सकते हैं कि शोध की भारतीय परंपरा जगतके अंतिम सत्य की ओर ले जाती है तथा साथ ही यह कहा जाता है कि अंतिम सत्य तक शोध जाते ही गौण होने लगता है शोध के द्वारा सम्पूर्णता का शोध करना तथ एक प्रकार की व्यापक दृष्टि ही वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण कहलाता है। शोध में चुनौतियों का पग-पग पर सामना करना पड़ता है तथा चुनौतियों का चयन करते हुए शोध कार्य में गुणात्मकता को देखा गया है, जिससे शोधकर्ता को निश्चित दिशा प्रदान हो व ज्ञान भण्डार को विकसित एवं परिमार्जित कर सके। शोध किसी भी क्षेत्र में ज्ञान की खोज और विधिवत गवेषणा करना होता है। तथा इस प्रक्रिया को बोधपूर्वक प्रयत्न से तथ्यों का संकलन कर एवं विश्लेषण करके नए तथ्यों या सिद्धान्तों का पता लगाना होता है।

गुणवत्तापरक शोध:— शोध में गुणवत्ता लाने के लिए शोध में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, वैज्ञानिक विधियों द्वारा कार्य को गति दी जाती है। जैसे— करलिंग के अनुसार— “स्वाभाविक घटनाओं का क्रमबद्ध, नियन्त्रित, आनुभाविक एवं आलोचनात्मक अनुसंधान जो घटनाओं के बीच कल्पित सम्बन्धों के सिद्धान्तों एवं प्राक्कल्पनाओं द्वारा निर्दिष्ट होता है, को वैज्ञानिक

शोध कहा जाता है।" इसी प्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि शोध में गुणवत्ता लाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु को सदैव ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

- 1- समस्या के समाधान का एक वस्तुनिष्ठ एवं क्रमबद्ध प्रयास करना।
- 2- दृ"य अनुभवों पर आधारित होना।
- 3- वि"वसनीयता।
- 4- वैधता।
- 5- परि"जुद्धता वर्णन।
- 6- तथ्यों का प्रेक्षण।
- 7- सामान्यीकरण।
- 8- तार्किकता।
- 9- वैज्ञानिकता।
- 10- गुणवत्ता।

वैसे तो शोध के विभिन्न प्रकार और प्रारूप को देखा जा सकता है परन्तु शैक्षिक शोध को तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है। ऐतिहासिक, विवरणात्मक, प्रयोगात्मक। ये तीन शोध के द्वारा 'क्या है', 'क्या है', 'क्या होगा' का अध्ययन किया जाता है तथा शोध करते समय, शोधकर्ता को ध्यान रखने कि आव"यकता होती है कि वह न किसी का साहित्य ले तथा अपने शोध में नैतिक सिद्धान्तों का ध्यान रखे। ब्रिटि"ा मनोवैज्ञानिक सोसायटी(British Psychological Society, 1993) तथा अमेरिकन मनोवैज्ञानिक एसोसिए"ान(American Psychological Association, 1992) ने मिलकर कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं की पहचान की है जिन पर विचार कर तय किया जा सकता है कि कोई वि"ीष शोध अध्ययन नैतिक रूप से साध्य है या नहीं। ऐसी कुछ प्रमुख सिद्धान्त एवं समस्याएँ निम्नांकित हैं—

1. सहभागियों की सुरक्षा एवं कल्याण— कोई भी व्यक्ति जो शोध में भाग लेते हैं, उनकी हानि की जोखिम, सामान्य जीवन शैली बिताने में हो रहे हानि की जोखिम से किसी भी ढंग से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। शोधकर्ता की यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह उस दुष्परिणाम को हटा दे।
2. सूचित अनुमति— ब्रिटि"ा मनोवैज्ञानिक सोसायटी तथा अमेरिकन मनोवैज्ञानिक संघ ने शोध की दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक सिद्धान्त में सूचित अनुमति को माना है। शोधकर्ता शोध के उन सभी पहलुओं के बारे में प्रयोज्यों को बतला दे जो शोध में भाग लेने की ईच्छा को प्रभावित करता हो। इतना ही नहीं शोधकर्ता को उन पहलुओं के बारे में भी स्पष्ट रूप से व्याख्या प्रस्तुत कर देना चाहिए जिनके बारे में प्र"न किया जाता है।
3. धोखा का उपयोग— शोधकर्ता के लिए उन सभी बातों को कहना सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि ऐसा करने से परिस्थिति में जानबूझकर प्रयोज्य को गुमराह कर या धोखा देकर अध्ययन कराना ही पड़ता है। इस तरह के साभिप्राय धोखा को अनैतिक माना जाता है। यदि शोधकर्ता यह समझता है दिया जाने वाला धोखा अनुमय प्रक्रिया है तो इसके बारे में प्रयोज्य को उचित मौका दे दिया जाता है।
4. प्रयोग के बारे में जानकारी देना— आंकड़े संग्रहण करने के बाद अध्ययन के स्वरूप को बतला देना चाहिए जिससे शोधकर्ता को शोध प्रक्रिया के साथ हुए अनुभवों को बतला देना ताकि अगर शोध का कोई अप्रत्या"ित प्रभाव हुआ है तो उसे नियन्त्रित किया जा सके।

5. प्रेक्षणात्मक शोध— ऐसे अध्ययनों में शोधकर्ता की यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि गुप्त तथा मनोवैज्ञानिक कल्याण को ध्यान में रखे तथा अनुमति नहीं मिलने के कारण प्रेक्षणात्मक शोध सिर्फ उन्हीं स्थानों या परिस्थितियों में किया जाना चाहिए जिन स्थान पर प्रेक्षण किया जाना सम्भव हो।
6. आंकड़ों की गोपनीयता— आंकड़ों की गोपनीयता बरकरार रखने के सम्बन्ध में नैतिक समस्याएँ उठती हैं जिसके कारण शोधकर्ता की ये नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह गोपनीयता को बरकरार रखे तथा किसी भी प्रकार की समस्या व त्रुटि न आने दे।

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## Research Misconduct

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Research misconduct is the violation of the standard codes of scholarly conduct and ethical behavior in the publication of professional scientific research. Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism and violation of authorship rules in proposing, performing or reviewing research or in reporting research result. It may occur every stage of the research process.

- 1.Fabrication is making up data or results and recoding or reporting them.
- 2.Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment or processes or result that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
- 3.Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results or words without giving appropriate credit.
- 4.Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

Research misconduct occurs when a researcher fabricates or falsifies data or plagiarizes information or ideas within a research report. It does not include:

- 1.Ordinary errors.
- 2.Good faith differences in interpretation or judgments of data.
- 3.Scholarly or political disagreements.
- 4.Good faith personal or professional opinion.
- 5.Private moral or ethical behavior or views.
- 6.Authorship controversy.

The best way to prevent research misconduct is to become practices in the responsible conduct of research. Consultation with senior research colleagues, as well as school and campus leaders are invaluable resources. In addition there as a variety of training and educational materials available online. We suggest five ways to minimize the number of errors in scientific research papers.

- 1.Change the rules.
- 2.Make motivation count.
- 3.Avoid academic misconduct.
- 4.Improve peer review.
- 5.Increase responsibility.



## Avoiding Plagiarism Through 4a Stretegy

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Plagiarism is an academic crime. It harms the academic community and gives benefits to undeserved persons. In the lights of government policies and awareness among an academic community nowday the scenario is changing. Never than before, action against plagiarism cases will increased. Number of legislative laws and penalties against plagiarism has been introduced. To maintain the quality of research the publication process too, has following the strict guidelines and avoid the plagiarism. To maintain the academic integrity in research processthe author has suggested the 4 A strategy. The first A is “Awareness”, second A is “Acceptance”, third A is “Adaptation” andthe fourth one is “Action”.

Awareness is the process in which one can well knowing about the phenomena what it is and what are different offense against it. So, this will reduce the chances of unknowingly doing the wrong thigs. Secondly, if someone knows the consequences of plagiarisms then he/she will accept his/her role to avoid this unethical practice. Further, when someone accept their role, then they will adopt the right practices to avoid the plagiarism i.e. proper citation, gives credit to authors, acknowledgement, and academic honesty. Students and teachers should be work corporately to reduce the any probability of plagiarism. They must be trained regarding this. The fourth A represent the “action”, it means all the efforts promoted who can help to reduce plagiarism. Regarding this, each university should prepare an action committee against plagiarism, which must monitor the quality of research and publication ethics.

Hence, the author proposed that these practices can be applied to avoid the cases of plagiarism in academic community. So, the true sanjivini (right medicine) against plagiarism are Awareness about plagiarism; Acceptance of do and don'ts; Adaptation of good practices, and following the guidelines; and Action means true screening process and clear-cut legal action against plagiarism.



## Ethical Issues in Research Practices

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### Abstract

Ethics refers to a system of principles which can critically change previous considerations about choices and actions. Research ethics involves all ethical issues concerning the scientific research from choosing the research object to social consequences of research. Research ethics deal with all forms unethical action in research including the design, conducting and reporting of research, involving human experimentation, animal experimentation, scientific misconduct such as fraud, fabrication of data, plagiarism, violation of regulation of research. It is said that ethics is the branch of philosophy which deals with the dynamics of decision making concerning what is right and wrong. Scientific research work, as all human activities, is governed by individual, community and social values. Research ethics involve requirements on daily work, the protection of dignity of subjects and the publication of the information in the research. A researcher must follow ethics of research at all stages of research, from selection of the title to presentation of research. There are many ethics which should be taken in consideration by researcher. Some of them are presented in this paper.

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**Key Words:** Research, Ethics, plagiarism.

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### Introduction

Ethics is rooted in the ancient Greek philosophical inquiry of moral life. It refers to a system of principles which can critically change previous considerations about choices and actions. It is said that ethics is the branch of philosophy which deals with the dynamics of decision making concerning what is right and wrong dignity of subjects and the publication of the information of the research.

There is no doubt that an awareness of ethical issues within educational research has grown in recent years and this is reflected in the prominence given to such concerns within standard texts on educational research methods.

### Research Design and Sampling

Research design encompasses all the structural aspects of a study. In quantitative research in particular, this can include the nature of the study sample, the sample size, the type of statistical design, the form of quantification employed, and so on. The stage is quite critical to the success of a research study as no amount of sophisticated analysis will later be able to compensate for major design flaws. The major areas of ethical concern at this stage are defining those who are eligible to be studied, and ensuring randomization. In the latter case, the main ethical problem arises when attempting to balance the welfare of those being studied against potential benefit for them or future groups.

### Data Collection, Processing, and Analysis

When processing data it is necessary to check that all records of numerical data are within reasonable limits. Particular consideration needs to be given to questions of how to deal with outliers (data values that are very different from virtually all other values), particularly if these are to be excluded from analysis, and when dealing with missing values. Picking and choosing data just to make the results



look better is unethical. The removal of any records from the collection of data requires careful thought and justification.

### **Data Presentation and Interpretation**

The presentation of data and results is open to unethical practice in at least two ways. For example, well-known instances when care is needed include the choice of scale for graphs, and adding a regression line to scatter graphs for no legitimate reason. Quantitative indicators also need to be used in an ethical manner. An example might be choosing to quote the standard error of the mean as a measure of variability, rather than the variance, just because the standard error is always much smaller.

It is ethically (and vitally) important that valid interpretation is presented of the results of any study, since misleading conclusions can falsely influence practice and further research.

### **Ethical Research Criteria**

#### **1. Responsibility for avoiding harm**

Researchers are responsible for ensuring that participants are not exposed to serious physical harm or other severe or unreasonable strain as result of the research. In humanities and social science research, there is usually little risk of participants being exposed to serious physical harm. However, serious mental strain is a possibility. This may be more difficult to define and predict, and it can be difficult to assess the long-term effects, if any. Strain is used here in a broad sense, and it covers both everyday discomfort, risk of retraumatisation and also more serious mental strain which the research may cause the participants. Researchers nevertheless have responsibility for participants not being subjected to serious or unreasonable pain or stress. The risk of causing minor strain must be balanced against both the benefit of the research for society and the value for the participants. Researchers must justify such benefit and value as specifically as possible, also to the parties involved (through information retrospectively). Researchers should also ensure that individuals involved are offered professional follow-up in order to process any problems that have arisen as a result of participation in the project.

#### **2. Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is unacceptable and constitutes a serious breach of recognized norms of research ethics. A plagiarist undermines not only his or her own reputation as a researcher, but also the credibility of the research. Both researchers and research institutions are responsible for preventing plagiarism. Plagiarism in research ethics is taking something from someone else and presenting it as one's own without correctly citing their sources. Plagiarism violates the duty of truthfulness in science, and the requirement of originality, humility and collegiality. Researchers who build on the work of others must cite their sources in accordance with good practice. The most obvious type of plagiarism is pure duplication. Plagiarism can nonetheless take other forms, for example the use of ideas, hypotheses, concepts, theories, interpretations, designs, illustrations, results etc. Citing another work early in one's own text and then making extensive further use of it without subsequent citation may also be plagiarism. It is important to distinguish between direct quotes and paraphrasing in footnotes and endnotes as well as in the text. Paraphrasing must not be so close to the original text that it in reality constitutes a quote. If several paraphrases are connected, the entire interpretation and argumentation may be based on the work of others. If so, this may also constitute plagiarism.

#### **3. Responsibility of institutions**

Research institutions must guarantee that research is good and responsible by preventing misconduct and promoting the guidelines for research ethics. The institutions must facilitate the development and maintenance of good scientific practice. They should communicate the guidelines for research ethics to their employees and students, and also provide training in research ethics and the relevant rules of law that govern research. This would facilitate individual reflection on research ethics and good

discussions in the research communities about norms and dilemmas related to research ethics. Institutions must ensure that they manage the guiding and advisory function of research ethics properly, so that the distribution of roles and responsibilities is clear. In this context, the guidelines for research ethics will be an important tool for preventing undesirable practice and ensuring that research is good and responsible. The institutions should also have clear procedures for handling suspicions and accusations of serious breaches of good scientific practice, for example by establishing misconduct committees with responsibility for oversight and investigation.

#### **4.Simultaneous submission**

Simultaneous submission occurs when a person submits a paper to different publications at the same time, which can result in more than one journal publishing that particular paper. Duplicate/multiple publication occurs when two or more papers, without full cross-reference, share essentially the same hypotheses, data, discussion points, or conclusions. This can occur in varying degrees like literal duplication, partial but substantial duplication, or even duplication by paraphrasing. One of the main reasons duplicate publication of original research is considered unethical, is that it can result in inadvertent double counting or inappropriate weighting of the results of a single study, which distorts the available evidence.

#### **5.Research fraud**

##### **Fabrication**

Making up research data and results, and recording or reporting them.

##### **Falsification**

Manipulating research materials, images, data, equipment, or processes. Falsification includes changing or omitting data or results in such a way that the research is not accurately represented. A person might falsify data to make it fit with the desired end result of a study.

Both fabrication and falsification are serious forms of misconduct because they result in a scientific record that does not accurately reflect observed truth.

#### **6.Salami Slicing**

Unlike duplicate publication, which involves reporting the exact same data in two or more publications, salami slicing involves breaking up or segmenting a large study into two or more publications. These segments are referred to as "slices" of a study. As a general rule, as long as the slices of a broken up study share the same hypotheses, population, and methods, this is not acceptable practice. The same "slice" should never be published more than once.

#### **Conclusion**

In this technological era unethical activities in research have been emerged abruptly by the use of computer and technologically advanced tool. So it the responsibility of each and every researcher to carry out the research work ethically and heartily. It should be always kept in mind that proper principles of ethics in research work should be applied. In India, University Grant Commission (UGC) play important role in formulating the ethics, rules and, regulation for the research work. From time to time UGC provide information and guidelines for conducting good and ethical research. By obeying the rule and regulation provided by such government organization and working honestly we can perform and carry out a better research and its better output, which leads a remarkable development in the field of research.

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## Juxtaposition of Ethics and Research

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### Abstract

Research ethics are the concepts which involves the moral principles which guide research, process of conducting research in a much responsible and morally defensive way. Every research that involves the study of human populations may involve ethical considerations but in particular research that deals with vulnerable groups, or involves sensitive topics that could cause distress or anxiety or involves any element of deception must be carefully handled. Centric to the principles of research are the key points one should keep in mind in order to avoid harm to participants, ensure informed consent, respect the privacy of participants and avoid deception. Ethical loopholes are more likely to arise out of qualitative research than in quantitative survey research. This is because quantitative research relies mostly on data and statistics, respondents to quantitative surveys and will not be experimented upon, but there are still issues of informed consent and protecting the privacy of participants.

**Keywords:** Deception, Independence, Plagiarism, Voluntarily

Ethical issues in social research involves several aspects like

Harm to participants

Lack of informed consent

Encroachment of privacy

### Deception

Another aspect of ethical research considers the originality of the work that is without plagiarism and the legitimacy of the work away from fraud, fabrication of data.

Fewcore principles of ethical research involve

Research must be designed, reviewed and undertaken to ensure quality, integrity and content.

Research staff and everybody involved must be informed fully about the purpose, methods and intended possible uses of the research. They should be fully aware of their participation in the research entails and what risks, if any, are involved.

The information supplied by research subjects should be kept confidential and the anonymity of respondents must be respected.

Research participants must participate voluntarily without any preconceived notion and pressure.

Any sort of harm to the research participants must be fully avoided.

The independence of research must be kept conceited from any sort of conflicts of interest or partiality.

### **What is Ethics?**

This field involves several concepts of systematizing, defending, and recommending right and wrong behavior. Renowned philosophers usually divide the ethical theories majorly into three subject areas: metaethics, normative ethics and applied ethics.

Descriptive ethics is also considered a field of ethics.

Metaethics values the neutral study, classification of ethical theories and other normative ethical systems.

Normative ethics (ethical theories) is the branch of philosophical ethics which investigates the set of questions that arise when considering how one ought to act, morally speaking.

Applied ethics is also a normative examination of particular issues in private and public life that are matters of moral judgment. Researcher's ethics is one branch of applied ethics.

Descriptive ethics (comparative ethics; empirical ethics) is empirical study of people's actual moral beliefs, intuitions, behavior and reasoning.

Research ethics involves several ethical issues concerning the scientific research starting from choosing the research object to social consequences of research. Research ethics majorly deal with all forms unethical action in research including the design, conducting and reporting of research. It also involves human experimentation, animal experimentation, scientific misconduct such as fraud, fabrication of data, plagiarism, violation of regulation of research, using medical patent unethically and what not.



## शोध नैतिकता का आधार : भारतीय दर्शन, धर्म एवं संस्कृति

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सारांश

शोध नैतिकता का आशय अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा बताए गए उन नियमों, सिद्धान्तों एवं आचरण के समूह से है जो कि शोध कार्य की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक है। शोध नैतिकता सहयोगात्मक कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक मूल्यों का समर्थन करते हैं तथा शोधकर्ता और समाज के मध्य सहयोग को बढ़ाने में सहायक है। शोध नैतिकता का प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध शोधकर्ता और समाज के हितों से है। आज सम्पूर्ण विश्व शोध नैतिकता की बात कर रहा है परन्तु विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा बताए गए नैतिक आचरणों का मूल क्या है? शोध नैतिकता का आधार क्या है? शोध के नैतिक सिद्धान्त कैसे सुनिश्चित किए गए हैं? इन सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर भारतीय दर्शन, धर्म एवं संस्कृति में परिलक्षित है। प्रस्तुत शोध में शोध नैतिकता के लिए दिशा-निर्देशों का आधार भारतीय दर्शन, धर्म एवं संस्कृति में होने के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन किया गया है। यह एक अनुभवजन्य अनुसंधान है।

मुख्य शब्द : शोध नैतिकता, सामाजिक मूल्य, नैतिक मूल्य भारतीय दर्शन, धर्म एवं संस्कृति

प्रस्तावना

जीवन-मूल्य, मानवीय आचरण एवं व्यवहारों का मापदण्ड है। इनका आधार मानवीय अनुभव, सामाजिक परम्पराएँ और विभिन्न संस्कृतियाँ होती हैं। जीवन-मूल्य में नियमन एवं विकास के अनेक धार्मिक एवं दार्शनिक सिद्धान्तों का योगदान होता है। आधुनिक युग में मूल्यों की अवधारणा में परिवर्तन आया है। आधुनिक मूल्यों पर आधुनिकता, भौतिकता, अन्धानुकरण, अनीश्वरवादी पवृत्ति, तर्क-प्रधान चिंतन एवं वैज्ञानिक प्रवृत्ति का प्रभाव पड़ा है। आज के बदलते परिवेश में मूल्यों का निरंतर ह्रास होता जा रहा है जिसका प्रभाव मानव समाज पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पड़ रहा है। डॉ० मुखर्जी का मत है कि "कोई समाज यदि अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखना चाहता है तो उसे व्यक्तित्व के सर्वोच्च मूल्यों की नियमित रूप से पूर्ति करनी चाहिए। मानव समाज व मानव-कल्याण के लिए मूल्यों का पालन एवं संरक्षण आवश्यक है।" समाज को प्रगति की राह में शोध का विशेष महत्त्व है। शोध का क्षेत्र भी नैतिक मूल्यों में निरंतर गिरावट से प्रभावित हुआ है। शोध निष्कर्षों एवं परिणामों का प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव समाज पर पड़ता है इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि शोध में नैतिकता का पालन किया जाए। शोध के लिए निर्देशित नियम को ही शोध-नैतिकता कहा जाता है। शोध-नैतिकता के सन्दर्भ में American Psychological Association,

The Economical and Social Research Council (UK), Association of Social Anthropologist (UK), Austrian Code For the Responsible Conduct of Research, ESRC Framwork of research Ethics, WHO Research Ethics Review Committee, आदि संस्थानो द्वारा शाध-नैतिकता से सम्बन्धित दिशा-निर्देश बताए गए है। शोध-नैतिकता से सम्बन्धित बताए गए दिशा-निर्देश का आधार कही न कही भारतीय धर्म एवं संस्कृति से परिलक्षित हुए है। भारतीय दर्शन, धर्म, संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज, साहित्य, पराम्पराएँ सभी नैतिकता के पक्षधर है तथा नैतिकपूर्ण आचारण के लिए प्रेरित करते है। नैतिकता भारतीय जीवन का आधार है, जो मानव तथा समाज दोनो के लिए ही नैतिक मार्गदर्शन करती है।

शोध एक बोधपूर्ण प्रयत्न है, जिसका उद्देश्य नवीन ज्ञान की प्राप्ति होती है। मानव समाज के लिए शोध का बहुत महत्त्व है क्योंकि शोध ही प्रगति एवं विकास का आधार है। “प्रो० एम० वर्मा ने शोध को बौद्धिक क्रिया के रूप में स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा है कि शोध एक ऐसी बौद्धिक क्रिया है जो नवीन ज्ञान को उजागर करती है, अथवा पूर्व की त्रुटियों व भ्रान्तियों को परिमार्जित करती है, एवं ज्ञान के विद्यमान कोष में व्यवस्थित ढंग से वृद्धि करती है।” तथा पी० एम० कुक ने शोध को सामाजिक क्रिया के रूप में परिभाषित करते हुए कहते है—“किसी समास्या के सन्दर्भ में ईमानदारी, व्यापक्ता, समझदारी से तथ्यों की खोज करना तथा उनके अर्थ या निहितार्थ को प्रस्तुत करना अनुसंधान है। किसी दिए गए शोध कार्य के परिणामों व निष्कर्षों को उस अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में ज्ञान में वृद्धि करने वाले प्रमाणिक, पुष्टि योग्य योगदान करने वाले होने चाहिए।” इन परिभाषाओं से ज्ञात होता है कि शोध द्वारा ही समाज की प्रगति एवं विकास की प्रक्रिया सम्भव है। शोध ही वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके माध्यम से विविध विषयों में गहन एवं सूक्ष्म ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है, ज्ञान का भण्डार परिमार्जित होता है, नवीन विधियों एवं उत्पादों का विकास होता है। शोध विकास का आधार है इसलिए शोध में नैतिकता एक आवश्यक पहलु है। किसी भी शोध की समस्या कितनी ही मौलिक, औचित्यपूर्ण, गम्भीर एवं सामाजिक महत्त्व की हो, शोध विधि कितनी ही वैज्ञानिक, सुनियोजित हो, प्रतिदर्श का चयन किसी भी तकनीक से किया गया हो, प्रतिदर्श का आकार कितना बड़ा हो, कितना ही अच्छा शोध उपकरण हो, परन्तु यदि शोध में नैतिकता का अभाव है तो प्राप्त शोध निष्कर्ष किसी भी प्रकार से उपयोगी नहीं हो सकते है। नैतिकता का सम्बन्ध शोध के प्रत्येक चरण से है अर्थात् नैतिकता का सम्बन्ध शोध समस्या के चयन, परिकल्पना का निर्माण, प्रतिदर्श चयन, शोध-विधि, शोध उपकरण के चयन से लेकर प्राप्त निष्कर्षों की व्याख्या, शोध प्रकाशन सभी पहलुओं से है। शोध की सार्थकता, विश्वसनीयता एवं वैधता शोधार्थी की सामाजिक व नैतिक मूल्यों पर निर्भर है।

नैतिकता, दर्शन की एक शाखा नीतिशास्त्र का विषय है जो समाज में सही व गलत की अवधारणा को बताती है। नैतिकता शब्द अंग्रजी के Ethics का हिन्दी रूपान्तरण है। Ethic शब्द की उत्पत्ति ग्रीक शब्द Ethos से हुई है जिसका अर्थ है लोकाचार से है अर्थात् नैतिकता मानव मूल्यों का वह तत्त्व है जो यह विचार करता है कि सामाजिक परिपेक्ष्य में क्या करने योग्य है, क्या नहीं करने योग्य है। नैतिकता मानव के अन्तर्मन के सद्गुणों का प्रतिबिम्ब है जो मानव के सामाजिक आचरण से व्यक्त होता है। व्यक्ति के

कौन से आचरण उचित, अर्थात् करने योग्य है तथा कौन से आचरण अनुचित अर्थात् न करने योग्य है, यही नैतिकता है। वैसे नैतिकता को समाज में मान्यता प्राप्त होती है। नैतिकता के अर्थ को परिभाषित करते हुए मैकाइवर एवं पेज कहते हैं कि "नैतिकता का तात्पर्य नियमों की उस व्यवस्था से है जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति का अन्तःकरण अच्छे व बुरे का बोध प्राप्त करता है।" किम्ब्ले डेविड ने भी नैतिकता को परिभाषित करते हुए कहते हैं कि "नैतिकता कर्तव्य की भावना अर्थात् उचित व अनुचित पर बल देता है।" जिसबर्ट के अनुसार, "नैतिकता नियमों की वह व्यवस्था है जो अच्छे और बुरे से सम्बन्ध है तथा जिसका अनुभव अंतरात्मा द्वारा होता है।" नैतिकता एक सभ्य समाज का तत्व है जो समाज के सभी घटकों को समांजस्य के धागे में बांधे रखता है। नैतिकता कोई व्यक्तिगत संकल्पना नहीं है अपितु यह तो एक सामाजिक संकल्पना है अर्थात् नैतिकता का आचरण तो मानवों द्वारा किया जाता है परन्तु इसका प्रभाव सम्पूर्ण मानव समाज पर पड़ता है।

नैतिकता शब्द कर्तव्य की आन्तरिक भावना पर बल देता है अर्थात् इसका सम्बन्ध सद् और असद्, उचित और अनुचित से है। आचार सम्बन्धी नियमों का पालन चरित्र की दृढ़ता और पवित्रता से जुड़ी है। नैतिकता का पालन व्यक्ति इसलिए नहीं करता है कि उसके पूर्वज भी ऐसा करते थे या उसके आस-पास के लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं वरन् इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि इसके पीछे न्याय, पवित्रता और सच्चाई के भाव होते हैं। नैतिकता का सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति के स्वयं के अच्छे व बुरा महसूस करने पर निर्भर करता है। नैतिकता प्रथा की अपेक्षा आत्मचेतना से अधिक प्रेरित है।

भारत एक विविधता का देश है। भारत भूमि पर कई धर्मों, संस्कृतियों का उदय हुआ है परन्तु सभी का कार्य व उद्देश्य मानव में उच्च आचरण का विकास कर जीवन को सही मार्ग-दर्शन प्रदान करना है। भारत के लोग धर्म में बहुत विश्वास करते हैं और वे मानते हैं कि धर्म उनके जीवन को आधार देते हैं, अर्थ व उद्देश्य देते हैं। भारत में धर्म केवल मान्यता तक ही सीमित नहीं है अपितु यह तो जीवन दर्शन है अर्थात् भारत में धर्म रीति-रिवाजों, मान्यताओं, पराम्पराओं एवं विचारों का अटूट अंग है जो मानव में नैतिकता, सदाचार, कर्तव्यपरायणता, सत्ययता जैसे सद्गुणों का विकास करता है। शाध नैतिकता का प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध न्याय-दर्शन में दृष्टिगोचर है। न्याय-दर्शन 'प्रमाणैर्थपरीक्षण' सूत्र पर आधारित है जिसका अर्थ है प्रमाणों द्वारा ही अर्थ या सिद्धान्त का परीक्षण ही न्याय है अर्थात् बिना प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण कुछ भी विश्वसनीय या प्रामाणिक नहीं होता है। शोध के सन्दर्भ में न्याय-दर्शन उपयुक्त दिशा-निर्देश देता है कि एक शोधकर्ता को समुचित साक्ष्यों के अभाव में किसी भी तथ्य या घटना को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। शोधकर्ता को समुचित साक्ष्यों के प्रति सत्ययता, ईमानदारी का मूल न्याय-दर्शन में मिलता है।

वैदिक काल से ही वेद, उपनिषद्, ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ मानव जीवन का आधार रहे हैं और प्राकृतिक नियमों, मूल्यों का प्रसार कर रहे हैं। वेद में ऋत् के नियम को नैतिक माना गया है। वेदों का सार विश्वहित, मानव-कल्याण में समाहित है। सनातन आर्य संस्कृति के दो प्रमुख महाग्रन्थ रामायण और महाभारत नैतिकता के प्रतीक हैं। इनका प्रमुख विषय सत्य एवं राजनीति है। इन महाग्रन्थों का मुख्य विषय धर्म व अधर्म तथा नीति व अनिति है। इनमें निहित नैतिक मूल्यों को पात्रों की सहायता से बताया गया है। वर्तमान में भी ये ग्रन्थ मानव में नैतिक गुणों का विकास कर रहा है। शाध के सन्दर्भ में ये ग्रन्थ शोध के



उद्देश्य सम्बन्धि दिशा-निर्देश देता है कि एक शोधकर्ता को सृजनात्मक विषयों को ग्रहण कर मानव-समाज के लिए हित कर विषयों पर अध्ययन करे तथा विध्वंसकात्मक विषय का आत्मसात नहीं करना चाहिए।

जैन व बौद्ध धर्म में नैतिकता और उसके पालन पर बल दिया जाता है। सामान्य तौर पर जैन व बौद्ध धर्म नैतिकता के लिए पंच-महाव्रत व पंचशील सिद्धान्त का पालन करना आवश्यक मानते हैं। जैन धर्म के पंच-महाव्रत सत्य, अहिंसा, अस्तेय, ब्रह्मचर्य व अपरिग्रह हैं तथा बौद्ध धर्म के पंचशील सिद्धान्त हिंसा न करना, व्याभिचारी न करना, चोरी न करना, असत्य न कहना व नशा न करना है। जैन व बौद्ध धर्म मानव को नैतिक जीवन के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। ये पंच-महाव्रत व पंचशील सिद्धान्त शोध-नैतिकता को भी आधार प्रदान करते हैं। जैन व बौद्ध धर्म में अहिंसा अर्थात् किसी को भी कष्ट न पहुंचाना को विशेष महत्त्व दिया है। अहिंसा का आशय शारीरिक, मानसिक व भावात्मक अहिंसा से है। जैन धर्म में सभी के जीवन को समान माना गया है, तथा मानव ही नहीं अपितु किसी भी जीव के साथ हिंसा अधर्म माना गया है। शोध के सन्दर्भ में प्रतिभागियों के प्रति नैतिकता को आधार जैन व बौद्ध धर्म के अहिंसा से मिलता है। शोध में प्रत्येक प्रतिभागी की स्वीकारता, प्रतिभागियों की सुरक्षा, प्रतिभागियों द्वारा प्राप्त सूचनाओं की गोपनीयता, प्रतिभागिता छोड़ने सम्बन्धित अधिकार आदि जैन व बौद्ध धर्म के अहिंसा से परिलक्षित होता है। जैन व बौद्ध धर्म में स्तेय अर्थात् चोरी करना की तुलना अधर्म एवं अनैतिक बताया गया है। चोरी का आशय धन चोरी करना, दूसरों को चोरी करने के लिए निर्देश देना या चोरी की संपत्ति प्राप्त करने से है। नैतिकता के भाव में चोरी न करना भी सम्मिलित है। सभी धर्मों का शाश्वत मूल्य है चोरी न करना। शोध के सन्दर्भ में भी चोरी अनैतिकतापूर्ण कार्य है परन्तु शोध में चोरी से आशय किसी अन्य के शब्दों, विचारों या साहित्य का बिना उन्हे श्रेय दिए उपयोग करने से है।

भारतीय संस्कृति में उदारता का भाव समाहित है। भारतीय संस्कृति में स्वार्थ की भावना के स्थान पर परोपकार की भावना परिलक्षित है। महोपनिषद् में वर्णित श्लोक जिसमें सम्पूर्ण धरा को अपना कुटुम्ब स्वीकार किया गया है, इस प्रकार है—  
अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।  
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।।

अर्थात् यह अपना बन्धु है और यह अपना बन्धु नहीं है, इस प्रकार की गणना छोटे चित्त वाले व्यक्ति करते हैं उदार हृदय वाले लोग तो सम्पूर्ण विश्व को अपना परिवार मानते हैं। इस प्रकार भारतीय संस्कृति में उदारता, परोपकारिता एवं व्यापकता का भाव निहित है जो नैतिकता के विकास में सहायक है। शोध का उद्देश्य भी निज स्वार्थ न होकर परार्थ भाव होना चाहिए। शोध के परिणामों एवं निष्कर्षों को अपने उपयोग तक सीमित नहीं रखकर मानव एवं समाज के विकास के लिए करना चाहिए। डेबरथ स्मिथ ने फॉइव प्रिंसिपल फॉर रिसर्च में अपनी बौद्धिक सम्पत्ति की खुलकर विमर्श की बात कही है। अर्थात् शोधकर्ता अपने शोध परिणामों का उपयोग को मानव कल्याण के लिए करे, यह भी शोध नैतिकता का विषय है।

## उपसंहार

सामाजिक तथा व्यावहारिक विज्ञानों में अधिकाँश शोधों में सहयोगियों, प्रतिभागियों एवं प्रयोज्यों के रूप में अनेक व्यक्ति सम्मिलित होते हैं तथा शोध निष्कर्षों एवं परिणामों का प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव समाज पर पड़ता है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि शोध में नैतिक पक्षों का पालन किया जाए। शोध नैतिकता का सम्बन्ध शोध में समस्या चयन, शोध उद्देश्यों, शोध विधि, न्यायदर्श चयन, उपकरण का चुनाव, आकाड़ों को एकत्र करने, आकाड़ों का विश्लेषण एवं परिणामों की व्याख्या तक ही सीमित नहीं है अपितु प्राप्त परिणामों का प्रकाशन एवं परिणामों के उपयोग से भी सम्बन्धित है। यदि शोध में नैतिकता का अभाव है तो शोध मानव एवं समाज के लिए विनाशक सिद्ध हो सकता है। नैतिकता का सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति के किसी एक पक्ष या आयाम से नहीं होता है वरन् नैतिकता तो सम्पूर्ण जीवन से जुड़ी होती है। ऐसा नहीं होता कि एक व्यक्ति एक समय नैतिक तथा अन्य किसी समय अनैतिक हो। व्यक्ति जीवन-पर्यन्त किसी भी कार्य को करने से पूर्व उचित-अनुचित का विचार करता है। व्यक्ति में नैतिकता का विकास में उसके आस-पड़ोस, माता-पिता, परिवार, मित्रों, शिक्षक के आचरण का प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़ता है। नैतिकता का विकास में विभिन्न दार्शनिक विचारों, धार्मिक क्रियाओं, धार्मिक साहित्य, संस्कृति एवं रीति-रिवाजों का भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। अतः समाज तथा मानव की प्रगति एवं विकास के लिए आवश्यक है कि बाल्यावस्था से ही बालक में नैतिक गुणों का विकास किया जाए।

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## शैक्षिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में नैतिक विचार – एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण

डॉ चंदना डे

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लखनऊ

### शोध सारांश

हाल के वर्षों में, विशेष रूप से शैक्षिक शोधकर्ताओं ने शैक्षिक शोध आयोजित करते समय नैतिक दिशा-निर्देशों और नियमों के प्रति अधिक रुचि और जागरूकता दिखाना शुरू कर दिया है। यह प्रवृत्ति ऑनलाइन शोधों और परिष्कृत सॉफ्टवेयर की लोकप्रियता से उत्पन्न हुई है कि क्या लिखित पाठ नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है अथवा उक्त लेख साहित्यिक चोरी नहीं है। यह शोध पत्र शोध के नैतिक दिशा-निर्देशों की अवधारणा और महत्व और साहित्यिक चोरी के मामलों का सैद्धांतिक विश्लेषण है। इसके अलावा साहित्यिक चोरी की प्रवृत्तियों के कुछ कारणों पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है। शैक्षिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में नैतिक आचार संहिता को शामिल करने के लिए व्यक्तिगत अनुभव, संबंधित कार्यों और विश्वविद्यालय के मानदंडों से निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं।

बीज शब्द: नैतिक दिशानिर्देश; सॉफ्टवेयर; साहित्यिक चोरी; शैक्षिक शोध; शोध पद्धतियों।

### 1. परिचय

शैक्षिक अनुसंधान में नैतिक विचार एक स्वप्न के रूप में हो सकता है जब तक शोधकर्ता नैतिकता और अकादमिक ईमानदारी के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। बहुत से लोग अनौपचारिक रूप से घर, स्कूल में, एक धार्मिक स्थान पर, या एक अच्छे सामाजिक वातावरण में नैतिक मानदंड सीखते हैं। यद्यपि अधिकांश लोग बचपन के दौरान सही और गलत करने की भावना प्राप्त करते हैं, लेकिन नैतिक विकास सम्पूर्ण जीवन काल में विभिन्न चरणों से गुजरता है। इसी तरह की प्रवृत्तियों एक पेशेवर कैरियर में प्रवेश कर सकती हैं, यह संभव है कि एक शोधकर्ता अन्य स्रोतों से कुछ कॉपी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसे बस एहसास नहीं हो सकता है कि उसने कुछ गलत या अनैतिक किया है।

शिक्षा एक व्यवसाय नहीं बल्कि एक महान पेशा है। प्रतिबद्धता इस पेशे की विशेषताओं में से एक है। शिक्षा न केवल रोजी-रोटी कमाने का साधन है, बल्कि मानव जीवन को समृद्ध बनाने का कार्य करती है। यदि इस क्षेत्र में नैतिकता को महत्वपूर्ण नहीं माना जाता है, तो पूरी सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; अंततः शायद सामाजिक मूल्य प्रणाली का का ह्रास हो जाएगा। नैतिकता और सदाचार का एक-दूसरे से काफी गहरा संबंध है और ये शिक्षा के अभिन्न अंग हैं। शिक्षक समाज के वे अभिकर्ता हैं जो समाज में वांछित परिवर्तन लाते हैं। शिक्षक रोल मॉडल हैं, और शिक्षण मानव

विकास की नींव है। इसलिए, शिक्षकों को शिक्षण या शोध करते समय वास्तविक अर्थों में नैतिक होने की आवश्यकता है।

## 2. सामान्य पृष्ठभूमि

अधिकांश समाजों में कानूनी नियम और नागरिक संहिताएं होती हैं जो उन समाजों और यहां तक कि अन्य लोगों के व्यवहार की जांच करती हैं। लेकिन इन सब में नैतिक मानदंड अधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रतीत होते हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो आचार संहिता और मूल्य प्रणालियों का अध्ययन करता है नैतिकता को सरलता से परिभाषित कर सकता है। इसका मानव विज्ञान, दर्शन, धर्मशास्त्र, विधि, मनोविज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र और मानविकी जैसी अन्य विधाओं से गहरा संबंध है। शिक्षा की व्यावसायिक नैतिकता स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान या व्यापार में पेशेवर नैतिकता से अलग हो सकती है। हालांकि इन सबका आधार एक ही है। शिक्षण और चिकित्सा व्यवसाय सबसे महान व्यवसायों के रूप में माना जाता है क्योंकि दोनों क्षेत्र सामाजिक सेवा से संबंधित हैं जिसमें 'समर्पण' बहुत जरूरी है। इसी तरह, शैक्षिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में नैतिक मानदंड बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं जो कभी-कभी शिक्षा के सिद्धांतों और प्रथाओं को संशोधित करते हैं, और मानकों को बढ़ाते हैं।

## 3. शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य

यह सुनिश्चित करने की सदैव आवश्यकता होती है कि शैक्षिक अनुसंधान की प्रक्रिया वास्तव में नैतिक मानकों, सिद्धांतों और दिशा-निर्देशों पर आधारित हो। शैक्षिक अनुसंधान की मात्रा में लगातार वृद्धि के साथ आलोचकों और शिक्षाविदों के बीच इस बात की चिंता है कि वर्तमान अनुसंधान दृष्टिकोण अनैतिक तत्वों से मुक्त नहीं हैं।

इस शोधपत्र का लक्ष्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में नैतिकता के महत्व की आलोचना व्याख्या विवेचना और वर्णन करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी उल्लेख करना कि शोधकर्ताओं ने साहित्यिक चोरी क्या, क्यों और कैसे की। यह शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं और अनुसंधान सलाहकारों को इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखने के लिए सक्षम करेगा जबकि वे स्वयं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार के शोध की प्रक्रिया में शामिल हो रहे हों।

इस शोधपत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालना है जैसा कि शोधकर्ता द्वारा अपने अनुभव और द्वितीयक स्रोतों के आधार पर विवेचना कर सका है। इस चर्चा से भविष्य में साहित्यिक चोरी के तत्वों की जांच के लिए कुछ संगत रणनीतियां विकसित होने की आशा है।

### 3.1 एक शैक्षिक परिदृश्य में अनुसंधान नैतिकता

सामान्य रूप से शैक्षिक संस्थानों में और विशेष रूप से शैक्षिक अनुसंधान में नैतिकता क्यों सिखाई जानी चाहिए इसके लिए बहुत से कारणों को सूचीबद्ध किया जा सकता है-

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि नैतिकता व्यक्तियों और शैक्षिक संस्थानों के साथ जुड़ी गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित एवं निर्देशित करती है दूसरे शब्दों में, नैतिक सिद्धान्त मूल्य प्रणालियों को समृद्ध करते हैं जो एक मानव समूह में आवश्यक हैं जिससे व्यक्ति की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित होती है, पारस्परिक सम्मान दिखाता है, और निष्पक्षता का अभ्यास करता है और जिससे व्यक्ति विभिन्न जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नैतिकता और नैतिक विचार अंततः साहित्यिक चोरी की अवधारणा और अभ्यास से चिंतित हैं। यह उचित रूप से उद्धरण उल्लेख न करना और संदर्भ के बिना मौजूदा साहित्य या पिछले लेखकों या विद्वानों के कार्यों का उपयोग करने के रूप में परिलक्षित होता है।

### 3.2 नैतिक मुद्दे और साहित्यिक चोरी

वैसे तो कई नैतिक मामले उल्लेखित किये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन सबसे स्पष्ट नैतिक मुद्दा साहित्यिक चोरी ही है। साहित्यिक चोरी मोटे तौर पर उचित संदर्भ या प्रशस्ति पत्र के बिना अन्य प्रकाशकों/लेखकों/शोधकर्ता के लेखन का उपयोग करने की एक प्रक्रिया के रूप में जानी जा सकती है। जबकि वर्तमान की सबसे अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है -ईमानदारी। अकादमिक अखंडता या ईमानदारी का आश्वासन तभी दिया जा सकता है जब लिखित शोध पत्र या तो जानबूझकर या अनजाने में साहित्यिक चोरी नहीं हो। अकादमिक अखंडता में कई मूल्य और नैतिक आचरण जैसे निष्पक्षता, विश्वास, सम्मान, जवाबदेही पारस्परिक रूप से शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, यह सामान्य रूप से अकादमिक छात्रवृत्ति और विशेष रूप से अनुसंधान के संदर्भ में विश्वास और निर्भरता सुनिश्चित करता है।

साहित्यिक चोरी के अभ्यास पर वास्तविक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है क्योंकि शिक्षा के लगभग सभी स्तरों पर छात्रों के लगभग सभी समूहों में साहित्यिक चोरी की घटनाएं हैं। छात्रों का मनोविज्ञान एक ही रहता है, हालांकि स्तर बदलता रहता है।

### 3.3 साहित्यिक चोरी के प्रचलित कारण

साहित्यिक चोरी किसी एक क्षेत्र या कुछ संस्थानों तक सीमित नहीं है बल्कि समस्या वैश्विक प्रकृति की है। एक व्यक्ति की मानसिक प्रकृति इसकी वास्तविक कारण है क्योंकि अगर एक व्यक्ति दूसरे के काम की प्रतिलिपि करता है, तो एक निश्चित रूप से उसे समस्या के बारे में पता है। लेकिन, दिशानिर्देशों और मानक का पालन करने के बाद भी यह समस्या बनी रहती है तो फिर यह साहित्यिक चोरी की जांच करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले उपकरण से संबंधित हो सकती है। इसलिए, साहित्यिक चोरी जांच उपकरण आधुनिक और परिष्कृत होना चाहिए। बहुत से लोग वास्तव में साहित्यिक चोरी की प्रकृति को नहीं समझते हैं। साहित्यिक चोरी का एक और महत्वपूर्ण कारण प्रूफरीडिंग के लिए समय की कमी है और यह महसूस करना है कि लेख का पहले से ही ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध सामग्री के साथ सीधा संबंध है। इंटरनेट एक नव शोधकर्ता/लेखक के लिए एक वरदान साबित हो सकता है। हम कई अध्ययनों और लेखों का ऑनलाइन का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, दूसरी ओर, हम अनजाने में कुछ पाठ असंपादित या लेखक के अपने शब्दों में फिर से लिख जोड़ सकते

हैं। इस संबंध में, एक शोधकर्ता ने बताया कि साहित्यिक चोरी के स्रोत के रूप में इंटरनेट बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है, हालांकि, साहित्यिक चोरी उपकरण की मदद से इसका निदान आसानी से किया जा सकता है। छात्रों को साहित्यिक चोरी के क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।

### 3.4 अनैतिक व्यवहार और साहित्यिक चोरी के मुद्दों की विवेचना

इन दिनों ज्यादातर संस्थाएं और प्रकाशक साहित्यिक चोरी की जांच के लिए अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों के आधुनिक इस्तेमाल से साहित्यिक चोरी के मामलों को जांचने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस मामले में, यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाएं साहित्यिक चोरी की घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में मदद कर सकती हैं। हालांकि इसमें मानव हस्तक्षेप की भी जरूरत है क्योंकि एक मशीन तार्किक नहीं हो सकती है जोकि विभिन्न प्रकार के शोधों में साहित्यिक चोरी की प्रकृति और मात्रा के लिए एक शोधकर्ता को दोष देने के लिए पर्याप्त हो।

### 3.5 छात्रों के लेखन में कैसे साहित्यिक चोरी की जांच की जाय

संदर्भों एवं और व्यक्तिगत अवलोकन द्वारा निम्नलिखित तकनीकों द्वारा छात्रों के लेखन में साहित्यिक चोरी की घटनाओं को नियंत्रित करने में उपयोगी पाया जा सकता है:

कार्यों की स्पष्टता और उसे पूर्ण करने का मार्गदर्शन,

- छात्रों को स्पष्ट उद्देश्य बताना,
- मूल्यांकन मानदंड तैयार करना, और उन्हें लक्षित समूह को जानकारी देना,
- उचित उपकरण का उपयोग करके काम की निगरानी करना,
- ईमानदारी से काम करने के लिए एक वातावरण बनाना जो पुरस्कार और छात्रवृत्ति की ओर जाता है,
- लेखन के कौशल को सिखाना: सारांश, पैराफ्रासिंग, विश्लेषण और समापन,
- विश्लेषण प्रक्रिया के साथ छात्रों को परिचित करना और तार्किक तरीके से तर्क शुरू करना,
- उन कार्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना जिनके पास साहित्यिक चोरी की कोई आशंका नहीं है,
- रचनात्मक और अभिनव विषयों को निर्दिष्ट करना,
- कक्षा में ही छात्रों की प्रगति की निगरानी करके,
- लेखक की क्षमता की जांच करने के लिए अकेले और कक्षा में छात्रों के साथ लिखित कार्य पर चर्चा करके,
- जमा करने से पहले संदर्भ सूची एकत्र करना और जांचना,
- छात्रों को कॉपी करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि पढ़ने के लिए उपलब्ध इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधनों को दिखाना,
- असाइनमेंट को मेल के माध्यम से कार्य प्रस्तुत करने के लिए पूछना (जो एक साहित्यिक चोरी सॉफ्टवेयर द्वारा क्रॉस चेक किया जाएगा),
- उन्हें यह जानने के लिए सूचित करना कि साहित्यिक चोरी से दंड मिल सकता है।

### 3.6 शोधकर्ताओं/ शिक्षको के बीच साहित्यिक चोरी को कैसे नियंत्रित करें

हालांकि अधिकांश शिक्षक/लेखक/शोधकर्ता एक अनैतिक व्यवहार के रूप में साहित्यिक चोरी के बारे में जागरूक होते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके ज्ञान को और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है

- साहित्यिक चोरी के तत्वों और प्रकारों से परिचित होने के लिए सेमिनार, प्रस्तुतियां आदि आयोजित करना,
- उनके कार्यों/लेखन को जांच करने के लिए साहित्यिक चोरी सॉफ्टवेयर की मुफ्त पहुंच प्रदान करना,
- उन्हें स्पष्ट करना कि उनके कार्यों को साहित्यिक चोरी की जांच से गुजरना होगा,
- सच्चे पेशेवरों के रूप में विकास,
- ईमानदारी से काम करने के लिए एक वातावरण बनाना जो पुरस्कार और छात्रवृत्ति की ओर जाता है।
- उन्हें यह जानने के लिए सूचित करना कि साहित्यिक चोरी से दंड मिल सकता है।

### 4. निष्कर्ष

अकादमिक साहित्यिक चोरी परिहार करने का प्रयास प्रत्येक शोधकर्ता को करना चाहिए। छात्रों को मूल रूप से सिखाया जाना चाहिए और प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए कि दूसरे के कार्यों/अध्ययन/शोधों को कैसे लिखना, उद्धृत करना और संदर्भित किया जाए। आधुनिक युग को प्रौद्योगिकी के युग के रूप में चित्रित किया गया है जिसमें कोई यह पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न उपकरणों को नियोजित कर सकता है कि क्या लेखन में साहित्यिक चोरी पाठ के कुछ हिस्से समिलित हैं अथवा नहीं। नवीनतम शोधों से पता चला है कि साहित्यिक चोरी एक आसान अवधारणा नहीं है। इसलिए शिक्षण संस्थानों को यह महसूस करने की जरूरत है कि साहित्यिक चोरी को दूर करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि यह नैतिकता के मानक और दिशा-निर्देशों के खिलाफ है।

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## संशोधक की सज्जता

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श्री एम.पी.शाह आर्ट्स एण्ड सायन्स कालेज, सुरेन्द्रनगर- गुजरात.

### प्रास्ताविक

संशोधक संशोधन का कर्ता है। संशोधन से जुड़ा जिवंत व्यक्ति विभाव है। आज हम देख सकते हैं, अनुभव कर सकते हैं कि मानवजीवन की गुफावासी से लेकर अवकाशयात्रा की सिद्धियाँ, भूगोल से लेकर खगोल के रहस्यों की खोज, ये सब विभिन्न संशोधन के ही आभारी हैं। संशोधन के कारण ही मानवजीवन समृद्ध और भौतिक बना है। मानव के आपास के परिवेश के रहस्यों की खोज से जीवन उत्क्रान्त हुआ है। मानव सभ्यताओं- संस्कृति का विकास भिन्न- भिन्न संशोधनो की देन है। संशोधन प्रमुखतया विनयन, वाणिज्य और विज्ञान की शाखाओं में होता है। संशोधन में प्रवृत्त संशोधक की सज्जता कैसी होनी चाहिए। उसके उपक्रम में अपनी बात रखता हूँ।

### संशोधक की सज्जता

संशोधक (शोधकर्ता) संशोधन में प्रवृत्त हो उससे पहले उनके पास कुछ सज्जताओं की अपेक्षाएँ रखी जाती हैं। संशोधक के गुण- लक्षण, उसकी सज्जता निम्न लिखित हैं।

संशोधक का स्वभाव शंकाशील-संशयशील होना चाहिए। संशोधन से जुड़ी किसी भी बात को वह अंतिम सत्य समझकर स्वीकार न करें। तथ्यों की तपास से ही सत्य तक उसको पहुंचना होता है। संशोधन के दौरान संशोधन से जुड़ी किसी माहिती की सत्यता की खोज उसे करनी होती है। इसीलिए सत्यस्थापना के लिए उसका स्वभाव संशयशील होना आवश्यक है।

संशोधक अध्ययनशील होना चाहिए। संशोधक ने संशोधन के लिए जो विषय चयन किया है, उस विषयक्षेत्र का गहन – सधन वाचन आवश्यक है। संशोधक अन्य विधाशाखा के संशोधन में प्रवृत्त हो, लेकिन उसे विधा की अन्य शाखाओं एवम संदर्भों का ज्ञान होना जरूरी है।

संशोधक को अपने विषयक्षेत्र सीमाओं का ध्यान रखना है। वो जिस विषयक्षेत्र में संशोधन कर रहा है, उसकी सीमाएँ उसे पूर्ण से नियत कर लेनी चाहिए। वरना संशोधन योग्य समयावधि में कभी पूरा नहीं होगा।



संशोधक में जिज्ञासावृत्ति होनी चाहिए। जिस विषय पर वह संशोधन कर रहा है। रसवृत्ति से पसंद किये गए विषय में कुछ नूतन सत्य उभरकर आने की संभावनाएँ होती हैं। जिज्ञासावृत्ति के साथ संशोधक में ज्ञानपिपासा भी होनी चाहिए। जहाँ से भी ज्ञान अर्जित हो, वहाँ से प्राप्त करने की पिपासा रखनी चाहिए। संशोधक को संशोधन कार्य दौरान वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिए। संशोधन से जुड़ी अन्य मान्यताएँ, अवधारणाएँ और मंतव्यों की सत्यता वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से पुरवार करनी चाहिए।

संशोधक को अपने संशोधनकार्य दौरान अधिकतम संदर्भों की खोज के लिए कालेज एवम महाविद्यालयों की लाइब्रेरी में जाकर मुलाकात लेनी चाहिए। संशोधक को अपने संशोधन से जुड़े पहेलूओं की चर्चा- विमर्श विद्वान और तजज्ञों से करनी चाहिए। ताकि संशोधन को योग्य दिशा मिल सके।

संशोधक को कोम्प्युटर एवम मोबाइल का अधिकतम उपयोग अपने संशोधन के हेतु करना चाहिए। गुगल के उपयोग से संदर्भों की खोज सरलता से की जा सकती है। अपना थिसिसवर्क कोम्प्युटर में स्वयं टाईप करने का आग्रह रखना चाहिए। कोम्प्युटर और मोबाइल में आनेवाले एप 'नोटस' का महत्तम उपयोग संशोधक कर सकता है। नोटस में संशोधक अपने संशोधन के दौरान कार्य और समयसारणी बना सकता है। साथ – साथ संशोधक को अपने पास एक डायरी रखनी चाहिए। उस डायरी को वह हर वक्त साथ रख सकता है। लाइब्रेरी मुलाकात के समय संदर्भों की खोज के लिए वह पुस्तक का नाम, लेखक का नाम, पानक्रमांक इत्यादि संदर्भों उसमें वह लिख सकता है। मार्गदर्शक को मिलने पर विषयसंदर्भ में मार्गदर्शक की तरफ से जो भी सूचनाएँ दी जाएँ, वह सूचनाएँ उस डायरी में लिख सकता है। रात को सोते समय संशोधक को डायरी अपने पास ही रखनी चाहिए। ताकि रात को कोई भी संशोधन से जुड़े विचार आये तो वो लिख सकें।

संशोधक की सज्जता को लेकर श्री शशि भूषण सिंहने अपने पुस्तक 'शोध प्रविधि' में संशोधक की जो सज्जता दर्शाई है। वो कुछ इस प्रकार है :

### १.शारीरिक गुण

१.आकर्षक व्यक्तित्व

२.स्वास्थ्य

३.अध्यवसाय

४.सहनशीलता

### २.बौद्धिक गुण

१.शीघ्र निर्णय लेने की क्षमता

२.तर्क शक्ति

- ३.विचारों की स्पष्टता
- ४.सांख्यिकीय योग्यता
- ५.बौद्धिक ईमानदारी
- ६.रचनात्मक कल्पनाशक्ति
- ३.वैज्ञानिक भावना संबंधी गुण
- १.आत्म नियंत्रण
- २.संतुलित वार्तालाप
- ३.वैषयिक दृष्टिकोण
- ४.जिज्ञासा
- ४.व्यवहारिक संबंधी गुण
- १.व्यवहार में अनुकूलशीलता
- २.सतर्कता
- ३.परिमार्जित ढंग
- ५.अध्ययन विषय से संबंधी गुण
- १.विषय प्रति रुचि
- २.विषय में पारंगत
- ३.समस्या पर एकाग्रता
- ६.अध्ययन स्थल से संबंधित क्रिया संबंधी गुण
- १.प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुभव
- २.साधन संपन्नता
- ३.अध्ययन प्राणालियों, उपकरणों, तथा प्रविधिओं का ज्ञान
- ४.संगठन सामर्थ
- ५.व्यक्ति, समय तथा स्थल का बोध

तो इस प्रकार की सज्जता संशोधन की होनी चाहिए ।

#### संदर्भ

१. 'शोध प्रविधि ' – शशि भूषण सिंह – पान- १६-१७-१८-१९-२०-२१-२२-२३-२४- प्र.सं- २०१२, अर्जुन प्रकाशन हाउस, दिल्ली.



## साहित्यिक चोरी नीति

श्रीमती शांती पाठक  
व्याख्याता.आजाक.कन्या.उ.मा.वि. प्रतापपुर  
जिला-सूरजपुर (छ.ग.)

### रूपरेखा

- 1.साहित्यिक चोरी क्या है
- 2.साहित्यिक चोरी के स्तर
- 3.साहित्यिक चोरी नीति व दंड
- 4.सारांश

### 1.साहित्यिक चोरी क्या है

साहित्यिक चोरी से तात्पर्य किसी और के द्वारा किये गए कार्यों, विचारों, उपाय, शैली आदि को बिना संदर्भ को क्रेडिट दिए अपने मौलिक कृति के रूप में प्रकाशन करा लेना है। यह सभी प्रकार के पांडुलिपियों पर लागू होती है। जैसे –"गोधपत्र,पुस्तक शोधलेख इत्यादि। परियोजना रिपोर्ट,उत्तर पुस्तिका और पाठ्यक्रम संबंधी लेख साहित्यिक चोरी के दायरे से बाहर रखे गए हैं।

### 2.साहित्यिक चोरी के स्तर

यूजीसी 2018 के अनुसार साहित्यिक चोरी को परिभाषित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ उसे चार श्रेणियों में रखा गया है।

- 1.शून्य स्तर इसमें दस प्रतिशत तक समानताएं हो सकती हैं।
- 2.प्रथम स्तर इसमें दस से लेकर चालीस प्रतिशत तक समानताएं हो सकती हैं।
- 3.द्वितीय स्तर इसमें चालीस से लेकर साठ प्रतिशत तक समानताएं हो सकती हैं।
- 4.तृतीय स्तर इसमें साठ प्रतिशत से अधिक समानताएं हो सकती हैं।

### 3.साहित्यिक चोरी पर दंड

साहित्यिक चोरी पर छात्रों व प्रकाशकों के लिए अलग-अलग दंड का प्रावधान है जो निम्नानुसार है-

#### 1.छात्रों के लिए-

1. शून्य स्तर पर कोई दंड का प्रावधान नहीं है।

2. प्रथम स्तर ऐसे छात्रों को छः महीने की अवधि के भीतर शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत करने को कहा जाता है।
3. द्वितीय स्तर ऐसे छात्रों का शोध कार्य अधिकतम एक वर्ष की अवधि तक के लिए प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है।
4. तृतीय स्तर ऐसे में छात्रों के उस कार्यक्रम के लिए पंजीयन रद्द कर दिया जाता है।

## 2. भाक्षिक व भोधप्रकाशन के मामले में

1. शून्य स्तर कोई दंड नहीं दिया जाता है।
2. प्रथम स्तर में किए गए शोध कार्यो को वापस लेने कहा जाता है और शोध प्रकाशन नहीं किया जाता है।
3. द्वितीय स्तर में शोधकार्य वापस करने के साथ साथ एक वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि रोक दिया जाता है और अगले दो वर्षो तक पीएचडी या एमफिल या छात्रों के पर्यवेक्षण कार्य हेतु प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है।
4. तृतीय स्तर पर में शोधपत्र वापस करने के साथ साथ दो वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है और अगले तीन वर्षो तक पीएचडी या एमफिल छात्रों के पर्यवेक्षण कार्य से वंचित किया जाता है।

## अन्य प्रावधान

1. यदि साहित्यिक चोरी बार बार की जाती है और पिछले के तुलना में एक स्तर आगे है तब दंड का प्रावधान है। सर्वोच्च चोरी की स्थिति में कारागार निलंबन या कार्य से निष्कासित भी किये जाने का प्रावधान है।
2. उस स्थिति में जब साहित्यिक चोरी का पता चलता है तब प्राप्त कि गई डिग्री/क्रेडिट को साहित्यिक चोरी सिद्ध होने पर IAIP द्वारा उस अवधि के लिए अस्थगित किया जाता है जिसकी अनुज्ञप्ति विभाग प्रमुख द्वारा की जाती है।

**4. सारांश:**—दूसरों के कामों की चोरी करना सही नहीं है जो मूल के टुकड़े अपनी झूठी शान के लिए बनाने में मेहनत करते हैं। यदि आप शब्दों विचारों को कहीं से ले रहे हैं तो संदर्भ के अलावा जो भी क्रेडिट के हकदार हैं आवश्यक क्रेडिट दें।

## स्रोत

वेबसाइट



## Introduction to Need-based Research Work

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### Introduction

India is fast-changing nation yet there are many hurdles in celebrating the nation as one among the developed nations. After honest review of some research projects, it is observed that our academic world has lack of need-based research projects. This kind of research must be aimed on one target and with limitations of time and area. In this fast-changing age, some new perspectives in the research work which aims to solve some minor problems is the need of the day. These attempts will also fulfill our national responsibilities because they not only point out current problems but also draw our attention towards its solutions by providing some valuable recommendations. In context of India, it is the need of the day that our research works should be directed towards some current important issues. These must be voiced through some genuine research which can be helpful to the Government for conceiving new strategies, plans and projects for the development of the nation. These ideas which are the outcome of genuine and serious researches will be very useful for the administration and the makers of policies. After more than 70 years of Independence, Indian people are yet not having pure water to drink, good educational institutes to study and comfortable houses to live. Some basis issues of Indian people are to be voiced through some genuine researches. There are ample of issues waiting for the attention of researchers. Issues originating from education and administration need to be examined in current perspectives. It is the need of the day that Indian scholars should focus on current problems of India which can draw the attention of those who are in the system and it inspires them to re-think about them. With a view to introduce some new dimensions in the world of research, this paper discusses following issues and aspects.

**Key Words:** Need, India, Problems, Issues, , Administration, System

### A Brief Scenario of Researches based on Needs of nation

Public health engineering can play an important and significant role in solving environmental health issues. In order to confront public health challenges emerging out of environmental problems we need adequately trained public health engineers / environmental engineers. Considering the current burden of disease attributable to environmental factors and expansion in scope of applications of public health / environmental engineering science, it is essential to understand the present scenario of teaching, training and capacity building programs in these areas. Against this background the present research was carried out to know the current teaching and training programs in public health engineering and related disciplines in India and to understand the potential opportunities and challenges available. A systematic, predefined approach was used to collect and assemble the data related to various teaching and training programs in public health engineering / environmental engineering in India. Public health engineering / environmental engineering education and training in the country is mainly offered through engineering institutions, as pre-service and in-service training. Pre-service programs include diploma, degree (graduate) and post-graduate courses affiliated to various state technical boards, institutes and universities, whereas in-service training is mainly provided by Government of India recognized engineering and public health training institutes. Though trainees of these

programs acquire skills related to engineering sciences, they significantly lack in public health skills. The teaching and training of public health engineering / environmental engineering is limited as a part of public health programs (MD Community Medicine, MPH, DPH) in India. There is need for developing teaching and training of public health engineering or environmental engineering as an interdisciplinary subject. Public health institutes can play an important and significant role in this

### **Review of such research projects**

In recent years, we have witnessed an increased interest in the research on projects and project management. The aim of this article is to review, classify and analyze the recent contributions within the field. This paper is based on two sets of data: (1) project-related research published in major management and organization scientific journals, and (2) articles published between 1993 and 2002 in the International Journal of Project Management. The article offers a framework suitable for analyzing the developments made and the different perspectives launched. It is submitted that “project research” instead of project management research might be a better concept for capturing the current state of the field. We also show that papers in the International Journal of Project Management have devoted little attention to research on contexts of multi-projects and multi-firms, a context that is considered to be of great importance for the future of project studies. The recent developments illustrate the need to better integrate project management with the general developments in management and organization. Of special importance, we conclude, is the one that we label project ecologies. We also believe that this concept, and research focus, might be of value for practitioners as it describes the way many modern industries work. The paper contributes to the internal debate about the content and identity of project research.

### **Examining current conditions which have many issues which attract Indian researchers for need-based research**

his brief examines the status of research in Indian higher education and offers an overview of the concept of undergraduate (UG) research as a means of reform. The article attempts a brief review of the government efforts to improve higher education research, and underlines the limitations of their scope as well as their implications. Through an expansive review of existing empirical and qualitative studies, this brief shows the benefits and impacts of UG research on development of scholarly traits in students as well its effect on institutions. Finally, it recommends ways of inducting this concept in the present system of undergraduate education in India, based on prescriptions by the Council on Undergraduate Research.

Prof. Jayant Narlikar, an astrophysicist and Professor Emeritus at Pune University, once said, “The reason [of decline of science in India] is the lack of experimentation as part of learning science.” Indeed, India’s education system has maintained status-quo for over many decades now, and no revolutionary attempt has been made to upgrade the quality of content or its delivery. Past efforts have been modest and fragmented, and have failed to impact the education system in any significant way. The state of research, in particular, has not only failed to improve, but has suffered tremendously—and the blame can be placed on both the government and the educators themselves. Owing to the segregation of teaching and research in the country, entire generations of students have graduated from the university system without producing even a single original research. Many of these graduates lack the skills required to be employable as well as knowledge of the industry they were to work in.

Of India’s 1.3-billion population, there were only 216 researchers per million population in 2015. India’s investment in research is a measly 0.62 percent of GDP. These numbers are well below global best practices. France, for example, spends 2.25 percent of its GDP on research, and the United States, 2.74 percent; both countries have some 4,300 researchers per million

population. China, for its part, invests more than 2.11 percent of its GDP on research and has 1,200 researchers per million population. In higher education, in particular, India's research expenditure is only four percent of GDP.

•Introducing new ideas on some need-based research projects with its aims, methodology, procedure and output Most students and beginning researchers do not fully understand what a research proposal means, nor do they understand its importance.1 A research proposal is a detailed description of a proposed study designed to investigate a given problem.\

A research proposal is intended to convince others that you have a worthwhile research project and that you have the competence and the work-plan to complete it. Broadly the research proposal must address the following questions regardless of your research area and the methodology you choose: What you plan to accomplish, why do you want to do it and how are you going to do it. The aim of this article is to highlight the essential concepts and not to provide extensive details about this topic.

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## A study of ethical research issues in digital content

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### Abstract

Ethics in research is gaining importance with the advent of digital content. "Researcher's ethics" has to do with the researcher's own moral obligations, e.g. to be honest and objective in presenting and interpreting his/her own research, to be fair to peer researchers, and honest to the society as a whole. Researchers, whose moral virtues are less well developed, may both offend the principles of objectivity and honesty and conduct the research neglecting the rights of the research subjects.

Digital ethics has become a field in its own way. It is here that the act of conducting ethical practices becomes more challenging. The World Wide Web provides several opportunities to access digital content and incorporate the same in research, but at the same time it also acts as a check, because whatever digital content is available on the World Wide Web is on public domain and hence, open for scrutiny. There are increasing problems encountered by editors of journals in dealing with research misconduct.

This paper makes an attempt to analyse the increasing problems of ethics in research, with the increasing digitization of research work .

**Keywords:** Ethics, Digital content, Digital ethics,

### The conceptual framework

Meaning of Ethics: Ethics is a defined noun by the Oxford Dictionary as "A set of moral principles that govern a person's behavior or the conduct of an activity".

It is the discipline that examines one's moral standards, or the moral standards of the society. Ethics enables individuals to take decisions incorporating moral standards. They also help an individual to comply with societal norms & codes of conduct. The concept of ethics tends to differ in our culture and the western culture. In the western culture the concept of ethics is limited to discussions and deliberations on what is right and what is wrong. In Indian culture there is more of a practical approach towards following ethical practices in our day to day lives

Ethics in research has two dimensions: one is "research ethics" which defines the rules of how research should be conducted, especially when it involves animals or human beings, whereas "researcher's ethics" has to do with the researcher's own moral obligations, e.g. to be honest and objective in presenting and interpreting his/her own research, to be fair to peer researchers, and honest to the society as a whole. Obviously, these two lines of ethics in research have strong connections and it could be expected that researchers, whose moral virtues are less well developed, may both offend the principles of objectivity and honesty and conduct the research neglecting the rights of the research subjects.



### **Ethics in the Digital World**

All of us are aware that ethics defines the way in which different individuals conduct themselves in a manner which can resolve issues with each other. On the other hand, digital ethics comprises the way in which online participants communicate and the manner in which the technologies are used in these platforms for commitment and more. In fact anyone who makes use of the internet, especially on the professional front, must look into certain issues, like: privacy, copyright, morality, confidentiality, fairness and so on.

The digital world today has shrunk the people and spaces to reachable limits and makes it possible to access anything and anyone, anywhere. Be it information or data, Digital ethics has garnered its prominence owing to an overflow of users, data analysis, smart devices, social media etc. This holds true because along with the virtues it carries, digital access comes with its vices galore.

Research has greatly emphasized the art of digital ethics. The whole scenario then puts up the question of people's vulnerability. We have not only to comprehend but also to realize that novel ways of online engagement is creating wider gaps between Privacy and falling prey to it.

### **What is “digital ethics”?**

Digital ethics has become a field in its own way - Distant Ethics. While dealing with digital content people often find themselves dealing with ethics from a distance: the connection with participants/subjects is often non-existent, because the participants are on the other side of the computer. It is here that the act of conducting ethical practices becomes more challenging. The World Wide Web provides several opportunities to access digital content and incorporate the same in research, but at the same time it also acts as a check, because whatever digital content is available on the World Wide Web is on public domain and hence, open for scrutiny. In the context of research there is a plethora of software to check plagiarism in digital content, but at the same time there are also software options to evade plagiarism.

The action of using someone else's production, ideas, or research without acknowledging the source and then claiming credit for them is known as plagiarism. Plagiarism is in principle a moral offense; it is not always an illegal action but certainly is an ethical complex case. Copying without permission or stealing someone else's work violates the standard codes of scholarly conduct and ethical behavior in professional scientific research.

Plagiarism is an unethical act and must be eradicated from the researchers' mindset. The consequence of it is not only on the researchers, but it can also tarnish the good image of an institution. Studies have shown that plagiarism must not be taken lightly in view of the fact that understanding of the concept of plagiarism using the ICT is still unsatisfactory. An ongoing effort must be undertaken to instill the realization and understanding amongst the researchers on plagiarism to avoid their involvement in it in the future.

### **Types of Unethical practices in research**

Examples of research misconduct: There are many ways in which researchers may deviate from the appropriate standards including, but not limited to the following:

- plagiarism
- failure to declare and manage serious conflicts of interest
- misleading ascription of authorship
- fabrication of results
- falsification or misrepresentation of results
- falsification or misrepresentation to obtain funding

- willful concealment or facilitation of research misconduct by others.
- conducting research without required ethics approval
- risking the safety of human participants, or the wellbeing of animals or the environment
- gross or persistent negligence

### **Legal Framework**

Judicial protection by way of patents, copyright or trademarks are well-established instruments to protect intellectual property. They set a legal framework for the utilization of protected knowledge and enable the copyright owner to pursue economic interests by civil law in case of illegitimate plagiarism or piracy. Judicial protection means are not suitable for preemptive knowledge protection because they do not actively prevent knowledge from being stolen or misused. In addition to that, they can be circumvented and even legitimate actions for injunction or compensation often take a long time.

Copyrights are a set of exclusive rights granted by law to the creators and producers of forms of creative expressions such as literary, artistic, musical and cinematographic works. These rights bestow on the copyright owner the control over the use of his works like their reproduction and distribution for a limited duration.

The concept of copyrights is quite old, but it has undergone a major change with the advent of the Digital revolution. Originally designed to cover printed content, the scope of copyright law progressively expanded to cover newer forms of creative expressions like photography, cinema, music and software etc.

The Indian Copyright Act of 1847 came into force on 15 December 1847, which was replaced by a new law in 1914 and then in 1957. The Act has been amended five times since then. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012 is the most substantial. Some of the important amendments to the Copyright Act in 2012 are extension of copyright protection in the digital environment such as penalties for circumvention of technological protection measures and rights management information, and liability of internet service provider and introduction of statutory licenses for cover versions and broadcasting organizations; ensuring right to receive royalties for authors, and music composers, exclusive economic and moral rights to performers, equal membership rights in copyright societies for authors and other right owners and exception of copyrights for physically disabled to access any works.

In the digital era the prominent copyright issues can be classified into three categories:

- (i) Issues relating to the management and administration of copyright in the digital environment.
- (ii) Issues relating to reproduction, distribution and communication to the public of a work through digital media; and
- (iii) Issues relating to a whole new set of work, namely, computer programs, databases and multimedia works;

### **Right of Reproduction**

Computerized advancements have acquired another type of transmission of duplicates of a work. Conventional transmission of work was material duplicate put together which could be with respect to paper or tape pertaining to a book or a tape or film as pertaining to a phonogram or a movie. This has been swapped by material-less transmission, through PC bytes. Right of generation is the most fundamental of the copyrights. Even in the pre-computerized days it actually was an issue to define it. The Berne Convention had explicitly incorporated a right of generation as late as 1967. In the Stockholm Revision of 1967 another content of Article 9(1) was embedded, which in the expressions of Stuart, "is both lapidary and grasping both present and future procedures" 37. This article gives "the exclusive right of authorizing the reproduction of these works in any manner or form"38. It is this

general essentiality of copyrights which has represented the most extreme challenges in the advanced conditions too. The question was whether a computerized duplicating is a multiplication or whether right covers just material proliferation. This inquiry was settled through an Agreed Statement in WCT that propagation right completely applies in the advanced condition, specifically to the utilization of works in computerized structure. The Agreed Statement further explained that “the storage of a protected work in digital form in an electronic medium constitutes a reproduction within the meaning of Article 9 of the Berne Convention”

### **Right of Distribution and Communication to the Public**

This, again, is an area greatly affected by the digital revolution. Here, the issues are more complicated than in the case of right of reproduction. This is because the two rights really get merged in the digital world, as copies are transmitted not in material form, but intangibly. The Berne Convention had envisaged only traditional models of communication for these rights. It had not bargained for the online, interactive communication and distribution models. Therefore, a need was felt to protect the interest of copyright owners in the new environment.

### **Changing Discourses about the Internet, Sociability, and Responsibility**

Most scientific research is conducted properly and reported honestly but a few authors invent or manipulate data to reach fraudulent conclusions. Other types of misconduct include:

- failure to declare competing interests
- deliberately providing incomplete or improperly processed data
- failure to obtain informed consent
- improper award or denial of authorship
- breach of patient confidentiality
- failure to follow ethical procedures
- duplicate submission and plagiarism.

Globalized markets, as also expanding cost and development pressure, lead to heterogeneous spread of production environments which require extraordinary information trade by means of Internet correspondence across corporate boundaries. In such situations, safety of creative data and information, licensed innovation i.e. Intellectual Property assumes an authoritative and key role in the success and competitiveness of corporate world with regard to innovation, creation and dissemination of information which is vital for financial achievement and economic growth of the business world. Furthermore, information robbery and written falsification bring about considerable monetary misfortunes. As also Knowledge based data made and used in Systems Engineering is particularly endangered because a wide range of partners seek crucial content. Strong access limitations are not generally beneficial on the grounds that collaboration between members is meddled as also capability and competency of the Systems Engineering thought is undermined. In the conflict between providing data and its protection the corporate world calls for effective methods of safeguarding the same to take care of the issue. It has been observed, lately, that available means of protection and data security are not enough to cater to the issues of piracy and plagiarism.

### **Implications to Academia, Management and Society**

We need to examine whether peer-review is continuing to operate effectively in policing research misconduct in the academic world. There are increasing problems encountered by editors of journals in dealing with research misconduct. Misconduct can take a variety of forms. Among the most serious are plagiarism and data fabrication or falsification, although fortunately these still seem to be relatively rare. More common are problems involving redundant publication and self-plagiarism, where the boundary between acceptable behaviour (attempting to exploit the results of one's research as fully and

widely as possible) and unacceptable behaviour (in particular, misleading the reader as to the originality of one's publications) is rather indistinct and open to interpretation. It is also a matter of concern that a new form of misconduct among certain journal editors, who attempt to engineer an increase in their journal's 'impact factor' through a practice of 'coercive citation'. Such problems with research integrity would appear to be unintended, and certainly undesirable, consequences of the growing trend to quantitatively improve research performance.

Certainly research ethics review will not solve the problem of researchers' unethical behavior. If we believe that good quality research is dependent not only on good methodology, money, and researchers' education but also on good ethical standards in all stages of the research process and if we believe that the temptations are greater in a world of more competition, then many bodies must join forces against unethical practices. To have strong protection for individuals who participate in research should be mandatory and equal in a globalized world. "Research ethics" must be an important issue for the society as a whole whereas "researcher's ethics" is an issue for the universities and the research community. There are pros and cons in legalized review systems but sensible practice and perhaps regular review of laws may lead to better security for both researchers and research subjects. Good ethical standards at all stages of research must be implemented in the research process by continuing debate and education at the universities and all other settings that produce research. Indeed, the activities of journal editors have done and may in the future do much to detect and prevent unethical practices.

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## Research Work and Social Responsibilities: Some New Dimensions

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In this fast-changing world, new dimensions in the research work which aims to fulfill social responsibilities are now significantly necessary. In context of India, it is the need of the day that our research works should be directed towards some important social issues. Current issues of Indian society must be voiced through some genuine research which can be helpful to the Government for conceiving new strategies, plans and projects for the development of the nation. These ideas which are the outcome of genuine and serious researches will be very useful for the administration and the makers of policies. After more than 70 years of Independence, Indian people are yet not having pure water to drink, good educational institutes to study and comfortable houses to live. Some basic issues of Indian people are to be voiced through some genuine researches. There are ample of issues waiting for the attention of researchers. Issues originating from education and administration need to be examined in current perspectives. It is the need of the day that Indian scholars should focus on current socio-economic problems of India which can draw the attention of those who are in the system and it inspires them to re-think about them. With a view to introduce some new dimensions in the world of research, this paper discusses following issues and aspects.

**Key Words:** Society, Research, Projects, Government, India, Administration, Education

### A Brief Scenario of Research on social aspects

Scenario analysis, an approach to thinking about alternative futures based on storyline-driven modeling, has become increasingly common and important in attempts to understand and respond to the impacts of human activities on natural systems at a variety of scales. The construction of scenarios is a fundamentally social activity, yet social scientific perspectives have rarely been brought to bear on it. Indeed, there is a growing imbalance between the increasing technical sophistication of the modeling elements of scenarios and the continued simplicity of our understanding of the social origins, linkages, and implications of the narratives to which they are coupled. Drawing on conceptual and methodological tools from science and technology studies, sociology and political science, we offer an overview of what a social scientific analysis of scenarios might include. In particular, we explore both how scenarios intervene in social microscale and macroscale contexts and how aspects of such contexts are embedded in scenarios, often implicitly. Analyzing the social 'work' of scenarios (i) can enhance the understanding of scenario developers and modeling practitioners of the knowledge production processes in which they participate and (ii) can improve the utility of scenario products as decision-support tools to actual, rather than imagined, decision-makers.

### Review of earlier trends of literature which raised socio-economic issues

The foundations of socioeconomic inequities and the educational outcomes of efforts to reduce gaps in socioeconomic status are of great interest to researchers around the world, and narrowing the achievement gap is a common goal for most education systems. This review of the literature focuses on socioeconomic status (SES) and its related constructs, the association between SES and educational achievement, and differences among educational systems, together with changes over time.

Commonly-used proxy variables for SES in education research are identified and evaluated, as are the relevant components collected in IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). Although the literature always presents a positive association between family SES and student achievement, the magnitude of this relationship is contingent on varying social contexts and education systems. TIMSS data can be used to assess the magnitude of such relationships across countries and explore them over time. Finally, the literature review focuses on two systematic and fundamental macro-level features: the extent of homogeneity between schools, and the degree of centralization of education standards and norms in a society.

### **Examining current conditions which have many issues which attract Indian researchers**

This brief examines the status of research in Indian higher education and offers an overview of the concept of undergraduate (UG) research as a means of reform. The article attempts a brief review of the government efforts to improve higher education research, and underlines the limitations of their scope as well as their implications. Through an expansive review of existing empirical and qualitative studies, this brief shows the benefits and impacts of UG research on development of scholarly traits in students as well its effect on institutions. Finally, it recommends ways of inducting this concept in the present system of undergraduate education in India, based on prescriptions by the Council on Undergraduate Research.

### **Introducing new dimensions for research projects aim at social responsibilities**

Entrepreneurial scandals regarding the wrong implementation of doing socially responsible tasks have provoked the emergence of cooperative initiatives by the stakeholders (entrepreneurs, consumers, politicians, the media) in order to establish a common pattern for social responsibility practices (Kolka and van Tulder, 2010; Gonzalez-Rodriguez et al., 2015). In modern business conditions are increasingly pointing to the responsibility of the companies that with their activities are involved in social life. None of the company was not conducting its business in an isolated area, already a work of the company became an important part of society as a whole. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become an important research topic in business studies (Sweeney, 2009).

In recent decades there has been increasing attention to the social and environmental impacts of business (Fontaine, 2013). Stakeholders are ever more concerned and responsible about environmental and social issues and linked to this (Rosati, 2015). In order to establish a long-lasting relationship with their stakeholders in general and customers in particular, companies need to consider and manage their increasing awareness and concerns, aligning business activities accordingly (Calabrese et al., 2015). Traditionally, companies have one responsibility: to make a profit. But the concept of corporate social responsibility holds that companies should be responsible for more than just their owners. Corporate social responsibility consists of several dimensions which have an impact on the activities of some companies (Carroll and Shabana, 2010).

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## Controlling the Threats to Internal and External Validity of Experimental Research: Employed in two Equivalent Group Design

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### Abstract:

The main objective of the study is to control internal and external threats to Validity of Two Equivalent Group design conducted to study “An Impact of Constructivist Teaching (CT) and Technology Based Constructivist Teaching (TBCT) on academic achievement of IX standard students of Bangalore city”. Based on theoretical and research related reviews, researcher identified the threats to validity and finalized with the help of research guide and experts in the field of research to validate the experimental design work by controlling the threats. As result the researcher was able to find out the real effect of CT and TBCT on the academic achievement of IX stand students.

**Key Terms:** Validity, Internal Validity and External Validity

### INTRODUCTION

Most important task in any experimental design is how researcher controls the threat to validity of research and conduct the investigation to study the real impact or effectiveness of independent variable on dependent variable. Then, what is validity?: in general any tool/research method if its serve its purpose what it intendent to assess is called validity. According to (Cizek) validity is the degree to which scores on an appropriately administered test support inferences about variation in the construct that the instrument was developed to measure”. Concern to this Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, (2000) rightly expressed that “validity is an important key to effective research. If a piece of research is invalid than it is worthless. Validity is thus a requirement for both quantitative and qualitative research”. In this concern in order to increase the validity of any research researcher need to control the threats. Particularly it is important in experimental design to ensure real effect of independent variable on the dependent variable. The most influential work on this area was carried out by Campbell and Stanley and identified two types of threats to validity of experimental research. Namely internal and external validity (Leong & Austin, 2006). According to Campbell “Internal validity means truth value that can be assigned to the conclusion that a cause-effect relationship between an independent variable and dependent variable has been established with the context of the particular research setting. External validity referred to the generalization of the causal findings, that is whether it can be concluded that the same cause effect relationship would be obtained across different subjects, settings and methods (as cited by Brewer, 2000). While conducting the experimental design there are many threats are observed and it is essential to control by researcher in the form of validating the experimental design. Present article is one such research work explains about how researcher validated experimental research work by controlling threat to internal and external validity of experiment.



## **STATEMENT OF AIM**

To control external and internal threats to Validity of Two Equivalent Group design conducted to study “An Impact of Constructivist Teaching (CT) and Technology Based Constructivist Teaching (TBCT) on academic achievement of IX standard students of Bangalore city”

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

- 1.To control the threat to internal validity of Two Equivalent Group Experimental Design.
- 2.To control the threat to external validity of Two Equivalent Group Experimental Design.

## **METHODOLOGY:**

The present study is an analytical study examined how threat to internal and external validity were controlled in Two Equivalent Group Research Design aimed to study impact of CT and TBCT on academic Achievement of IX standard students of Bangalore city. The researcher controlled internal and external threat to validity and validated the entire research work with the help of research guide and experts in the field of educational research to ensure the real effect of independent variable variables i.e. CT and TBCT on dependent variable i.e Academic Achievement.

## **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

The researcher validated the research work by controlling the threats internal and external validity of experimental research. They are explained under the two headlines. First one is control of threats to internal validity of experiment and second one is control of threats to external validity of experiment.

## **CONTROL OF THREATS TO INTERNAL VALIDITY OF EXPERIMENT**

History, Maturation, effect of pre-testing, experimental bias, unstable instrumentation, experimental morality and statistical regression of subjects are important threat to internal validity of the experiment. These threats are called internal because they affect during the time of experimentation of the research work. These threats are controlled in the present research and increased the validity of the research by selecting appropriate research design and systematic and proper validation of the research.

## **HISTORY**

History means, the events which are occurs between the pre-test and post-test. History indicates the external factor or external environment which influence on dependent variable. The factors like drill and practice, examination anxiety etc. will impact on the post-measurement and confuse the impact. The researcher had specifically controlled all the other events other than the intervention in the present research and studied the true impact of CT and TBCT intervention on the academic achievement of students. Additionally, two equivalent design with intervention duration was 16 periods each for CT and TBCT class. So, time duration is very less. Therefore, history is completely controlled and study ensures impartial impact of intervention CT and TBCT on the academic achievement of students.

## **MATURATION**

The maturation level of participants is another effect for experimental design. It hidden the effect of treatment variable. In order to control such variable namely age, interest, maturation etc. researcher has controlled experimental environment in the form of selection of IX standard students who were studying in two schools in 2012-2013 academic year. More than that the duration of intervention period is very short i.e. 16 periods each for intervention of CT and TBCT group. But natural change in maturation accounted only in long time experiments. Both the groups were more or less same in maturation before, during and after intervention. Thus, there is no impact of maturation on experimentation.

### **EFFECTS OF PRE-TESTING**

Most common threat to internal validity of pre-test and post-test experimental design is effect of pre-test performance on post-test. However there is need of using both to compare the performance of student's before and after intervention. The threat is eliminated in developing and validating separate test at pre-test and post-test level in the present study. Both achievement tests are not same, according to the suggestion of experts dissimilar questions coined in the post-test to prevent the influence of performance of pre-test. Thus, achievement of students at post level is completely due to intervention and impact of CT and TBCT modules.

### **EXPERIMENTAL BIAS**

It refers to researchers previous knowledge about the subjects who taking part in the research. It may cause the effectiveness of the experimental conduction. The threat is controlled in the study by selecting the school and class which are not familiar to researcher earlier to treatment. The schools and IX class selected for the researcher is completely new. With this the researcher, fair to find out the impact of treatment CT and TBCT module on academic achievement of students in social science subject.

### **SELECTION OF GROUPS**

Selection of groups for intervention of treatment variable is another threat to internal validity of experimental design. The researcher bias in selection of groups affects the impact on the intervention. Conversely, before intervention of CT and TBCT modules in both the schools researcher confirmed the both the groups are parallel in previous academic achievement. The groups were equated based on the mid-term examination scores in Social Science subject and found that groups were equal in their achievement and randomly groups assigned to CT and TBCT. Therefore any selection bias was not found selection of groups.

### **UNSTABLE INSTRUMENTATION**

Instrument used in the research creates threat to internal validity of the experimental design when it is not consistent and accurate in measuring required criteria. In the present research, researcher used pre-test, post-test, unit-tests, rating scales and intervention modules. All the measuring instruments are designed based on standard format and validated by the subject experts and specialist in constructivist teaching and technology. Scoring also done appropriately with marking scheme and scoring key in case of achievement test and scoring procedure as for Likert scale for CT and TBCT rating scales. Same instruments were used for CT group and TBCT group. Whereas CT rating scale was used for experimental group-1 of government and private school and TBCT rating scale for experimental group-2. Thus, there is no question of unstable instrumentation as threat to internal validity of the experiment.

### **EXPERIMENTAL MORALITY**

Loss of subjects during the experimentation confounds the effectiveness of experimentation and the outcome. In the course of the experiment, one student left the school and another faced accidental death. By consulting the guide and experts the data of those students were not considered in analysis and interpretation of the data as well as recorded in the limitation of the study. Thus, research is completely free from experimental morality.

### **Experimental Morality**

Loss of subjects during the experimentation confounds the effectiveness of experimentation and the outcome. In the course of the experiment, one student left the school and another faced accidental death. By consulting the guide and experts the data of those students were not considered in analysis

and interpretation of the data as well as recorded in the limitation of the study. Thus, research is completely free from experimental morality.

### **STATISTICAL REGRESSION**

Statistical regression means regression to mean. When students are selected and grouped based on the extremely highest or lowest scorers of previous achievement scores when previous achievement test is not perfectly reliable in assessing the achievement. Such scores have the tendency to move or regress the achievement of students in subsequent achievement test. It hinders the impact of treatment in an educational experiment. Effect of statistical regression is controlled in the form of equating groups. Also same pre-test and post-test was used in the study and regression to mean is also equally manifested in both the groups.

### **CONTROLLING THE THREATS TO EXTERNAL VALIDITY OF THE EXPERIMENT**

Threat to external validity of experiment is another category of validity in experimental design. It concerned to generalization of findings to population.

### **INTERFERENCE OF PRIOR TREATMENT**

The study has controlled the interference of treatment on academic achievement. First of all, the topics selected for interventions are not covered or taught priority in the class. And only such topics were selected to study the impact of CT and TBCT on academic achievement. Treatment was assigned to experimental group-1 and experimental group-2. Here experimental group-1 was taught with CT and experimental group-2 with TBCT intervention. In this way study examined true effect of treatment on academic achievement and findings are suitable for generalization.

### **EXPERIMENTER EFFECT**

The experimenter who conducts the intervention in class again creates threat to the external validity of the experiment, when there is a change in experimenter for intervention groups. Their feeling, attitude, language proficiency, technology usage ability, communication, age, classroom management etc. will influence intervention as well as on data collection reflects on the dependent variable. But, in the present intervention work, researcher in-person was involved in intervention of CT and TBCT module and data collection in government and private school. Hence teacher variable was completely controlled in the present research.

### **INTERACTION EFFECT OF SELECTION BIASES AND THE EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT**

The study adopted two equivalent group design, in which two parallel groups admitted for intervention of CT and TBCT module. While designating intervention, without any bias experimental group-1 treated with CT module and experimental group-2 with the TBCT module in government and private school. Additionally, both the groups were equal in their performance in mid-term examination in Social Science subject. Thus, there was no chance of interaction effect of selection biases and experiment treatment in the study.

### **REACTIVE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL ARRANGEMENT**

The experimental arrangement or intervention condition also threat to experimental process when the students feel that they are observed and tested in the experimental procedure. Such a feeling forms a change in the attitude and behaviour of students and confound the influence of independent variable on dependent variable. It was commonly found in artificial research process. The threat is also called as Hawthorne effect in experiment. Such experimental findings are not suitable for generalization. But in the present study classrooms arranged and modules are taught in students' friendly environment and activities are attributed to the features of Constructivist Teaching and Technology Based Constructivist

Teaching (student's autonomy). They took part in the research in a naturalistic class and no chance of differently performance of students. In such a way, there is no occurrence of reactive effects of experimental arrangement on the dependent variable.

## **FINDINGS**

From this study it is found that history, maturation, effects of pre-testing, experimental bias, selection of groups, unstable instrumentation, experimental morality, statistical regression are important factors to be control threat to internal validity and validate the experimental design. Whereas, interference of prior treatment, experimenter effect, interaction effect of selection biases and the experimental treatment, reactive effects of experimental arrangement are helpful in controlling threat external validity of research.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study draws conclusion that it is essential to control the threat to internal and external validity of research to find out the real effect of independent variable on dependent variable in experimental design.

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## Issues and Challenges in Technological Education

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### Abstract

The world today is facing pandemic as the Corona virus is sweeping its way around the globe and its impact is only beginning to be visible. The pandemic has brought in many deaths, thousands have been quarantined and has led to a serious situation of global health emergency. The need of the hour is social distancing and excellent medical care. The pandemic has led to a total lock down world over and India is no exceptions. The shutdown of the education institutions has led to many apprehensions among the students and teaching fraternity. However the teaching fraternity has been adopting innovative methods to interact with the students and focusing on the curriculum. In this context I have been trying to analyze the challenges of e-teaching and its limitations.

### Introduction

Whether you've taught online a lot or a little, chances are you didn't enjoy it as much as teaching in person. Maybe you didn't experience that fizz after a particularly invigorating face-to-face class. Indeed, according to a 2017 Educause survey, only 9 percent of academics prefer to teach "in a completely online environment." That means a whopping 91 percent of us don't. And I suspect that a good majority of that 91 percent would prefer to teach anywhere but online. Clearly, many academics don't see the value of online courses or of trying to become a better online teacher. Almost none of us set out to be great online teachers when we decided to go to graduate school. We've spent years in campus classrooms, but we don't have the same depth and breadth of experience in the online classroom, as either students or teachers. Most of us don't know how to teach online or how to get better at it — and we may not be motivated to learn. Even more likely, we may not feel like we have time to learn.

For all of those reasons, you may not feel fully invested in your online teaching practice. Yet it can be just as rewarding as teaching in a bricks-and-mortar classroom, if in different ways. Good teaching is good teaching. Which brings me to the purpose of this guide. What you will find here is advice on how to make your online pedagogy as effective and satisfying as the in-person version, including:

- 1.10 essential principles and practices of better online teaching.
- 2.Common misperceptions.
- 3.How to find help.

Online classes aren't going away — enrollments continue to grow year after year. Further, online education increases access for students who, with work and family obligations, would not otherwise be able to go to college. Those people are just as much our students as the ones who show up on the campus, and they, too, deserve the best teaching we can offer.

### Learning-management system

Otherwise known as an LMS. Online classes typically take place via your institution's chosen learning-management system — a platform that include communication, content delivery, and

assessment tools to facilitate the teaching-and-learning process. The specific features of an LMS can vary from campus to campus, but usually you will find the following common elements and functions:

1. A grade book to record student progress.
2. Web pages or sites that allow you to present text, videos, or links to other sources.
3. Assessment tools so students can submit assignments, or take a quiz or an exam.
4. Discussion forums that enable students to engage in conversations about class content with you and with one another.

### **Module**

The most common unit of organization for an online class is a module (it has different naming conventions). If the term is new to you, think of it as tantamount to a unit in your in-person class. Instructors use modules to organize class materials into topics. They're ordered sequentially and contain all course materials and learning activities for that particular topic or unit.

### **Asynchronous**

Most online courses are asynchronous — meaning students aren't all together in class at the same time, and class activities don't take place in real time. Instead, students can complete the tasks whenever their schedules permit. Flexibility is one of the main advantages offered by online education, and a primary reason why many students elect to attend class online.

The jargon and the setup are similar in many online courses, but there are some differences. For example, some online classes include a synchronous element or two. Some have a small number of students — 30 or fewer — while others have large enrollments, which can be challenging to teach effectively (a difference that also happens to be true of face-to-face courses). Some online courses are entirely homegrown, unique to the individual instructor, while others are highly coordinated across sections or rely heavily on publisher content and activities.

You will also encounter differences among the circumstances of online students. Some are well equipped tech-wise, with a good computer and fast, reliable internet access. Others do all of their coursework in a computer lab on campus. Still others take their laptops to public places with good Wi-Fi (malls, restaurants, libraries) because they don't have internet at home.

### **To Conclude**

Even given such variances in class formats and student circumstances, the fact remains that the flexibility of online education makes it a more accessible option than traditional courses. There are lots of things you can do to be a better online teacher for those students.

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# Ethical Consideration in Psychological Research

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## Abstract

Research is the pillar of knowledge, and it constitutes an integral part of progress. Research ethics is a codification of scientific morality in practice. The British Psychological Society (BPS) and American Psychological Association (APA) both have issued a code of ethics in psychology to give justification in research. Such points are focused such as Informed consent, Debrief, Protection of Participants, Deception, Confidentiality and Withdrawal from a Study. Plagiarism an important part in research that should have include ethical consideration in research. Plagiarism policy by UGC: Zero Tolerance Policy on Plagiarism. In case Plagiarism is found and claimed, that should divide into 3 levels. Similarities up to 10% - Excluded, Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%, Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60, Level 3: Similarities above 60%. Conclusion: To develop ethics in research there must be necessary establish culture in Research, develop a quality in research and there should be research on research. Plagiarism should include in college level that's why student more focus on their own work. Last but not least to maintain the ethics and develop the quality of research, researcher should give the freedom to do their work in their way.

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**Keyword:** research ethics, plagiarism

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## Introduction

Research is searching for new knowledge and asking a question about the phenomenon. The main purpose of the research is to inform action, to prove a theory, and contribute to developing knowledge in the field of study. According to COPE (Committee of Publication Ethics), "good research should be well adjusted, well-planned, appropriately designed, and ethically approved. The word "ethics" is derived from the Greek word, ethos, which means custom or character. Ethics is an understanding of the nature of conflicts arising from moral necessities and how best we may deal with them.

The purpose of the guidelines for research ethics are intended to help develop ethical discretion and reflection, to clarify ethical dilemmas, and to promote the good scientific practice. It also intended to prevent scientific misconduct. Three main objectives in research ethics. The 1st and widest objective is to defend human participants. The 2<sup>nd</sup> objective is to guarantee that research is conducted in a way that serves the interests of individuals, groups, and/or society as a whole. Lastly, the 3<sup>rd</sup> objective is to study specific research activities and projects for their ethical soundness, focus the issue such as the management of risk, procedure of informed consent, and the protection of confidentiality.

Bryman and Bell (2007) describe ten points that signify the most important principles related to ethical considerations in any research:

1. Research participants should not be subjected to harm in any way whatever.
2. Priority should be given for the dignity of research participant.
3. Before the study full harmony should be obtained from the participants.
4. To be warranted the protection of the privacy of research participants.
5. An adequate level of confidentiality of the research data should make sure.

6. The privacy of individuals and organizations has to be maintained.
7. Deception or overemphasis research must be avoided.
8. Affiliations in any form, sources of funding, as well as any possible conflicts of interests have to be acknowledged.
9. Research should be done with honesty and transparency.
10. Any type of misrepresentative information must be avoided.

### **Research ethics in psychology**

The **British Psychological Society (BPS)** and **American Psychological Association (APA)** have both issued a code of ethics in psychology to give a justification in research. The purpose of these codes of conduct is to protect research participants, the reputation of psychology, and psychologists themselves. Rosenthal and Rosnow (1984) also talk about the possible costs of failing to carry out certain research. Some of the important ethical issues are as follows:

#### **1. Informed consent**

Mistreatment of research subjects is known as misconduct research. Consent of the participant is very much important for any research. This means the participant can know what it is that they are agreeing to (yes/no). In other words, the psychologists should explain what is involved in advance and obtain it. Before the study begins the researcher gives a framework to the participant about the research and takes permission. Below 18-year participants their parents and legal guardian can fill the consent form and above 18 years participants they can fill the consent form.

#### **2. Debrief**

After the research is completed the participant should give permission to discuss the procedure and findings with the researcher. The part in the research should be clarified and they have a general idea about the research.

#### **3. Protection of Participants**

Researchers must guarantee that those taking part in research are safe from physical and mental harm. That means the researcher must not embarrass, frighten, offend, or harm the participants. The researcher gives attention that if the susceptible groups (ageing, disabled, kids etc.) are the participants, they must give special care.

#### **4. Deception**

Deception in research is very important in research. In this step the participants are misinformed or wrongly informed about the aims of the research. Types of deception are (i) deliberate misleading (e.g. using confederates, staged manipulations in field settings, deceptive instructions) (ii) deception by omission (e.g., failure to disclose full information about the study, or creating ambiguity).

#### **5. Confidentiality**

Confidentiality is an important part of any ethical psychology research. Participants need to confirm that identifying information and individual responses will not be shared with anyone who is not involved in the study. No names must be used in a research report.

#### **6. Withdrawal from a Study**

The participants should be allowed to leave a study if they are not comfortable. They should also be allowed to withdraw their data. They should be told at the start of the study that they have the right to withdraw. They should not have pressure placed upon them to continue if they do not participate.



## Plagiarism

People in the research field kept other material and show as their research work. For avoiding this type of cheating UGC prevailing plagiarism at Zero Tolerance Policy. Plagiarism is just like a hijacking and kidnapping of other data. There are two form of plagarism "self-plagiarism" or "multiple duplications". This is a condition where equal material is noted in two or more publications. Another form of plagiarism is "redundant publication" which happens if a researcher re-uses his earlier work in another research without making appropriate references to the earlier work or when some information which has been already published is republished but with some additional new data. In case Plagiarism is found, that comes brought under Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) for the necessary and maximum penalty.

1. Similarities up to 10% (minor similarities, no penalty)

2. Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40% (shall be asked to researcher withdraw the manuscript submitted for publication and not be allowed to publish any work minimum one year).

3. Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60 % (shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of 2 years )

4. Level 3: Similarities above 60% (shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of 3 years).

## Recommendations

1. Establish a culture of research. Research ethics should be studied from a higher secondary level. Students have an idea when they conduct any research, they have the knowledge about ethics that to be followed in research. Do whatever you say and say whatever u do. Let us built a culture in research all the researchers will be followed.

2. To develop ethics in research or more quality research there should be research on research. The university should have a guideline to research below ten-year research. For this fear of the re-conduct research force, the researcher does their work more honestly.

3. To maintain the quality of research, give freedom to researchers to research in their way. That's why we can more justify the research.

4. Research always be conduct for the benefit of society, human beings etc. If the research did not dedicate to society it has no value. Research should be based on the necessity of society and human beings.

5. Plagiarism software should be offered by the university and colleges to the student so that student can easily check the plagiarism. This should be used from graduation and post-graduation level. That's why students can familiar with how to write without plagiarism. They focus on original work.

6. Last but not least searching for your own knowledge is just digging of a gold mine. When we dig it we get new things the same as when we do our research work with ethics we find new things.

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2. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/Ethics.html>



## Increase awareness of ethical considerations and to improve the practice of impact assessment.

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### -: Abstract :-

Drawing on various national statements on the ethical conduct of research, the codes of ethics of professional associations and international agencies, and ethical guidelines in social research methods textbooks, this paper identifies current principles for ethical research involving humans and discusses their implications for impact assessment practice generally and social impact assessment specifically. The identified ethical principles include: respect for participants, informed consent, specific permission required for audio or video recording, voluntary participation and no coercion, participant right to withdraw, full disclosure of funding sources, no harm to participants, avoidance of undue intrusion, no use of deception, the presumption and preservation of anonymity, participant right to check and modify a transcript, confidentiality of personal matters, data protection, enabling participation, ethical governance, provision of grievance procedures, appropriateness of research methodology, and full reporting of methods. Topics such as a conflict of interest, moral hazard and duty of care are also considered. Also discussed are Indigenous peoples' rights and their implications for ethical impact assessment processes.

**Keywords:** ethics in practice; social research ethics; professional ethics; ethical social research; reflexive practice; code of Ethics.

### **Introduction:-**

Ethical issues and dilemmas arise in all forms of professional practice. Academic research in various disciplines, especially in the social sciences, also encounters ethical issues. While there has been an increasing codification of research ethics and professional practice ethics with the establishment of institutional ethics committees, views about the ethical implications of various research methods and practices vary across disciplines and in different cultural settings (Castellano 2004). For example, much concern has been expressed by social scientists about the dominance of biomedical thinking in research ethics

Jennings (2003) considers that there are five general goals of ethics education for practising professionals:

- Stimulating and broadening the moral imagination – practitioners need to learn about ethics, to understand ethical issues, to gain an empathy for people, and to interpret contexts in moral terms.

- Recognizing ethical issues – practitioners need to be aware of when and how ethical issues occur.
- Developing analytical skills – practitioners need to learn the vocabulary of ethics and moral argument, and to develop skills in analysing and addressing ethical situations.
- Eliciting a sense of moral obligation and responsibility – practitioners need to develop an understanding of their personal obligations and responsibilities.
- Coping with moral ambiguity – practitioners need to be aware of and able to cope with situations in which moral principles are in conflict with each other and/or where there is no obvious moral choice. Decisions in these cases should be based not on personal preference or vested interest, but on reasoned moral argument. The potential for moral ambiguity also means that individual practitioners need to be able to negotiate ethical judgements with others and be able to defend their decisions and actions on moral grounds.

### **Morality, ethics and ethical practice**

Ethics, or moral philosophy, is a branch of philosophy that seeks to address questions of morality. Morality refers to beliefs or standards about concepts like good and bad, right and wrong (Jennings 2003). When used as the basis for guiding individual and collective behaviour, ethics takes on a normative function, helping individuals consider how they should behave from a moral perspective, in other words, what they ought to do. Applied or professional ethics deals with ethical questions in many fields of professional practice, and many journals have been established, including: *Bioethics*; *Journal of Business Ethics*; *Journal of Clinical Ethics*; *Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics*; *Journal of Medical Ethics*; *Nanoethics*; and *Science & Engineering Ethics*. In addition, the mainstream journals of the professions frequently discuss ethical issues. Ethics apply to all aspects of personal and organizational practice and are therefore relevant to individuals, small firms, large corporations, government and non-government organizations, and to professions as a whole.

### **Professional practice and codes of ethics**

In any jurisdiction, one can conceive of various intersecting sets of ethical codes and understandings. One sphere relates to the ethics of academic social science enquiry. Another sphere is associated with the ethics of professional practice where consultants make a living implementing social research methods in commercial contexts. Another relates to institutional guidelines of a government agency (the regulator or competent authority) or, in the few situations where they have them, the codes of conduct of the private sector commissioning party. Yet another sphere relates to the provision of expert advice in judicial or quasi-judicial situations where there are often specific legal requirements pertaining to the nature of evidence and disclosure of sources. Another sphere is the expectations of the affected population and/or of any significant subgroups within society at large. A final sphere might be the concerns of certain key stakeholder groups in society at large, including NGOs and watchdog groups, who might have particular ethical perspectives or expectations that need to be considered, not just about the process of assessment but also about the planned changes (or project) overall. What people consider to be ‘best practice’, ‘ethical’,

‘professional’ or even ‘acceptable’ practice usually depends on what standpoint they come from. This phenomenon is known as ‘framing’ (Kaufman & Smith [1999](#); Wynne [2001](#); Shmueli et al. [2006](#); Oughton & Bracken [2009](#)).

The Belmont Report (United States National Commission for Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research [1978](#); also see Freed-Taylor [1994](#)), which continues to be the basis of institutional ethics procedures in the USA, established that there are three overarching scientific norms that govern all research involving humans:

- respect for persons – requiring both that the autonomy of persons is respected and that individuals with diminished autonomy are protected;
- beneficence – by which they mean non-maleficence (i.e. an obligation to do no harm) as well as a need to maximize well-being; and
- justice – ensuring reasonable, non-exploitative and carefully considered procedures with fair distribution of costs and benefits.

### Principles for ethical social research

Despite these varied contexts (spheres) discussed above, it is possible to distil a number of inter-related principles that are generally considered to be the basis of ethical research involving humans. This set of principles was identified by undertaking an in-depth literature review and a document analysis of key documents in the ethics in research field, specifically:

- national and regional statements from governments or government agencies about research involving humans – for example, Australian Government ([2007](#)), AIATSIS ([2011](#)), the UK Economic and Social Research Council ([2012](#)), Institute for Employment Studies ([2004](#)), UK Civil Service ([2005](#)), United States National Commission for Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research ([1978](#));
- the ethical guidelines of various professional associations – for example, in addition to the American associations mentioned earlier, the Sociological Association of Aotearoa (New Zealand) ([1990](#)), The Australian Sociological Association ([2003](#)), the Social Research Association (UK) ([2003](#)), the Social Policy Association (UK) ([2009](#)), the (UK) Royal Anthropological Institute ([2012](#)), and the International Association for Impact Assessment ([2009](#));
- the ethical guidelines of various international agencies – for example, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ([1994](#)), Tropenbos International (Persoon & Minter [2011](#)) and the Convention on Biological Diversity ([2004](#));
- the discussion around research ethics as presented in social research methods textbooks – for example, Babbie ([1989](#)), Bulmer ([1982](#), [2001](#)), Hay ([2010a](#), [b](#)) and Hennink et al. ([2011](#)); and
- recent books and key journal articles specifically on professional ethics or ethics in research – for example, Gregory ([2003](#)), Guillemin & Gillam ([2004](#)), Haggerty ([2004](#)),

Hoeyer et al. (2005), Richardson (2005), Israel & Hay (2006), Resnik (2008), Amon et al. (2012) and Hoekveld & Needham (2013).

### **Respecting Indigenous peoples**

The first principle listed above, respect for participants, would also imply respect for the individual and societal differences and beliefs of various peoples, and, for example, expecting that researchers/practitioners would not regard or treat everyone as being homogenous. A specific application of this principle that is very relevant to impact assessment relates to Indigenous peoples. Because of past serious cases of unethical research practice by various professions (Cochran et al. 2008), and because of the growing assertion of Indigenous peoples' rights as manifested in, for example, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (United Nations General Assembly 2007), various organizations, including the IAIA (Croal et al. 2012) have been developing codes of practice for research or other interactions involving Indigenous peoples (e.g. Castellano 2004; Convention on Biological Diversity 2004; Persoon & Minter 2011). One example of such a code was developed by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS 2011), with the key principles in that code being presented in Box 1.

#### **Box 1: Principles for Research involving Indigenous Peoples (AIATSIS 2011)**

- Principle 1: Recognition of the diversity and uniqueness of peoples, as well as of individuals, is essential.
- Principle 2: The rights of Indigenous peoples to self-determination must be recognized.
- Principle 3: The rights of Indigenous peoples to their intangible heritage must be recognized.
- Principle 4: Rights in the traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions of Indigenous peoples must be respected, protected and maintained.
- Principle 5: Indigenous knowledge, practices and innovations must be respected, protected and maintained.
- Principle 6: Consultation, negotiation and free, prior and informed consent are the foundations for research with or about Indigenous peoples.
- Principle 7: Responsibility for consultation and negotiation is ongoing.
- Principle 8: Consultation and negotiation should achieve mutual understanding about the proposed research.
- Principle 9: Negotiation should result in a formal agreement for the conduct of a research project.
- Principle 10: Indigenous people have the right to full participation appropriate to their skills and experiences in research projects and processes.

- Principle 11: Indigenous people involved in research, or who may be affected by research, should benefit from, and not be disadvantaged by, the research project.
- Principle 12: Research outcomes should include specific results that respond to the needs and interests of Indigenous people.
- Principle 13: Plans should be agreed for managing use of, and access to, research results.
- Principle 14: Research projects should include appropriate mechanisms and procedures for reporting on ethical aspects of the research and complying with these guidelines.

Although the AIATSIS and similar codes typically address the same issues as mentioned in the ethical research principles presented in this paper, in the AIATSIS, IAIA (Croal et al. [2012](#)) and related codes there is an explicit mention of the wider rights of Indigenous peoples and the need for the researcher/practitioner to acknowledge and protect those rights. For example, the introduction to the AIATSIS (2011, p. 4) guidelines starts with the words:

Indigenous peoples have inherent rights, including the right to self-determination. The principles in these *Guidelines* ... are founded on respect for their rights. These include rights to full and fair participation in any processes, projects and activities that impact on them, and the right to control and maintain their culture and heritage. AIATSIS considers that these principles are not only a matter of ethical research practice but of human rights.

It is clear that the data collection processes (i.e. research) being undertaken for impact assessments must not only respect international understandings of ethical social research, but must also comply with the expanding domain of human rights (Kemp & Vanclay [2013](#)). The AIATSIS Principle 6 states that the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) should be applied even to research with or about Indigenous peoples. The same is the case with the code of conduct produced by the Netherlands-based development agency/NGO, Tropenbos International (Persoon & Minter [2011](#)). Thus, FPIC is not just a concept pertaining to the development project for which an impact assessment is being done; the concept of FPIC also applies to the impact assessment process itself. When applied to research, ostensibly FPIC would in practice be no different to 'informed consent' as implied by the guidelines for ethical research; however, FPIC arguably has a more significant legal and international standing than 'informed consent'. As FPIC, informed consent becomes elevated to a human rights discourse rather than being just a matter of ethical research practice.

The principles for research involving Indigenous peoples and the way they are put into effect are likely to have several consequences for researchers (and impact assessment professionals). It is important for practitioners to realize that Indigenous participation cannot be presumed or demanded. Indigenous peoples will be unlikely to accept the presumption that a researcher or practitioner has a right to do research or collect data. A convincing case as to why Indigenous peoples should participate will need to be made. The continued agreement of Indigenous peoples to participate in the research will probably depend on the practitioner being genuine, in treating the participants as equal partners in the process, and in the practitioner demonstrating meaningful engagement and reciprocity (AIATSIS [2011](#); Croal et al. [2012](#)). This will mean that Indigenous peoples will want to negotiate about what research

will be about, how it will be done, to what uses the results will be put, and how the data will be stored.

### **Potential actions to improve the ethicality of professional practice**

The commitment and adherence to ethical practice rely on the efforts of practitioners, as well as those of their client organizations and professional associations. Professional organizations such as the IAIA can promote and provide active support for ethical practice. There is a suite of measures that can be undertaken to support ethical practice at the individual and organizational level (extracted/modified from Rossouw [2002](#)), including:

- a participatory process for developing and reviewing a code of ethics for good practice;
- a commitment to communicating the code of ethics, regularly and in varied ways so that it is reinforced amongst practitioners;
- a commitment to ensuring that new practitioners become acquainted with the code;
- the provision of opportunities for the open discussion of ethical dilemmas and case studies;
- a commitment to the ongoing enforcement of the code by positive enforcement rewarding or acknowledging practitioners who behave in an exemplary fashion and by punishment of some kind for those who violate the code;
- an organizational procedure for addressing code violations and providing necessary support to monitor compliance;
- public commitment to the code, especially on the part of people who have high standing in the organization.

The ethical performance of an association can be considered by using the criteria above. For example, the IAIA can be evaluated against these criteria as follows:

- Criterion 1 – the IAIA has developed and actively promotes its ethical statement (see International Association for Impact Assessment [2009](#)) and Code of Conduct (see Box 2) amongst its members.

#### **Box 2: IAIA's Code of Conduct (source: International Association for Impact Assessment 2009, p. 4)**

As a self-ascribed professional member of the IAIA, the information and services that I provide must be of the highest quality and reliability. I consequently commit myself:

- To conduct my professional activities with integrity, honesty, and free from any misrepresentation or deliberate bias.



- To conduct my professional activities only in subject areas in which I have competence through, education, training or experience. I will engage, or participate with, other professionals in subject areas where I am less competent.
  - To take care that my professional activities promote sustainable and equitable actions as well as a holistic approach to impact assessment.
  - To check that all policies, plans, activities, or projects with which I am involved are consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, policies and guidelines.
  - To refuse to provide professional services whenever the professional is required to bias the analysis or omit or distort facts in order to arrive at a predetermined finding or result.
  - To disclose to employers and clients and in all written reports, any personal or financial interest that could reasonably raise concerns as to a possible conflict of interest.
  - To strive to continually improve my professional knowledge and skills and to stay current with new developments in impact assessment and my associated fields of competence.
  - To acknowledge the sources I have used in my analysis and the preparation of reports.
  - To accept that my name will be removed from the list of self-ascribed professional members of the IAIA should I be found to be in breach of this code by a disciplinary task-group constituted by the IAIA Board of Directors
- Criterion 2 – the IAIA vigorously communicates the existence of the Code, and strongly encourages that practitioners endorse the Code by maintaining a register of signatories. It also has a status designation of ‘Sustaining Member’ given to the IAIA members who have signed the Code of Conduct and have four years or more of continuous membership.
  - Criterion 3 – the IAIA draws attention of new members to the code in various ways, including by making the Code prominent on the membership pages of the website.
  - Criterion 4 – the IAIA does provide opportunities for the open discussion of ethical dilemmas at its conferences, in its journal (such as in this and the companion paper) and newsletter, and in the online discussion forums that belong to each section of the IAIA;
  - Criterion 5 – Although the IAIA does have a suite of awards given annually, there is no evidence that the IAIA has demonstrated positive enforcement by having rewarded or acknowledged practitioners specifically for exemplary ethical behaviour or that there has been any punishment of those who may have violated the code.
  - Criterion 6 – the IAIA currently lacks a clear organizational procedure for addressing code violations and does not have the necessary support to monitor compliance.

- Criterion 7 – the IAIA does facilitate public commitment to the code, including by people who have high standing, by maintaining a register of signatories to the Code.

Comparing the IAIA's Code of Conduct (Box 2) against the 18 principles for ethical research as presented in this paper reveals some shortcomings. The IAIA's Code seems to be more typical of the earlier codes which, as discussed at the beginning of this paper, tended to focus on obligations to society and the proper conduct of research, rather than being akin to the newer codes, which tend to focus more on obligations to participants. It would be desirable for the IAIA's Code to be revamped, increasing the emphasis on respect for affected peoples in the conduct of impact assessment and including requirements about 'informed consent' (from the research ethics discourse), and perhaps even 'free, prior and informed consent' (from the Indigenous rights discourse).

It is important to realize that ethical and professional practice is more than just having a Code of Conduct. All impact assessment practitioners need to be active in upholding and promoting ethical standards of professional practice through their own practice and by peer support. Most importantly, an ongoing dialogue is needed in the profession, a dialogue this paper and its companion paper seek to stimulate.

## Conclusion

It is increasingly recognized that professionalism in all fields must be underpinned by ethical practice. Arguably, being 'professional' is defined by a commitment to and observance of ethical behaviour. However, like the various subfields of impact assessment, the fields of professional ethics and research ethics are also developing over time. The ethical expectations surrounding professional practice have become more exacting, covering the mechanics of undertaking data collection for an impact assessment (i.e. research), as well as the broader moral obligations and philosophical orientations in which impact assessment practice occurs.

A marked shift has occurred in institutional codes of ethics, with the primary obligation to society and the proper conduct of data collection becoming replaced by an increased focus on obligations to research participants. Respect for research participants (i.e. people) and 'informed consent' are now the primary ethical principles. Related to this primacy is that social research ethics are deemed to apply to all research that is about or with human beings. The term 'research' is now defined very broadly to involve any data collection activity as well as the creation of novel ideas. Thus data collection and other activities undertaken as part of impact assessments that involve people in any way whatsoever require that the ethical principles for research involving humans be considered.

The broadening of the field of research ethics also extends to the domains to which it applies. While institutional research ethics committees have typically been associated with universities or government-funded research institutions, there is an increasing social expectation that the ethical principles and procedures will be applied regardless of the setting of the research. Thus, private sector consultants engaged to undertake data collection for an impact assessment will increasingly be expected to comply with the same ethical principles as researchers in public sector agencies. Professional associations such as the IAIA need to play a key role in setting and enforcing these increasingly more exacting professional practice standards.

Best practice in impact assessment will essentially require full observance of the 18 principles documented in this paper: respect for participants, informed consent, specific permission required for audio or video recording, voluntary participation and no coercion, participant right to withdraw, full disclosure of funding sources, no harm to participants, avoidance of undue intrusion, no use of deception, the presumption and preservation of anonymity, participant right to check and modify a transcript, confidentiality of personal matters, data protection, enabling participation, ethical governance, provision of grievance procedures, appropriateness of research methodology and full reporting of methods.

Through this paper and the companion paper, we hope to increase awareness of ethical considerations and to improve the practice of impact assessment.

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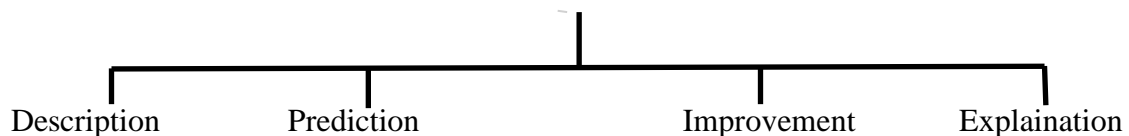
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## The Relevance of Research for the need of the Society

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Research is creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. It includes knowledge of humans, culture, and society. We use this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. We can also define it as the creation of new knowledge or the use of existing knowledge in a new and creative way so as to generate new concepts, methodologies and understandings. This could include synthesis and analysis of previous research to the extent that it leads to a new and creative outcome. One basic thing which we should realize that research is not on statistics, but the thinking behind the research how we really want to find out, how we built arguments about ideas and concepts and what evidence that we can support to persuade people to accept our arguments. In 1996 Gall, Borg and Gall proposed four types of knowledge that research contributes to education are as follows: -



### Description

Results of research can describe natural or social phenomenon, such as its form, structure, activity, change over time, relationship to other phenomena. The descriptive function of research relies on instrumentation for measurement and observations. The descriptive research results in our understanding of what happened. It sometimes produces statistical information about aspects of education.

### Prediction

Prediction research is intended to predict a phenomenon. In educational research, researchers have been engaged in acquiring knowledge about factors that predict students' success in school and in the world of work.

### Improvement

This type of research is mainly concerned with the effectiveness of intervention. The research approach include experimental design and evaluation research.

### Explanation

This type research subsumes the other three: if the researchers are able to explain an educational phenomenon, it means that they can describe, can predict its consequences, and know how to intervene to change those consequences.

Researches are very important for the society. If early civilizations hadn't been curious about the dark sky, we wouldn't know anything about space. Decades of research have led us to where we are today:

a civilized society with the knowledge and tools to move forward. If that research slowed to a standstill, what would happen? We'd become ignorant and unaware. We wouldn't understand or go forward. Without research, we couldn't say we were close to finding the cure for serious disease or find the most eco-friendly way to light up our homes and offices. Without research, we could not possibly have survived as long as we have.

The main purpose of research is to inform action, to prove a theory, and contribute to developing knowledge in a field or study. There are some reasons' given below which illustrate the need and importance of research for the society: -

### **1. A Tool for Building Knowledge and for Facilitating Learning**

Research is required not just for students and academics, but for all professionals and non-professionals alike. It is also important for budding and veteran writers, both offline and online. For non-professionals who value learning, doing research equips them with knowledge about the world and skills to survive and improve their lives. Among professionals and scribes, on the other hand, finding an interesting topic to discuss or to write about should go beyond personal experience.

### **2. Means to Understand Various Issues and Increase Public Awareness**

A number of films, theater plays, broadcast dramas, and online videos present stories based on real-life events and problems. A serious writer or content producer sees how vital research is in substantiating the context of the featured stories to entertain or educate audiences in different media platforms. Almost all writers of imaginary tales and non-fictional accounts do research, for doing so helps them create a good story.

### **3. An Aid to Business Success**

Research benefits business. Many successful companies, such as those producing consumer goods or mass-market items, invest in research and development. Different business industries with science and engineering processes like agriculture, food and beverage, manufacturing, healthcare and pharmaceuticals, computer software, semiconductor, information and communication technology, construction, robotics, aerospace, aviation, and energy have high R&D expenditure because it is critical to product innovation and to improving services.

### **4. A Way to Prove Lies and to Support Truths**

Scientists also deal with research to test the validity and reliability of their claims or those of other scientists'. Their integrity and competence depend on the quality - and not just quantity - of their research. Nonetheless, not everything scientists come up with get accepted or learned by everyone, especially when factors like religion, state suppression, and access to resources and social services (e.g., education and adequate health programs) either feed the poor majority with lies or deter them from knowing truths to preserve the status quo.

Fact-checking to know the truth is integral to the process of research, for it is fueled by an inquisitive and critical mind.

### **5. Means to Find, Gauge, and Seize Opportunities**

Research helps people nurture their potential and achieve goals through various opportunities. These can be in the form of securing employment, scholarships, training grants, project funding, business collaboration, and budget traveling, among others. After finding a free or low-cost academic course or skills development training, students and professionals can assess their eligibility and know about application requirements and deadlines. Such an opportunity could hone their skills and knowledge, as well as enable them to build new connections.

### **7. Nourishment and Exercise for the Mind**

Search or the thinking process is food for the brain, allowing creativity and logic to remain active. It also helps prevent mental illnesses like Alzheimer's. Several studies have shown that mentally stimulating activities like doing research can contribute to brain health.

So at last we can say researches are very important and useful for society. Without research we could not possibly have survived as long as we have and still there are millions of things that have yet to discovered for the benefit of society.

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# Research in Gender Geography: Issues and Challenges in Indian Perspective

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## Abstract

Women constitute about half of the world's total population, but still equality of women is not fully recognized. Their position and status have been inferior to male members of the society. India is a region of striking socio-economic and cultural diversity with wide variations. Due to the development of patriarchal society in India women have become a weaker section, her functions have been neglected to more procreation and attending to household chores. She has become a target of social and economic exploitation. 'Invisible hand', 'Should women count?', 'Subordinated half', 'Neither sustenance nor sustainability', 'Half hidden world', 'From field to cooking pot', 'Second sex' etc. all these peculiar phases are often used to reflect the lack of equality and human right to women and the freedom to make decisions which affects their lives and results it widening disparities in human capabilities and functioning associated between men and women. Considering the geographical perspective, the gender discrimination severely limits the expansion and utilization of human capabilities in women and it has been critical implication for 'development'. Women are co-ordinate, not just subordinate half of the human race. Women as active agent and not passive recipient of development but doesn't assume that women have perfect knowledge or understanding of their social situation. There is need to address the pattern of various attributes of the development in respect of male-female differential. So this paper is an attempt to assess the pattern and direction of addressing the researches in Gender Geography with special reference to Indian perspective.

**Key Words:** Geography, Research, Issues, Challenges, Indian Perspective, GapIssues to be address

1. Gender Mapping from Macro to micro level
2. Representation of women in policies and budgeting
3. Addressing the unorganized and marginal sector-Economic Participation
4. Sex ratio
5. Life expectancy
6. Health
7. Decision Making
8. Political representation
9. Decency in Media



## Ugc Guidelines for Conducting Research

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### ABSTRACT

Humans are always gifted in creating novel things. There is nothing equal to a human mind. It is par excellence. Amazing technology, new knowledge and strategies, innovation in every field are arising day by day. Every country promotes such novelties through research and development. India too encourages scholars to develop novel ideas in every field. University Grants Commission (UGC) has formed to monitor and promote quality in research. UGC decides the norms and conditions that should follow in conducting research in India. Over a certain period, UGC changes its guidelines to upgrade in quality researches. It is the part of the researcher to equip themselves as per the guidelines and complete. Thus, this paper brings forth the guidelines of UGC in conducting research.

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**Key words:** University Grants Commission, Technology, guidelines, research

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### 1.INTRODUCTION

University Grants Commission (UGC) revises guidelines for conducting research in order to promote quality in research. One among the reason also includes research ethics has not been followed in many places. Every university follows the guidelines of UGC. Taking into consideration of every guideline may help the research scholar to enhance their research.

### 2.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Research scholars may lack in their research work only of the reason that they are unaware of the UGC guidelines for conducting research. Through this study, the scholar tries to bring forth UGC guidelines in an effective and easy way.

### 3.SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Being aware of the norms and conditions of UGC, research scholars can easily complete their research work as early as possible and at the same time, their research work may also be improvised.

### 4.OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To understand the guidelines of UGC for conducting research.

To analyze the guidelines in detail and to use it effectively.

To evaluate the rules of UGC

### 5.SOCIAL RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

#### RELEVANCE TO SOCIETY

Every research is being conducted for the benefit of society. The government encourages and spends more in research and development. Through the researchers' awareness of the guidelines of conducting research not only make them benefitted but also they benefit society in a lot.



## **RELEVANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT**

Government forms many statutory bodies and frames guideline to strengthen the country in every way. When the researcher is aware of the guidelines of research, they can complete it as early as possible.

## **6.STEPS OF RESEARCH WORK**

The following are the steps of research work.

- 1.The research problem that should be empirically conceptualized.
- 2.Related studies of literature to lead the research problem.
- 3.Appropriate methodology to address the research problem.
- 4.Proper reliable measurement of variables to analyse the data.
- 5.Finding answers to the research problem through taken measures.

## **7.UGC GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH**

### **1.Classroom pedagogy, curricula and system of assessment**

Through researches, these criteria should be changed and they need to be taken into the advanced level.

### **2.Developing Writing Skills, Research Aptitude, and Awareness of Peer Review Culture**

To improve the writing skill, every research scholar should participate, present in workshops, conferences, seminars and symposiums. As a part of their research work, they need to actively participate in all of the above mentioned and work along with their peer.

### **3.Promoting academic integrity**

Ethics of the research must be strictly followed. There shouldn't be any room for plagiarism and any kind of misconduct.

### **4.CARE Reference List**

In order to be aware of fake journals, UGC has introduced UGC CARELIST of journals in which the research scholar should publish their research paper.

### **5.Remedial Teaching**

Teaching-learning process should be focused in a way that it should reach the learners in an effective manner. Remedial measures should be taken into consideration.

### **6.Encouraging Vernacular Languages**

Researches in Indian languages are encouraged in a large manner and translation among them are also entertained.

### **7.Exposure to centres of excellence in Science, Social Science and Humanities**

Through these fields, more researches could benefit society. Efforts are made to enlarge researches in the above fields.

### **8.Workshops of short duration to exchange ideas**

As a part of the program, every scholar should arrange for short duration workshops for the benefit of the learners in the department. This could provide different ideas and dimensions among the learners.

### **9.Use of Technology and Media Platforms**

Research works are entertained using the latest technology and media platforms. Researches should also be focused on the trends in all the fields.

### **10. Policy Internship**

Internship programs to be conducted in institutions to ensure the quality of the research

### **8. IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS**

1. Researchers need to follow the guidelines of UGC.
2. Research has ethics and principles it should not be overthrown on any aspects.
3. The guidelines are given only to retain the quality of research so it should not be damaged.
4. Every researcher should frame a principle and they need to know the motto of their research work.
5. The human mind can think enormously and human has a special power so researchers should think of their strength and utilize their power.

### **9. CONCLUSION**

Researchers should realize the output of their research. When they follow the guidelines of UGC, it sharpens their research work and definitely that can bring drastic changes in the community.

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Copyright is the exclusive right given to the creator of a creative work to reproduce the work, usually for a limited time. The creative work may be in a literary, artistic, educational, or musical form. Copyright is intended to protect the original expression of an idea in the form of a creative work, but not the idea itself. A copyright is subject to limitations based on public interest considerations, such as the fair use doctrine in the United States. Some jurisdictions require "fixing" copyrighted works in a tangible form. It is often shared among multiple authors, each of whom holds a set of rights to use or license the work, and who are commonly referred to as rights holders. These rights frequently include reproduction, control over derivative works, distribution, public performance, and moral rights such as attribution.

Copyrights can be granted by public law and are in that case considered "territorial rights". This means that copyrights granted by the law of a certain state, do not extend beyond the territory of that specific jurisdiction. Copyrights of this type vary by country; many countries, and sometimes a large group of countries, have made agreements with other countries on procedures applicable when works "cross" national borders or national rights are inconsistent.

Typically, the public law duration of a copyright expires 50 to 100 years after the creator dies, depending on the jurisdiction. Some countries require certain copyright formalities to establishing copyright, others recognize copyright in any completed work, without a formal registration.

It's important to understand that copyright law covers the "form of material expression," not the actual concepts, ideas, techniques, or facts in a particular work. This is the reason behind why a work must be fixed in a tangible form in order to receive copyright protection. A couple examples of works being fixed in a tangible form include stories written on paper and original paintings on canvas

### Goals of copyright

The primary goal of copyright law is to protect the time, effort, and creativity of the work's creator. As such, the Copyright Act gives the copyright owner certain exclusive rights, including the right to:

- 1.Reproduce the work
- 2.Prepare "derivative works" (other works based on the original work)
- 3.Distribute copies of the work by sale, lease, or other transfer of ownership
- 4.Perform the work publicly
- 5.Display the work public

The copyright owner also has the right to authorize other people to do any of the rights mentioned above. The copyright owner has the option and ability to transfer his or her exclusive rights -- or any subdivision of those rights -- to others as well. The Copyright Office does not have forms for these transfers, so a transfer of copyright is usually done through a contract. It is not legally required for a transfer to be recorded with the Copyright Office, but having a legal record of the transaction is often a good idea.

If an author or artist creates a work for a company or in the course of his or her employment, the creator is usually not the copyright owner. This situation is known as a "work made for hire," and it gives copyright ownership to the employer or person who commissioned the work. A work made for hire situation can occur when an independent contractor is hired to create a particular work, or if the work is created by an employee while he or she is on the job. For example, if an employee writes articles for a company, the company is the copyright owner not the actual writer.

### **History of copyright**

The world's first copyright law was the Statute of Anne, enacted in England in 1710. This Act introduced for the first time the concept of the author of a work being the owner of its copyright, and laid out fixed terms of protection. Following this Act, copyrighted works were required to be deposited at specific copyright libraries, and registered at Stationers' Hall. There was no automatic copyright protection for unpublished works.

Legislation based on the Statute of Anne gradually appeared in other countries, such as the Copyright Act of 1790 in the United States, but copyright legislation remained uncoordinated at an international level until the 19th century. In 1886, however, the Berne Convention was introduced to provide mutual recognition of copyright between nation states, and to promote the development of international standards for copyright protection. The Berne Convention does away with the need to register works separately in each individual country, and has been adopted by almost all the nations of the world (over 140 of the approximately 190 nation states of the world). Following the United States' adoption of the treaty in 1988 the Convention now covers almost all major countries. The Berne Convention remains in force to this day, and continues to provide the basis for international copyright law.

One of the biggest changes implemented by the adoption of the Berne Convention was to extend copyright protection to unpublished works, and remove the requirement for registration. In countries of the Berne Convention this means that an individual (or the organization they are working for) owns the copyright of any work they produce as soon as it is recorded in some way, be it by writing it down, drawing, filming, etc.

While the adoption of the Berne Convention has had many benefits for the creators of original works, the systems for protecting unpublished works remain fragmented internationally, with some states offering optional registration services within their own jurisdiction, while others offer no kind of registration at all. Without registration, it can be difficult to judge who is the rightful owner of a copyrighted work. The national registration systems may not be willing to offer support in a dispute in another country. The Intellectual Property Rights Office (also known as the IP Rights Office and the IPRO) was created in an effort to create a central international point of deposit for unpublished works from around the world, via its Copyright Registration Service

### **Procedure for getting a copyright**

The procedure for registration is as follows:

1. Application for registration is to be made on as prescribed in the first schedule to the Rules;
2. Separate applications should be made for registration of each work;
3. Each application should be accompanied by the requisite fee prescribed in the second schedule to the Rules; and
4. The applications should be signed by the applicant or the advocate in whose favor a Vakalatnama or Power of Attorney has been executed. The Power of Attorney signed by the party and accepted by the advocate should also be enclosed.

### **Benefits of copyright**

#### •Prevention of monetary loss

There are many advantages of copyright registration for the authors of original works. One of the biggest benefits of copyright protection is preventing losses arising from copies being made of the original work. Violation of copyright registration is commonly known as 'piracy'. In India, all of us are familiar with the word. 'Pirated' books, DVDs, music videos are commonly available on the streets of most major cities. Not only are these shoddily produced, but they also lead to enormous losses for publishers and authors. Movies and software are also illegally downloaded and shared through peer-sharing networks.

#### •Legal protection

There are other benefits that copyright registration gives under the law. The act of registration gives shelter to published work. Without such registration, it becomes difficult to prove the case of the owner in court. For example, a film producer may make a movie that is similar to one that was released earlier. But without copyright registration, it won't be easy to prove that it was plagiarised in court. The onus is on the creator to prove authenticity.

#### •Pre-emptive measure

Another one of the benefits of a copyright is that the registration is on record so that it dissuades others from making unauthorized use of your work. If you discover that someone is copying your work, you can send a 'cease' notice. So you don't have to bother about legal proceedings at a later stage. This saves a lot of time and money.

#### •The incentive to create

Perhaps one of the biggest benefits of copyright law is that it fosters an atmosphere of creativity and innovation. For example, an information technology company can spend millions developing new software. It will do so in the expectation of making money, and copyright law ensures that it can reap the benefits. Similarly, music companies can create new music without worrying about it being copied and distributed without consent.

#### •Protecting reputations

By protecting original work, copyright registration ensures that the reputation of their creators/authors is protected. For example, a music composer or author is in a position to prevent shoddy copies of his or her work, preventing any loss of reputation.

#### •Prestige

Another advantage of copyright protection is that it gives the holder the prestige that a certain work belongs to him or her.

### **The copyright acts**

Indian copyright law is at parity with the international standards as contained in TRIPS. The (Indian) Copyright Act, 1957, pursuant to the amendments in 1999, 2002 and 2012, fully reflects the Berne Convention for Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886 and the Universal Copyrights Convention, to which India is a party. India is also a party to the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Rights of Producers of Phonograms and is an active member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Under the Copyright Act, 1957 the term "work" includes an artistic work comprising of a painting, a sculpture, a drawing (including a diagram, a map, a chart or plan), an engraving, a photograph, a work of architecture or artistic craftsmanship, dramatic work, literary work (including

computer programmes, tables, compilations and computer databases), musical work (including music as well as graphical notations), sound recording and cinematographic film.

In order to keep pace with the global requirement of harmonization, the Copyright Act, 1957 has brought the copyright law in India in line with the developments in the information technology industry, whether it is in the field of satellite broadcasting or computer software or digital technology. The amended law has also made provisions to protect performer's rights as envisaged in the Rome Convention.

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### **Works That Can be Protected Under Copyright Law**

- 1-Architectural drawings, plans, and buildings.
- 2-Sound recordings.
- 3-Any audiovisual work, including motion pictures.
- 4-Graphic, pictorial, and sculptural works.
- 5-Choreographic works and pantomimes.
- 6-Any dramatic work and its accompanying music.
- 7-Any musical work and the accompanying words.

### **Literary work.**

These are very broad categories and should be treated as such. Consider the programming code you would use to create a computer program, for example: that can be registered as a literary work. You can also register an architectural diagram as a pictorial work, rather than an architectural drawing. If you have a dance, you can either register it as an audiovisual work or as a choreographic work.

In order for your work to be protected by a copyright, it should extend well beyond an idea. It should be expressed in a tangible form. That means you should either record or write it in some way. A copyright cannot protect a plan or an idea. What it protects is an expression of that plan or idea.

For your work to be copyrighted, it should also be original. It should be your own and shouldn't be copied from anyone else. It should also contain at least a minimum of creativity from you as the author.

If you're wondering what constitutes 'a minimum of creativity', the law isn't very specific on that. It is determined on a case by case basis. At any rate, any well-known names, phrases, and facts cannot be protected by copyright on their own. However, when you express them in a manner that is organized or expressed originally, then you could protect that expression or organization. You won't be able to protect the facts within, but you would be able to protect the way they were expressed or organized. To

put it simply, a copyright will only extend to the creative and original contribution of the author to a piece of work.

### Some Examples of Works Protected by Copyright Musical Works and Accompanying Words

Copyright laws cover music just as much as they cover other kinds of work. When we speak of musical works as a copyright example, what we're talking about is the music, the words that go with the music, and any other preexisting components of the music, such as an old tune or poem.

This is a special category because the application for copyright protection for a work of music can be influenced by the nature of the music you're trying to protect. For instance, while a songwriter who writes a specific song is a legitimate author of the musical work, the producer who produces the beats to the song is also an author, in this case of the sound recording.

When an author records music and puts it on a DVD, for example, then the DVD is considered a phonorecord of both the lyrics to the song and the sound recording that was produced by the producer. According to copyright law, if you copy that music without authorization, you are potentially infringing on two copyrights: the copyright on the lyrics held by the artist and the copyright on the beats held by the producer.

### Literary Works

Any work that is expressed in words, numbers or any other verbal and numerical symbols, but isn't an audiovisual work, is considered a literary work. That includes such things as manuscripts, books, phonorecords, cards, disks, film, and tapes are among some of the written materials that are considered protected under copyright law.

On a much narrower level, such things as novels, short stories, letters, movie scripts, cooking recipes, email messages, mathematical proofs, and computer programs also qualify as original works of creative expression and are protected under copyright law.

### Dramatic Works

Dramatic works, whether published or unpublished, are also protected under copyright law. These include such as things as plays, scripts for cinema, television, and radio, pantomimes, and works of choreography.

Of course, we should remember that the main determinant for whether such works qualify for copyright protection is originality. However, we should also remember that there are many elements to a dramatic work, such as the directions for actions, the spoken text, and the plot. All of these will play a role in determining whether the work qualifies for copyright protection.

### Audiovisual Works

The category of motion pictures and audiovisual works is all about series of images that you intend to portray alongside music or some other kind of audio effect. You can put films and movies under the category of motion pictures. However, the truth is that films and movies often involve a lot of elements to them and have a far greater reach than an audiovisual work.

The first step to fighting infringement of copyrights in this area is to have an intimate understanding of copyright statutes and an awareness of all the types of work you can potentially protect under copyright law.

An interesting point here is that offenders will often use technology to steal copyrighted works and distribute them unlawfully. However, the very same technology is a double-edged sword that can be used to combat copyright infringements and police incidents of theft to ensure copyrighted works get maximum protection.

### **Other Copyrightable Works**

As mentioned before, there are lots of other works that qualify for protection under copyright law. These include two dimensional and three-dimensional works of fine, graphic, and applied art, photographs, and prints.

You could also copyright globes, maps, charts, and works of architectural expression, including drawings, technical plans, and models. An interesting point to be made here is that you can copyright an entire building. Since the building is a tangible expression of an idea, it can be protected under copyright law so that no one else in the world is allowed to build the exact same building elsewhere without your permission. This is a useful form of protection for our most coveted architectural masterpieces.

The main common thread that runs through all works that are copyrightable is that they should be original and expressed in a tangible form of expression for them to qualify for copyright protection.

### **Conclusion**

Copyright is the exclusive right given to the creator of a creative work to reproduce the work, usually for a limited time. It gives a person extreme rights to protect his/her work from stealing by other people. Copyright can be taken for various things like research, poems, books, painting and many other things. Copyright gives a person freedom to express his work freely in public. Thus copyright is a very essential law and found fruitful by the public.

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## Plagiarism Policy

Dr. Suman Kumari

### Abstract

Ethics is rooted in the ancient Greek and Indian philosophical, enquiry of moral life. It deals with the dynamics of decision making concerning what is right and wrong. Scientific research and other works as well as human activities are governed by individual, community and social values. Research ethics involve requirements on daily work, the protection of dignity of subjects and publication of the information in the work. They are various research methods. However, when it comes to ethical standard some questions came in researches mind to find the right approach. These questions may be–

1. Which method most effectively suits the aims of research?
2. What are the strengths and restrictions of the method?
3. Is this method justifying research's objective?
4. For beginners who undertake their first major research work, can be a time of confusion. He/she is always thinking about-
5. The nature and scope of the research
6. Research design
7. The methodological tools and that that will be used to collect data
8. Contribution of research work

In fact the AP ethics code says psychologist can skip informed consent in two instances only: when permitted by law or institutional regulations, when the researcher would not reasonably be accepted to distress or harm participants. These two instances can be applied in following areas-

1. The study of normal educational practices, curricula or classroom management methods conducted in educational settings.
2. Anonymous questionnaire, naturalistic observation or archival research for which disclosure of responses would not place participants at risk of criminal or civil liability or damaged financial standing, employability or reputation and for which confidentiality is protected.
3. The study of factors related to job or organization effectiveness conducted in organizational settings for which there is no risk to participants to become jobless and organizations reputation.

The ethics code includes specific mandates for researchers who conduct experimental treatment research. They must inform individuals about the experimental nature of the treatment, service and that will or will not be available, how participants will be assigned to treatments, available treatment alternative and compensation or monetary cost of participants.

Ethical research explores what is possible just and fair in a given context, whether one is in the hard science, social, Humanities or some inter or intra disciplinary space, researcher face a continuum of choices and decision points around benefits, harms, plagiarism and risk in their work.

**Keywords:** Ethical codes, Research Design, Methodological tools, Plagiarism, Primary and secondary data, Sources.

## Introduction

Researchers can help themselves make article issues salient by reminding themselves of the basic underpinning of research and professional ethics.

One of the best ways researchers can avoid and resolve the ethical dilemmas is to know what their ethical obligations are and what resources are available to them.

1. APA's ethics code mandates that researchers should inform participants about:

1. The purpose of the research.
2. The duration and the procedure.
3. Participants rights to decline to participate and to withdraw from research once it has started.
4. Potential risk.
5. Discomfort or adverse effects.
6. Limit of confidentiality.

While the term 'ethics' is used in a wide variety of senses, it means consistently relates to an 'ethos' or ways of life. Ethical judgements are not stand-alone judgements, rather than integrative Holistic or 'all things considered' judgements. It contains statements about what ought or what not to be done.

An action may be legal but unethical. When many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws that regarded immoral or unjust. Peaceful civil disobedience is ethical way of protesting but it is unjust by law.

Ethical codes in Research break by unethical, malpractices and plagiarism.

## Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a branch of academic integrity. It is a principle of intellectual honesty that all members of the academic community should acknowledge their debt to the originators of the idea, words and data which form the basis of their own work. Passing off another's as his or her work is not only poor scholarship but also means that he or she has failed to complete the learning process. It is unethical. Plagiarism may be intentional, reckless or unintentional. Under the rule, all these types are disciplinary offense. All published and unpublished material whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form is covered under this action.

**Degrees of Plagiarism :** With respect to the seriousness and frequency of Plagiarism, a survey of scientific researchers has produced different degrees of plagiarism.

**Whole Plagiarism :** It is the most dangerous form of Plagiarism where a researcher claims a manuscript, work or study that is created by someone, submits it under his or her name. It is tantamount to intellectual theft and stealing.

**Editing and omission Plagiarism :** When a researcher edits and omits primary data to give a false impression. He not only changes data, correct information but also result and its consequences. It brings grave and false report particularly in Medical Science example If China gives clarification about covid-19 to WHO, it may be helpful for humanity but China edits and omits data fabrication and falsification.

**Verbatim or word to word theft :** It happens when an author copies the text of another author, without the use of quotation marks, makes it as his or her work.

**Paraphrasingstealing** :Itinvolves the use of someone else's writing with some minor changes in the sentences and using it as one's own. Init words different but the original Idea remains the same. In cinema it happens again and again , when producers steal the idea of story from society and presents it with some changes.

**Patch work Plagiarism** : It may be more difficult to detect because it involves the art of researcher how he puts it. It is also known as mosaic plagiarism. But it is intentional so it is a cunning act.

**Accidentaltheft** : It occurred because of neglect , mistake or unintentional paraphrasing. Students are likely to commit this accidental plagiarism.

**1.Levels of plagiarism** : There are four levels :- it ranges from level '0'to Level '4'. The degrees of the levels are different. Level indicates –

2.**Level0** –0 – 10 %

3.**Level1** – 10– 40%

4.**Level 2** – 40–60 %

5.**Level 3** –60 % and above

### **Penalty for Plagiarism**

**Level '0'** – No penalty.

**Level'1'** – The withdraw Publication for a minimum period of one year .

**Level '2'** – To dismiss publication for a period of 2 years.

**Level '3'** – To stop publication of research work for a period three years. If this offence repeated again and again , It comes to an end by suspension or termination.

**Citation Policy** : It shall be subject to the court of law by the one who has claimed for penalty as per copyright norm.

Keeping in view the policy of Plagiarism and avoid piracy of intellectual property , the author need to follow this policy .

- When 14 words are taken together from established core work, citation becomes essential.
- When the copied content reaches 40 words in accumulation , that fragments needs to be kept under inverted comma (“”) in italics.
- It is also required that even in case of open site internet resources the copied contents, if found more than 30% in aggregate during Plagiarism detection , the work shall not be considered for further proceedings.

Plagiarism is the dishonest presentation of the work of others as if it were of one's own. It subverts new learning because every assignment will produce new enquiry.

Itundercuts the basic purposes of Higher Education by short circuiting the process of inquiry , reflection and communication that leads to learning.

### **Borrowing versus Copying**

There is indeed a grey area between the two activities. If a researcher writes a paper , it's natural and expected that he or she will read books to educate , to get information on the topic . Some of that information hi will use in his paper. Under copyright law what matters is not that you copied someone's else work. What matters is what he copied and how much he copied. Intellectual property Doctrine is not a straightforward application of the ethical principle “ Thou shalt not steal. “ At it's core is the notion that there are certain situations where he can steal.

Plagiarism was and remains a murky offence, “ best understood not as a sharply defined operation like beheading but as a whole range of activities , more like cooking. “the English Professor James R Kincaid.

According to TS Eliot ,immature poets initiate ; mature poets steal ; bad poets deface what they take and good poets make it into something better or at least something different.

In his essay, he makes an argument that mature strong poets use other people’s work in transformative manner that contribute something new to society and culture. He said that poets and authors can use other people’s writing as a base for the work as long as the reuse take the work to a new place. Example , TS Eliot borrowed famous poem “The wasteland “ from 35 writers in total. It becomes a Masterpiece in English literature history.

Paraphrasing is fine, but attributing a paraphrase as a quote is intellectually and academically dishonest . Copying is a bad habit. It stops the Re creativity and imagination of Writers .

### **Avoid plagiarism**

Institutions that are prepared to prevent or handle Plagiarism benefit from higher levels of academic honesty. There will be consequences, including grades of ‘f ‘for an assignment, text or entire work. Repeat offences and evidence of deliberate Plagiarism may result in suspension or suspension from the institution. The student must carefully acknowledge exactly what , where and how he has employed them. If the words of someone else are used , the student must put quotation marks around the passage in question and add an appropriate an appropriate indication of its origin. The minimum balance for Plagiarism is a zero on the assignment for a first minor offence, more serial penalties maybe recommended and mandated by the faculty Senate for major and subsequent offences.

However , if it is not possible that a branch of regulations may have occurred the instructions will refer the case to the student disciplinary panel.

### **Use Plagiarism checkers**

To see how much of research paper is Plagiarised , Universities and Institutions can use various Plagiarism detection tools such as iThenticate or eTBLAST . Most of the Plagiarism occurs in literature review section of any document.

Use citation software like Endnote or reference manager to manage the citations used for the paper .

Zero tolerance policy on Plagiarism should be applied on the core work. InPlagiarism is found and claimed it would be brought under Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) for necessary and maximum penalty.

According to IAIP Institutional Academic Integrity Panel :

- Each and every research work shall go through the university Plagiarism detection cell which will be done through open access Plagiarism check lines.
- The undertaking shall be include declaration that , the work is free from the plagiarism and has been checked by the University approved Plagiarism detection software.

Soft copies of all research paper should be submitted to INFLIBNETthroughIAIP of the university within a month after the award of degrees for hosting in the digital repository under the , ‘ Shodh Ganga e – repository ‘.

### **Conclusion**

As in lieu of the ethics in Higher Education Fair conduct of research and prevention of misconduct as per UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutional )Regulations 2018 students , researchers and faculty members should not form any academic misconduct by the theft of intellectual property in any manner.

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## Ethical Principles in Social Science Research

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### Abstract

Today there has been a long debate about ethical considerations that ought to be taken into account while planning and carrying out research and sometimes specifically pointing out what should and should not be done. These advices and directions are recurrently revised by professional associations. In practical terms universities and funding agencies adopt ethical frameworks and control access to data in certain research sites of social work organizations, hospitals etc. These ethical frameworks serve as a basis for ethical regulations. There has been a long debate about the form that institutional statements concerning research ethics should take, notably about whether they ought to provide specific prescriptions and proscriptions or should be framed instead as general principles (Homan, 1991). Many communities mix both, which give rise to inconsistency in the formulation. However these days there are communities which focus on principles rather than on detailed specifications. Like British Psychological Society's Code of Human Research Ethics (BPS, 2010). Which believes that since psychological and social research is complex and changing in nature with new methods and research topics continually emerging, specific rules or prescriptions are likely to become outdated quickly. It is also argued that detailed prescriptions does not instill in the researchers the spirit of ethics codes, rather they are prompted to follow the letter which may result in relatively unthinking, and therefore perhaps unethical, modes of practice. Another advantage of focus on principles is that this facilitates agreement among researchers about what is essential and more clearly indicate where primary responsibility for the ethics of research lies. Thus the present paper aims to discuss what counts as an ethical principle, arguments about principles and prescription and how far is it relevant to have ethical principles in social science researches.

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**Keywords:** Social Science Research, Ethical Principles, Research Ethics.

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### Introduction

Research is a process which is concerned with involvement of people especially in social science researches which revolve around resources, human interaction, ideas and collecting data from the participants. This process of interaction and observation of the participants give rise to an inevitable question as to how the participants should be treated. Throughout the history of research numerous examples can be cited where the studies have benefited from the participants as sources of data. Researches on health involving human experimentation have been conducted throughout the world. Apparently, research involving humans had been subjected to certain standards. Before and during early 20<sup>th</sup> century human subjects were not involved in an experimentation process, until the safety of new drug procedure was established. Later full consent of the patient and health volunteers in experimentation became permissible (Osler, 1907).

Despite clear standards numerous researches became controversial. Some of the infamous experiments like, Tuskegee experiment on poor African Americans, Nazi experiment during World War II, The Willow brook Hepatitis experiment which utilized mentally retarded children as research subjects, are to name a few. These instances prompted international institutions to develop certain codes to provide

guidance in the conduct of research involving humans as subject. Codes like Nuremberg, Helsinki Declaration, and The International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research involving human subjects (1993) by WHO and CIOMS evolved to set forth a statement of general ethical principles. It should be understood that scientist or social scientist for that matters, do not have an inalienable right to conduct research involving others (Oakes, 2002).

### **Ethical Principles and Concept of Principlism**

To begin with it is important to have an understanding of the term 'Ethics'. The word 'ethics' have its roots in the Greek word 'ethos', meaning a well developed habit. It is very difficult to find a single clear definition of the word ethical that captures an effective stipulative sense of the term. There are several meaning attached to this word , for some, ethics is a field of study that has to do with examining of what is good and right in the eyes of the community .A social research ethics denote the study of what researchers ought and ought not to do. Ethical values may be universal in character or came from some precise viewpoint (Shepherd,2018).if we look at the literature on ethics we would find that , despite various interpretations of ethics there is considerable agreement about the importance of ethical principles. Some commonly cited ethical principles are minimizing harm, respect for autonomy, preservation of privacy etc. Drawing attention to the word 'principle' we can say that it is a kind of 'general consideration' that must be taken into account in doing research. In other words principles apply to many cases and often contrast with the judgment of a particular situation as good or bad.

There has been a long debate on the forms of institutional statement about research ethics should be. Some argue in the favour of specific principles while others are in favour of general principles. (Hammersley,2015). However today in certain parts like British Psychological Society's Code of Human Research Ethics (BPS, 2010), it is argued that main focus should be on principles. There is stress on principles which is in line with one of the many approaches of research ethics. The concept of Principlism or four principles approach was developed in 1970's by American bioethicist Tom Beauchamp and James Childress in U.K. This approach considers four prima facie main principles. Respect for autonomy, beneficence, non maleficence and justice. This approach offers calculability and simplicity in ethical decisions. It was developed in response to compelling need for practical and objectively transparent way of dealing with the ethical decisions. This concept attracted attention, particularly in the field of medicine. Principlism provided a straightforward framework which was neutral and could be shared by practitioners of all fields.

However this approach received much criticism because of certain problems. First problem concerns with the discursive force of the principles. Some formulations are highlighted in the form of statements regarding what researchers are supposed to do while others are in the form of injunctions. Second problem is about the abstract nature of the principles which varies in relation to specificity. An important consequence which stems from relatively abstract nature of the principles is that they can generate various interpretations of a particular situation and because of this it leaves open the possibility of differential application with substantial room for debate(Mcclean,1993).a variety of approaches like Casuistry, Particularism and Relativism insist that ethical judgment should base upon a particular case or set of cases .it should involve comparative analysis and deliberations about what is important in each case.

### **Major Ethical Principles**

After the horrified human experimentation done by Nazi Germany, the west developed The Nuremberg code 1947.A concept which developed in bioethics was extended to research endeavors across the world research spectrum including social sciences. Four major research ethics code of international significance emerged, Nuremberg code, The Declaration of Helsinki, The Belmont

Report and International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subject, popularly known as CIOMS after the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences which drafted it.

Some of the major ethical principles which evolved are discussed here.

**Respect for Persons:** Autonomy of a person was given great importance which led to incorporation of convictions that advocated treatment of individuals as autonomous agents and those who were disabled should be provided protection. Individual's capacity for autonomous decision-making alters through their life thus protection must be offered depending upon the risk of harm and prospects of benefit.

**Beneficence:** Another important basic ethical principle. It was understood as going beyond the acts of charity or kindness. But in real sense it was responsibility to do good; an idea of avoiding harm and maximizing benefits with an intention of peoples' benefit.

**Justice:** drawing on incidents from infamous experiments on human subjects exemplified patently unfair treatment of participants in the hands of researchers, where the selection of participants had more to do with their availability and compromised position than with their relationship with the experiment. The notion of justice came to make it clear that equals should be treated equally and the distribution of benefit should be done on the basis of an equal share or individual need, individual effort, societal contribution or merit.

**Informed consent:** According to the guidelines of international institutions ethical research requires all participants to agree before research begins and this consent should be both informed and voluntary. Bioethicist Ruth Faden and Tom Beauchamp (1986) distinguished between the process of obtaining informed consent and process of obtaining recognition that all the requirements of research are met by the researcher. It had been observed that to gain informed consent implies two things firstly the participants need to understand and secondly the participant should voluntarily agree to the nature of their research and their role in it. Several researchers have argued that that consent should not be limited to the beginning of the research only but it should be dynamic and continuous since in some cases the changes may occur during research (El Dorado Task Force, 2002).

**Confidentiality:** The concept of confidentiality is more prevalent in bioethics. As in medical context, patients typically approach a doctor and provide personal information in exchange for help. The research relationship in social science is typical (Robinson, 1991). In the social sciences, it is the researcher who approaches a potential participant and ask for confidential information in exchange for some benefit which may be not be direct. Confidentiality is very important where research topic is very sensitive. Confidence, rights and fidelity are three arguments for maintaining confidentiality. If a researcher fails to maintain it then he spoils the possibility of extracting data from the potential participants. Another justification for confidentiality is rights-based. Everyone has a right to limit access to his or her personal life (Allen, 1997).

**Avoiding harm and doing good:** participants must be must be protected from any kind of physical harm caused by research. Contemporary researches are expected to maintain minimum risk strategies like monitoring participants and providing professional support in the time of emergencies, excluding vulnerable individuals or groups from participation. Debriefing has been extensively used within deception based experimental researches as a risk minimizing strategy (Schuler, 1982).

**Relationship integrity and Ethics of care:** researcher owe certain obligations towards their colleagues too, they need to handle professional obligation with honesty and integrity. United States Office of Science and Technology Policy published the Federal Policy on research misconduct which



included three main terms; Fabrication i.e. making up data and results, Falsification which means manipulating research material, equipment or process and Plagiarism which is copying of ideas without giving appropriate credit.

### **Relevance of Ethical Principles in Social Science Research**

Throughout the world social scientist are unhappy and frustrated as they fail to understand the application of biomedically driven arrangement regulate social sciences. They have found themselves caught between their clear commitment to ethical conduct and unsympathetic regulatory regime with which they are expected to comply. To do away with the frustration it is important to understand that the starting point of both science and social science regime is ethics. Different branches may have different views regarding what is ethical but both aims to do well of the society. Ethical principles are important as ethical behaviour help protect others minimizes harm and increases the sum of good.

Any scientists do not have absolute right to conduct research involving others. Whatever work is conducted is a product of individual and social goodwill. If social scientist act honestly they will be able to generate trust and people will rely upon them for their needs and will be more willing to share with them and contribute in their work. One has to be culturally sensitive and continuous in practice to get the support from the community. Research integrity also needs to be maintained, individual research forms a part of interconnected local, national and international network. If any of the contributions is inaccurate, unethical or questionable all the cost is borne by the researcher. Because of the popularly reported evidences of corruption, scientific misconduct, now around the world emerging institutions demand accountability that forms another reason to care about ethics.

### **Conclusion**

Social scientist commonly confronts ethical problem. Ethics of everyday is becoming complex. Thus it is required of the researchers to devise ways in which they might adequately respond to new ethical challenges. All the approaches to ethical principles suggest that the nature of society is dynamic and the social situations keep on changing which requires continuous ethical framework which changes itself according to the need. There should be a set of principles which forms the base of ethics along with-it statements can be present. Thus, the inescapable conclusion is that, each and every time when human participants are involved in a primary research, the researcher must take ethical considerations into account.

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## Guidance of Children with Special Needs in General School

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### Introduction

The concept “child with special education needs” is of British origin. Prior to 1944, provision of education was made on the basis of a specific handicap i.e., visual and hearing impairment, essentially through charitable initiatives. The emphasis was more on training than on education. Originally, provision for children with sensory and physically disabilities and mental handicaps were made, and subsequently extended to those with emotional and behavioral problems.

In the period following World War- II an increasing amount of research was directed at children with special education needs, particularly in USA. It was recognized that this could be achieved through the classification of children into handicap categories which had no direct educational implications. Parents became conscious and concerned that their children’s educational needs should be met and in the period following the War many parents organization were started which than exerted pressure to improve educational provisions. This was the second cycle of development in special education.

**Typed of children with special needs-** Exceptional children deviate from the normal children either in positive direction or in the negative direction. Thus there are positive exceptional and negative exceptional.

A. Negative direction:

Visually impaired

1. Blind 2. Low vision

Hearing impaired

1.Deaf 2.Hard-of-hearing

Learning Disabled

Mentally retarded

Orthopedically impaired

Speech handicapped

Social disadvantaged

Emotional disturbed

Delinquent children

B. Positive direction

Gifted children

Talented children

Creative children (Dash Neena and Das M, 2000)

### Objectives of the study

- 1.To search infra structure of school for guidance of children with special needs in general school.
- 2.To find out what steps taken by Indian Government for guidance of children with special needs in general school.
- 3.To search what kind of guidance system present in general school for children with special needs.

**Study area-** Nadia District, West Bengal

### Methodology

**A.Sample-** we select randomly some school in Nadia district to know the guidance system for the children with special needs.

**B.Tool-** Questionnaire with some related question which give the objective a full implementation of the study.

**C.Procedure-**At first a questionnaire is made to find out what kind of infrastructure are there in the schools to teach the special children and what kind of governmental aids the school gets to provide the special guidance to these special children. Now we went to the selected schools and made them understand the aim and objectives of our work. Then we asked one by one the selected questions made for them and we wrote down their answers. They answer some question easily and some questions were answered by finding the documents. Thus, we collected information from the ten schools. Finally by analyzing the answers of the questionnaire I tried to find out what kind of infrastructure and government help are there in the schools to guide the children with special needs.

**Data analysis-** The following table shows the analysis of the data-

S.L NO.	QUESTIONS	PRESENT	ABSENT
1	Present of teaching learning material for children with special needs?	00	10
2	Number of special class room in school for children with special needs?	00	10
3	Special teacher present in school for children with special needs?	00	10
4	Trend person for giving guidance for children with special needs in school?	00	10
5	Any government grant for children with special needs?	00	10
6	Guidance programme arranged by government for children with special needs?	00	10

So from all these information we can conclude with a great sorrow that though government had made a rule of integration education but yet not taking any firm step for its implementation and also absent any type of guidance system for special children.

### Interpretation

In all the developed countries of the world the concept of special education for special children has been introduced in their 1970 and this has spreader in the developing countries in the next decade. In the recent time this concept of special education has been enlarged and got the form of Inclusive Education, where normal students and special student may be taught in the same general schools, but there should be taken some special steps to guide the special students. In course of teaching learning process whatever problems, they face must be solved by the teacher. The class room arrangement should be changed according to the needs of the student. But unfortunately, these are not done in general school. They are neglected in general schools. There is no special classroom, special teacher, teaching aids, proper educational guidance system, parent's guidance and their job guidance in the general school for children with special needs. No special fund is allotted for them by government. The schools do not get any financial help from the government to purchase special teaching learning materials. So, they are neglected by school government by also. No specially trained teacher is appointed to guide these students. So, the general teachers teach them according to their own knowledge and the result is pitifully bad. The general teachers try their best to help them but they cannot be successful for the lack of concerned knowledge. So, trained teacher should be appointed to solve this problem. Some schools help this type of student as possible. Some school have guidance committee, job guidance, parent guidance system, but this is so minimum as needed. If the scientific method is not followed and government help is not provided the concept of integration Education must be successful and will not spread among the children with special needs. It will be successful only in written documents but must not in reality.

### Suggestions

it is not enough to just make a rule of integration education for guidance. We have to take some bold steps about this matter.

- 1.It is needed to stretch out helping hands for financial grand.
- 2.Special teacher should be appointed urgently.
- 3.Some trend persons should be appointed for the proper guidance when they actually need something.
- 4.Needed teaching learning materials should be supplied.
- 5.Various guidance programmers should be arranged by the government.
- 6.Job guidance, parents guidance should be made from the part of school authorities.
- 7.Guidance committee should be formed in every school for these type of student.

### Conclusion

even a few days ago, if a handicapped child was born, it was pressured to be a sin of parents of their previous incarnation in our society. But now a day there is a vast change in the human mentality about the special children they are now called impaired or challenged. Our society has become conscious and accept the impaired with a healthy mentality. This healthy mentality reflects by the different attempts for the changes. They are not brought to the light of education. To educate the impaired some special schools have built. But in this special way of education, the challenged felt some where lonely and guilty for being speared themselves from the other. This is why integration education is brought to the education system, but is not sufficient at all because so many problems are created in this way of learning. In general schools there is a great lack of infrastructures and other necessary things. The special children face different kinds of problems. They are essentially needed proper guidance which make them enabler for learning and leaving a peaceful life. So what they needed most is proper guidance system in every school. This is very important to make them understand that they are not a different part of society, they are also the future of nation. It was give them a mental satisfaction and help them to smile, to beat them heart happily.

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## UGC Guidelines for Conducting Research

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### ABSTRACT

Research is a process of systematic inquiry that entails collection of data; documentation of critical information; and analysis and interpretation of that data/information, in accordance with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields and academic disciplines. Research today is regarded as one of the cornerstones of education and is an important component for quality education. Research has continuously been nurtured by the UGC and its Research Grants Council (RGC). The UGC provides research funding for UGC-funded universities. In the Research Portion, the UGC provides funding under the Block Grant to support the provision of research. To promote research excellence, the UGC has been gradually allocating the Research Portion to its funded universities on a more competitive basis according to their success in obtaining peer reviewed RGC Earmarked Research Grants. Over a period of nine years (starting from the 2012/13 academic year), about 50% of the Research Portion is allocated in this manner.

### University Grants Commission – UGC

Established in 1953, the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India comes under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) with its head office located in New Delhi. UGC made into a statutory organization with the UGC Act in 1956.

### Few major points of UGC:

1. UGC is responsible for coordinating, determining and maintaining standards of higher education and research.
2. The University Grants Commission provides recognition to universities in India and distributes funds to such recognized universities and colleges.
3. The UGC has its Head Office in New Delhi and six regional offices:
  1. Bengaluru
  2. Bhopal
  3. Guwahati
  4. Hyderabad
  5. Kolkata
  6. Pune
4. In 2018, the Ministry of Human Resource Development announced its plans to repeal the UGC Act, 1956.
5. The bill also stipulates the formation of a new body, the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).
6. The attempts to formalize a national educational system in India started during the British Raj. The University Grants Committee was formed in 1945 to oversee the functioning of the three central universities of the time – Aligarh, Delhi and Banaras. Its responsibility was extended in 1947 to cover all Indian universities.
7. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an organization that assesses and accredits higher education Institutions (HEIs) in India.

8.It is an autonomous body funded by the University Grants Commission and headquartered in Bangalore.

### **UGC Mandate**

The UGC has the unique distinction of being the only grant-giving agency in the country which has been vested with two responsibilities: that of providing funds and that of coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in institutions of higher education. The UGC's mandate includes:

- 1.Promoting and coordinating university education.
- 2.Determining and maintaining standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.
- 3.Framing regulations on minimum standards of education.
- 4.Monitoring developments in the field of collegiate and university education; disbursing grants to the universities and colleges.
- 5.Serving as a vital link between the Union and State governments and institutions of higher learning.
- 6.Advising the Central and State governments on the measures necessary for the improvement of university education.

### **Research**

Research is used to describe a number of similar and overlapping activities relating a search for information. It is "something that people undertake in order to find things out in a systematic way, thereby increasing their knowledge". Research is conducted to evaluate the validity of a hypothesis or an interpretive framework; to assemble a body of substantive knowledge and findings for sharing them in appropriate manners; and to generate questions for further inquiries.

"Search is a systematic & objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events". **Best and Kahn (1998)**

"Research is a systematic attempt to provide answer to questions. It may yield abstract and general answers, as basic research often does, or it may give extremely concrete and specific answers, as demonstration or applied research often does. In both kinds of research, the investigation uncovers facts and then formulates a generalization based on and interpretation of these facts."—**Tuckman, Bruce W., 1999:4**

"The term research refers to the systematic method consisting and enunciating the problem formulating a hypothesis, collecting the fact of data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusion either the form of solution, towards the concerned problem or in certain generalization for some theoretical formulation." **Kothari, C.R., 1990:20**

### **Types of Research**

Types of research methods can be classified into several categories according to the nature and purpose of the study and other attributes. It can be broadly divided into twocategories.

•**Quantitative research** "describes, infers, and resolves problems using numbers. Emphasis is placed on the collection of numerical data, the summary of those data and the drawing of inferences from the data"

•**Qualitative research**, on the other hand, is based on words, feelings, emotions, sounds and other non-numerical and unquantifiable elements. It has been noted that "information is considered qualitative in

nature if it cannot be analyzed by means of mathematical techniques. This characteristic may also mean that an incident does not take place often enough to allow reliable data to be collected”

### **UGC and Research**

The University Grants Commission strives to promote teaching and research in emerging areas in Humanities, Social Sciences, Languages, Literature, Pure sciences, Engineering & Technology, Pharmacy, Medical, and Agricultural Sciences etc. In India, most organizations work under UGC to approve students post-graduation to represent a good thesis work, the thesis must be clear, definite, and have a logical structure according to a set pattern approved by UGC. For any formal thesis writing, it's necessary to make it presentable by focusing on its layout and physical appearance. The very first thing to keep in mind during forming a **UGC approved thesis** work is to complete it in the provided format only. Format consistency adoption along with strictly following the additional instructions represents the scholarly work of the student more efficiently. UGC's commitment to assessing the performance of the UGC-funded universities and is intended to encourage world-class research and drive excellence.

- UGC has constituted a committee on “Promoting and improving the quality of research in Indian universities/colleges”. The committee has submitted its report which has two parts:

- 1.Improving the quality of research by faculty and creation of new knowledge and strategies for improving research culture in colleges/Universities.

- 2.Proposed UGC (Minimum standards and procedures for award of M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees) regulations.

- The UGC provides allowable grants to the university teachers are subdivided into two categories:

1. Recurring Grants

These are non-regular grants which need only one-time expenses. Recurring grants offered by commission are for teachers (working & retired), project fellows, specialized technical assistants and other project-based employees.

- 2.Non-Recurring Grants

These are the expenses which are required by the teachers on daily basis and the grants can also be repeated again and again.

### **Guidelines of UGC for Approving Thesis**

#### **Typewriting of Thesis**

- Typewriting of the thesis work should always be on an A4 size sheet having dimensions 21 cm X 29.7 cm.

- Use a similar font in the entire thesis and as per in the instruction given by university/college format.

- Proper spacing in paragraphs provides an intended view.

- Keep noticing errors: grammatical, spelling, punctuation, sentence making.

- Keep the focus on the acceptable value of plagiarism as instructed by the university/college.

#### **Chapters and Pages**

- Use numerals (1, 2, 3....) at the bottom in the center of the pages to number all the pages.

- Use roman numerals for the preliminary pages in the lower-case to number front pages.

- All the new chapters to begin from a new page.

- Align all the chapter headings in the center.

- The displaying page of chapter title must be placed at the beginning of the chapter.

- Always avoid typing any heading near the page bottom or at the end of a page.



### **Tables and Figures**

- Title and numbering along with the data caption that clearly describes the nature of table and figure.
- Illustrate the caption at the bottom of the table and figure and on the same page.
- The text description must be above and on the same page related to any table, figure, and graph.

### **Headings and Subheadings**

- Keep the headings distinct by a larger font as compared to the whole text.
- Maintain all the headings of the same level by using the same font and style.
- Keep the headings aligned to the left side as the chapter headings remain in the center.
- Numbering to the headings and subheadings must be provided if instructed.

### **Format of UGC Approved Thesis**

Three main parts of the thesis format are:

#### **1. Arrangement of Preliminaries**

**Cover Page or Outer Cover should carry the details:**

- Title of Thesis
- Student's Name
- Year of Thesis
- Institute's Logo
- Name of the Institute
- Guide's name (optional)

### **Title Page**

The title page should have the following information in a specific order as per the instructions provided by college/university.

- The complete title of the thesis ( in capital letters only)
- Candidate's name
- Institute's name
- Year of submission

### **Declaration**

Under the declaration, students have to make a declaration of authority.

### **Certificate by the Research Guide/ Co-Guide**

Students have to attach the certificate provided by the guide or co-guide who helped them in their research work.

### **Approval of Thesis**

The approval page must be signed by the Guide/Co-Guide.

### **Acknowledgment**

Formally acknowledge all those who helped you technically, intellectually and financially for completing your thesis.

### **Table of Contents**

List all the chapter headings, section headings, sub-headings, and appendices along with their respective page numbers. Immediately after the table of the content page, make a list of figures, tables, and abbreviations on three different pages.

## 2. Chapterization

Five main chapters of thesis:

1. Introduction
2. Review of related literature
3. Research design and Methodology
4. Data collection and analysis
5. Findings and conclusion

## 3. References and References

A references page is the last page of an essay or research paper that's been written in APA style. It lists all the sources that have been used in thesis.

## Conclusion

UGC (University Grant Commission) is the statutory body that is made to provide right level education and better researchwork by different universities for diverse courses to have broad future of the scholars. Under the UGC universities are bounded by the same rules and regulations to be followed to adapt a better future of education. UGC approves the thesis and give grant for research work. It made many guidelines for conducting research, whereas UGC set a perfect format for research. which is worldwide approved and acceptable. **University Grant Commission built up to boost and sustain academic level & quality and command the universities in India. Universities and colleges that come under UGC are get fund to provide and sustain the quality of education. Education can be served in a better way to the students until then education can be utilized by the students to make a better future path in India and across the globe.** Most of the university do willfulness after making a reputation in the education industry and do not endow quality research work or standard education or fail to maintain the education level. That time UGC works wonder as its controls and informs them to maintain their study culture or campus so that no scholar can remain deprived of the right level of education within the nation. UGC guidelines covered under the scheme for teaching and training, research, continuing education, extension; documentation, publication and dissemination; collaboration, coordination and networking; seminars and workshops; advocacy; monitoring and review etc. Indian scholars have produced some of the most exciting and innovative research.

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## Plagiarism and Ethical Practices in Research

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Before knowing plagiarism, it is mandatory to know what research is. Because research standards decide the four-fold growth of the society. Research is a kind of an exploration or discovery of facts. Research is to establish new findings. Research is not only to find new knowledge but is also to reinterpret the established truth or facts. Research is to find a new solution to the problem. Giving solution to the problem, we need some proved and valid findings to support our exploration. Research is an advance step to an updated knowledge. The things still unexplored, unconsidered and hidden, are given prominence.

To clarify my views, I would like to narrate an example. There had been a competition in drawing and condition was to draw a special kind of parrot with newness, having a variety in each and every part of it. In competition, a painter drew a unique parrot, the parrot was having variety of colors different from the natural one. The painter claims that the changes have been made, after taking colors from the different birds. The painter acknowledges that he has taken this and this from these sources and in this proportion. So he does not falsify. He accepts what and how much he has taken. This very thing is the advancement of creativity or knowledge. This action does not harm the society. Research is in the same way. If we acknowledge and give due credits, then we are not at fault.

It is said that the progress of any society depends on the high quality of research. To know plagiarism is mandatory for a researcher to maintain the strength and quality of a research. In this age of IT, where lots of information is wafting over wave. We the researchers are easily victimized when using the content directly from web. Because we do not know that the last source is up to the standard. So we need to assess the reliability of that content. Because we can't rely on the content and citations directly taken from the others. We should not take that as pulp-able. Taking precaution is better.

With the progress of time certain malpractices have entered into the field of research. Plagiarism is one of those malpractices in the field of knowledge. Sometimes such kind of malpractice is done knowingly or unknowingly

### Origin, Meaning and Definitions of the Word Plagiarism

The word plagiarism is taken from the Latin word *plagiarius* which means "kidnapper" and to plagiarize means "to commit literary theft" and to "present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source" (MLA 52). One of the unethical issues in research, plagiarism proves poison to a researcher when researcher intentionally or unintentionally does. Plagiarism has two faces when intentionally done ethical offence and when unintentionally done the doer is victim of it.

Definitions of Plagiarism: as we know that no single definition can define all the characteristics. So in this paper we will discuss plural definitions of plagiarism.

1. “an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author” (Dictionary.com)

2. “the process or practice of using another person's ideas or work and pretending that it is your own”(Cambridge Dictionary).

After Going through the above given definitions, we come to know the meanings of plagiarism. We reach to the conclusions:

1. Plagiarism is an unethical practice.
2. Plagiarism results from cut, copy and paste.
3. Plagiarism is the unacknowledged exploitation of someone's intellectual property.
4. Plagiarism is to own intellectual labor partially or completely.
5. Plagiarism is primarily an ethical offence then legal.
6. Plagiarism is breach in academic integrity.
7. Plagiarism is sometimes unintentionally done.

### **Plagiarism and the Supreme Body UGC India**

According to University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018. “Plagiarism” means the practice of taking someone else's work or idea and passing them as one's own.

### **Things in Exclusion from Plagiarism**

1. All quoted work reproduced with all necessary permission and/or attribution.
2. All references, References, table of content, preface and acknowledgements.
3. All generic terms, laws, standard symbols and standards equations. (UGC New Delhi, 23 July, pp.10)

### **Anti Plagiarism Tools, Softwares and Websites**

If you go through the internet, there you will find long chain of names Plagiarism detective softwares and sites. There are the names of some plagiarism checkers available online. Most of them are paid and unpaid both with some limitations.

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dupli Checker,      | 8. PlagTracker,  |
| 2. Copyleaks,          | 9. Quetext,      |
| 3. Paper Rater,        | 10. Viper,       |
| 4. Plagiarisma,        | 11. ithenticate, |
| 5. Plagiarism Checker, | 12. Urkund,      |
| 6. Plagium,            | 13. Turnitin,    |
| 7. PlagScan,           | 14. and so on.   |

But what we need to do is confirming the conditions and certain risks using these tools. The most authentic but costly are ithenticate, Urkund, Turnitin.

### **New forms and extension of Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is not only practiced in academia, but in other fields also. But most of the cases are recorded in academia. In this age of over flooded knowledge of factual information. When things get easily floated-viraled over web. The absurd-bizarre facts of knowledge highly pop up. Surveys done in the last year have given birth to new forms of plagiarism, such as:

### **Fashion Plagiarism**

This kind of plagiarism becomes pugnacious when someone is taking profit out of it. This is the outcome of imitation in any kind of embroidered costumes. Such cases are recorded.

### **Patchwork**

This kind of plagiarism has the intention to take deliberately the phrases, expressions, and techniques to make his or her work beautified. This may be the identical of allusions. The content or material taken from the different sources to shine up the work.

### **Plagiarism in TV-Mass Media**

The transmission of video clips, Sounds, themes are also claimed over the last years for plagiarism.

### **Paraphrasing**

Paraphrasing is to say the things or present the facts in the changed syntactic structures. To change the structure of language. “relating to beliefs about what is morally right and wrong” (Cambridge Dictionary) Ethical comes from the Greek ethos "moral character" and describes a person or behavior as right in the moral sense - truthful, fair, and honest.(Vocabulary.com) To be ethical is to have self guided conscience. Ethicality is not outside; it is within us. It is inherent quality to have respect for someone's intellectual property.

### **To follow Principles**

In every field, there are certain principles to follow, every researcher needs to follow them at any cost. The principles are highly recommended to maintain the growth of knowledge. We, the humans are privileged with head and heart. We are the rational fellows. So we need to follow the established principles doing research.

**Acknowledgement-** acknowledgement is the best choice to be safe from plagiarism. We should avoid taking lots of the referenced material in our research. Acknowledgement makes our research, honest and genuine. To apply acknowledgement, there are certain style guides in academia such as MLA Handbook, APA Stylesheet and so on.

**Giving Due Credit-** the previous knowledge available to us is the base of our research. The author who has supplied idea or material to your research deserve his or her credit. So it becomes our duty to give credit.

**Self-conscious cross examination of Web Content-** as web is the easily accessed gateway to find lots of information. But one risk prevails there that the last researcher is truthful or not. It may be that he is doing falsification or paraphrasing without acknowledging. So Cross check is must.

Ethics are not sold on drugstores and can't be injected but to be self moralized is to be ethical. Ethics are the recorded lines but to be ethical is the part of practice. Man is made up of good and evils. Most of the time vicious behavior-selfishness take over us. So the system or authority should take good notice of such things. Leaving what, we should also focus on why. Technical Skills are of the best applications to asses plagiarism and to check it.

**Training-** one part of the plagiarism cases are unintentional, because of lack of knowledge of computer skills. Training will trim the weakness of researchers. Attending workshops must be compulsory for an enrolled research scholar.

**Funding for Research-** public and private sectors should come on front to support the research activities. A researcher in lack of financial support, is tempted towards evil shortcuts without wasting time and energy. Government should facilitate the researcher. With this, the researcher will be fully responsible regarding his research.

Concluding my findings, I would say that plagiarism and ethical practices are two sides of a single coin. Both are vice-versa. If we detect one the other strengthens itself. The researchers who are novice in the field of research, they need to follow the guidelines of the academic authorities as are decided time to time. Having tech-savvy spirit, the researcher must make sure what are the sites or web addresses that can make or mar his or his career. As the experience matters much or it makes the whole difference, a researcher is required to keep in touch with his/her guide. Detection and acknowledgement are the only two precautions. Otherwise, we can't escape ourselves to be the victim of data war.

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# Corporate Social Responsibility towards Environmental Management

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** Corporate social responsibility is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with the stakeholders on a voluntary basis. Social responsibility of companies was defined as responsibility to consumers, workers, stakeholders and the community. The aim of social responsibility is to create higher standards of living, while preserving the profitability of the corporation. Companies while creating profit should also be aware that they can contribute to sustainable managing their operations in such a way as to enhance economic growth and increase competitiveness whilst ensuring environmental protection and promoting social responsibility, including consumer interest. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management provides a practical resource for the ever-increasing number of organizations concerned about social and environmental responsibilities in the context of sustainable development. The author in this article evolved certain principles for the management of environment in relation to CSR. **Objectives:** 1. to examine the corporate social responsibility in the light of environment protection. 2. To discuss the impact of organization's activities on the environment. 3. to study why the corporate social responsibility principle needs to be adopted? 4. To study the legislative & judicial perspective relating to corporate social responsibility in relation to environmental protection in India.

## Objectives

1. To examine the corporate social responsibility in the light of environment protection.
2. To discuss the impact of organization's activities on the environment.
3. To study why the corporate social responsibility principle needs to be adopted?.
4. To study the legislative & judicial perspective relating to corporate social responsibility in relation to environmental protection in India.

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**Keywords:** Corporate, Environment, Sustainable

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## Introduction

Today the efforts and the energy of the world are being spent on increasing the organizational wealth. Increased competition and commercial pressure are combining with rising regulatory standards and consumer demand to create a whole new playing field for business. Traditional expectations of business are also changing. It is no longer enough to simply employ people to make profits and pay

Taxes.<sup>4</sup> Thus, it clearly shows that the companies have their own motto of earning profits rather than protecting the environment. In this contemporary era, it has also been found that companies are also required to keep an eye on sustainable development which has been a core part of protecting our mother environment. The company must accept its obligation to be social responsible and to work for

the larger benefit of the community.<sup>5</sup> Environmental protection is considered to be in public interest rather than private interest. It's the government which has adopted a principal responsibility of creating a safe environment and also has directed the companies to follow the regulations at par with the legislations framed by the government.

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) defines CSR as —the commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families & the local communities“<sup>6</sup>

India is endowed with abundant natural resources, human resources, environmental awareness, technical personnel and legislations for environmental protection but still is unable to achieve environmental performance on a better scale. This might be due to lack of good governance and attitude of the common man who fails to understand the significance of sustainable development. Even most of the corporate would unwillingly adopt Environmental policies due to legislation and penalties. The answer to the basic question why corporate sector should focus on environment and its sustenance is controversial. But the pro-environment argument is that corporate sector is part of natural environment and community at large consumes goods and services provided by this environment.<sup>7</sup>

It is true that a firm must make profits in order to survive. It is also true that without profit there is no firm and no corporate social activity. But it is not true that corporate Social Responsibility is something that comes after profits are made and money deposited with the stockholders. Nor is it true that Corporate Social Responsibility is only for the big players, and smaller entrepreneurs have to wait till they break into the Big league<sup>8</sup>. The question that needs to be answered is how to increase profits without damaging environment

### **Meaning of the Corporate Social Responsibility**

CSR is a corporate act of giving back to the immediate and wider community in which organization carry out their business in a manner that is meaningful and valuable and relevant to the community. It's a way for the communities to reach out to their host communities by positively responding to them. It's the way of saying \_thank you' to the environment in which they work and operate and a Way of also showing a sense of belonging to the society at large

CSR is a —concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis<sup>10</sup>. More often, its meaning is expressed in —moralistic catchwords<sup>l</sup>, as well as basic definition statements such as —human dignity, equality, and the social good<sup>ll</sup>, although these definitions might themselves be unclear and subjective.<sup>11</sup> Making corporations engage in good CSR policy is another advantage in adopting stakeholder theory. CSR can contribute to a number of social environmental and economic policy objectives.

### **Definition of Corporate Social Responsibility**

#### **The World Business Council for Sustainable Development**

(WBCSD) defines CSR as “the commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families & the local communities”

According to the **The Institute of Directors, UK**, 2002 which defines “CSR is about businesses and other organizations going beyond the legal obligations to manage the impact they have on the environment and society. In particular, this could include how organizations interact with their



employees, suppliers, customers and the communities in which they operate, as well as the extent they Attempt to protect the environment

In May 2002 the **Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)** published its first report on CSR. In the report, the DTI defined CSR in the following terms:

a responsible organization does three things: (1) it recognizes that its activities have a wider impact on the society in which it operates; (2) it takes account of the economic, social, environmental and human rights impact of its activities across the world; (3) it seeks to achieve benefits by working In partnership with other groups and organizations.”

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), declares that —The role of business in an open market economy system is to create wealth for shareholders, employees, customers and society at large”. Profit is essential, not necessarily for itself, but for the survival in the long term of the company and for the employment it creates. The European Commission says no less when it declares that — The principal function of a company is to create wealth, in producing goods and services demanded by the society, leaving thereby a profit for the owners and shareholders, while contributing to the well being of the society, in particular through a continuous process of employment creation | but the companies — can meanwhile contribute to the social and environmental objective, while integrating the social responsibility as a strategic investment in the heart of their commercial strategy, in their management tools and in their activities|

**The reasons for adopting the policies of CSR are discussed below:**

#### **Reputation Capital**

Reputation is something which cannot be gained in a day or week but it takes years to build the reputation of a company but only a few minutes to ruin it. It can be said to be an intangible asset which is tool during the financial crisis of a company. Further, if a company is having a good reputation it can gain the confidence of the shareholders, stake holders and which helps it in the long run. But if the goodwill and reputation of a company is lost everything is at loss. For eg. Satyam computers.

#### **Brand Perception**

Various researches have come to a conclusion that people are more acquainted towards the brand and it also plays an important role. For.eg. TATA, BIRLA, RELIANCE, ITC (Class mate note books) which is one of the highest selling note books and they contribute one rupee for rural development.

#### **Transparency & Accountability**

It has to be seen in the present scenario that in a democratic country transparency & accountability are the pillars of democracy and this is applicable in case of companies also. By applying the principles of transparency & accountability towards the shareholders and stakeholders the company would have its name and fame to a greater extent and it helps the company’s image also.

It is to be noted here that a company which is transparent in its report will be favored by the society and the investors will spend in it to a greater extent. This will act as a good strategy for the company’s future. Eg. TATA, RELIANCE etc.

#### **Fair trade**

One of the parts of business strategy for the company is element of fair trade. This helps them to build good brand name in society. A company which is note engaged in fair practices will suffer losses in the long run. Eg. SATYAM COMPUTERS, ENRON etc.

### **Legislative provision under Companies (Amendment) Act 2013**

(1) Every company having net worth of rupees five hundred corer or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand core or more or a net profit of rupees five core or more during any financial year shall constitute a **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

(2) The Board's report under sub-section (3) of section 134 shall disclose the composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

(3) The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall,—

(a) Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;

(b) Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a); and

(c) Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

(4) The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1) shall,—

(a) After taking into account the recommendations made by the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, approve the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy for the company and disclose contents of such Policy in its report and also place it on the company's website, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed; and

(b) Ensure that the activities as are included in Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company are undertaken by the company.

(5) The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1), shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent. of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy:

Provided that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities: Provided further that if the company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall, in its report made under clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134, specify the reasons for not spending the amount. Explanation.—For the purposes of this section —average net profit shall be calculated in accordance With the provisions of section 198

### **Activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social**

Activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility Policies

Activities relating to:—

(i) Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty;

(ii) Promotion of education;

(iii) Promoting gender equality and empowering women;

(iv) Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health;

(v) Combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency Syndrome, malaria and other diseases;

(vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability;

(vii) Employment enhancing vocational skills;

(viii) Social business projects;

(ix) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;

and(x) Such other matters as may be prescribed There are different legislative provisions which imposes which makes corporate environmental

Responsible. For e.g. Sec 25 of Water Act, 1974 specify that State pollution control board have power to give clearance certificate for new discharge & outlet after assessing the environmental impact. The similar provision is mentioned under Air act, 1981

Sec. 16 of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 defines the offence by companies as,

Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of, the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. ||

Sec 15 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 –

Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued there under, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention. ||

### **Forests conservation Act, 1980**

The government of India came up with the Forests Conservation Act, 1980 whereby the Act promulgated to stop the use of forestlands for non-forest purposes like roads, dams and buildings which affect forest cover. In the case of, MC MEHTA Vs UNION OF INDIA<sup>17</sup> the court directed the company to close the mining activities within the vicinity of the tourist's resorts and as the company had caused environmental degradation.

### **The corporate Social Responsibility towards Environmental Management**

The Corporate Environment Management (CEM) has become a hot topic of debate since a decade. Growing awareness for environmental conservation and greening of corporate strategies is showing up all over the world. Ryding (1992) equates environmental management with —The management of Sustainable Development|| while Welford (1995) defines environmental management specifically as one stage in society's progress towards sustainable development. A holistic approach by Buchholz (1998) projected CEM as the greening of manufacturing, Marketing strategy and Communication. With the passage of time, the countries have adopted their own policies for protection of the environment and the World Bank (i.e. IBRD) also came up with a new concept of Environmentalism whereby they developed a new theory known as the —New Environmentalism Theory|| which aims at Finding a 'win win area' so that the development and environment could go together. Through this new theory which is also construed as "Free Market Environmentalism||, the World Bank stresses on the need to correct the failures in regard to market policy and also calls upon the government to integrate fully the economic and environmental concerns into developmental process by stimulating Environmentally sound market behaviour.

The problems relating to environment is a global problem and there can be no solution to it unless and until they try to follow some specific mechanisms and sustainable Development happens to be the best solution to it. In the meantime, the concept of sustainable Development has acquired different dimensions as acclaimed internationally are the economic, social and environmental dimensions. However, in absence of any distinctive features some of the salient features of sustainable

Development' as culled out from the —The Brundtland Report and other international documents are As follows:

- (1) Inter-Generational Equity
- (2) Use and Conservation of Natural Resources
- (3) Environmental Protection
- (4) The Precautionary Principle
- (5) The Polluter Pays Principle
- (6) Obligations to assist and Co-operate
- (7) Eradication of Poverty
- (8) Financial assistance to the Developing countries

CERES is an international network of investors, environmental organizations and other public interest groups working with companies and investors, seeking to address sustainability challenges such as a global climate change. At the heart of CERES working lays its **ten point code** of corporate environmental conduct to be publicly endorsed by companies as an environmental mission statement or ethic.

The following are the CERES principles which are mentioned below:

- (a) Protection of the Biosphere
- (b) Sustainable use of natural resources
- (c) Reduction and disposal of wastes
- (d) Energy Conservation
- (e) Risk Reduction
- (f) Safe Products and Services
- (g) Environmental Restoration
- (h) Informing the public
- (i) Management Commitment
- (j) Audits and Reports

But if one throws light into the principles laid down by CERES it would be a sorry state of affair to mention here that most of the companies which are working in India have violated it and they don't follow it. For instance, the POSCO, VEDANTTA, the LAVASA project, the DOW Chemical's etc have failed to follow such principles.

### **Environmental Impacts of Large Corporations**

The corporate social responsibility towards environmental management needs to adopt by corporate to reduce or eliminate the impact of corporate on environment. The impact of corporate on environment is as follows-

1. Accidents
2. Water pollution
3. Consumption of natural resources
4. Noise pollution
5. Soil damage
6. Atmospheric emissions
7. Generation of hazardous waste

Corporate leaders across all industries now face growing pressures to become more sensitive to their companies energy consumption and Environmental impact

### **Judicial scenario**

In the case of **Vellore Citizen's Welfare Forum Vs Union Of India**<sup>22</sup> the supreme court held that such industries though they are of vital importance to the country's development but they cannot be allowed to destroy the ecology, degrade the environment and post a health hazard and cannot be permitted to continue their operation unless they set up pollution control devices.

Justice Kuldeep Singh observed, — while such industries are of vital importance for the country's progress as they generate foreign exchange and employment avenues but having regard to the pollution caused by them, principles of sustainable development has to be adopted as a balancing concept between ecology and development. His lordship further observed „precautionary & polluter pays principle“ are Essential feature of sustainable development and as such the polluter is liable to pay the cost to the individual sufferers as well as the costs of reversing the damaged ecology.

In the case Of **Goa Foundation Vs Konkan Railway Corpn.**<sup>23</sup> In this case the Bombay High Court observed — we hope and trust that everyone will realize that providing a railway line is neither a political nor a religious issue but is undertaken for providing basic necessity of cheap and quick mode of transport.

**Sub hash Kumar v. State of Bihar**<sup>24</sup> This was one of the first few cases wherein the Supreme Court emphasized the importance of protecting and conserving the natural environment. The scope of Article 21 \_the right to life' was widened when the court read into it the —right to wholesome **environment**.The court went even further and said, —The Right to Life includes the Right to enjoyment of pollution-free water and air for a fuller enjoyment of life.

**MC Mehta v. UoI**, <sup>25</sup> The SC dealt with pollution of Ganga water due to the negligence of the tanneries on its bank & ordered to establish primary treatment plants (PTP's)

### **Recommendation**

Environmental Management principles are the part of overall management of corporate management which includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, reviewing the environmental policy. Properly designed Environmental Management principles will provide the guidelines to organization for its environmental agenda. It helps to ensure that major environmental risks and liabilities are properly identified, minimised and managed. It helps to see that operations are conducted in compliance with environmental laws. It provides the framework within which an organization can pattern its environmental management practices. Principle based management system have the flexibility necessary to make changes according to changing conditions.

### **Commitment by top management**

It is first step to develop environmental management in the organizations. As a corporate responsibility, it is necessary to top management & individuals to participate in environmental activities, defining individual responsibilities and establishing the appropriate accountability mechanisms.

### **Planning & implementation**

An organisation should plan the environmental activities & communicate it to the members of organisation and stakeholders. The planning should include a. Identification and Evaluation of environmental Impacts-

The organisation should assess the impact of corporate activities on environment by pollution, consumption of natural resources which affects the environment and try to minimize the same.

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to environment, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone cost effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Organizations should apply environmentally responsible management practices to hazardous substances used in operations, including biological products, specifically with regard to the acquisition, handling, and storage, safety in use, transportation and disposal of such substances.

### **Environmental Objectives and targets**

According to the Brundtland Report sustainability states that ‘meeting needs of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations’. To implement this principle it is necessary to establish environmental objectives, targets and priorities consistent with their environmental policies.

### **Legal and other compliance**

Organisation should comply with Environmental Impact assessment process & get the clearance certificate before commencement of any activity.

Organizations should seek cost-effective ways of reducing the input of raw materials, toxic substances, energy, water and other resources, and of reducing the generation of waste and noise associated with day-to-day operations.

### **Environmental Management program**

To achieve all objectives and targets an organization should establish an environment Program.

### **Awareness and motivation**

There is variety of means to increase staff awareness of environmental values and to motivate them, including business reports, the environmental policy, newsletters, training programs, award programs, procurement standards, environmental days, etc. Motivation of staff appears to be reinforced by Measurement and reward. Organizations should improve the level of awareness regarding environmental and health benefits and risks of operational decisions and to encourage and recognize employee actions.

### **Auditing**

Audit in the organization is necessary to see that the environmental management principles are followed or not. It is the way to monitor the implementation of management policies. Periodic audits should be conducted to determine whether the system has been properly implemented and maintained

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## Legal and ethical issues in research

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### Abstract

Legal and ethical issues form an important component of modern research, related to the subject and researcher. This article seeks to briefly review the various international guidelines and regulations that exist on issues related to informed consent, confidentiality, providing incentives and various forms of research misconduct. Relevant original publications (The Declaration of Helsinki, Belmont Report, Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences/World Health Organization International Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects, World Association of Medical Editors Recommendations on Publication Ethics Policies, International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, CoSE White Paper, International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use-Good Clinical Practice) form the literature that are relevant to the ethical and legal aspects of conducting research that researchers should abide by when conducting translational and clinical research. Researchers should note the major international guidelines and regional differences in legislation. Hence, specific ethical advice should be sought at local Ethics Review Committees.

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**Keywords:-** Confidentiality, ethics, informed consent, legal issues, plagiarism, professional misconduct

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### INTRODUCTION

The ethical and legal issues relating to the conduct of clinical research involving human participants had raised the concerns of policy makers, lawyers, scientists and clinicians for many years. The Declaration of Helsinki established ethical principles applied to clinical research involving human participants. The purpose of a clinical research is to systematically collect and analyse data from which conclusions are drawn, that may be generalisable, so as to improve the clinical practice and benefit patients in future. Therefore, it is important to be familiar with Good Clinical Practice (GCP), an international quality standard that is provided by the International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH), [1] or the local version, GCP of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (India's equivalent of US Food and Drug Administration) [2] and local regulatory policy to ensure that the research is conducted both ethically and legally. In this article, we will briefly review the legal and ethical issues pertaining to recruitment of human subjects, basic principles of informed consent and precautions to be taken during data and clinical research publications. Some of the core principles of GCP in research include defining responsibilities of sponsors, investigators, consent process monitoring and auditing procedures and protection of human subjects.

### ISSUES RELATED TO THE RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS: -

The main role of human participants in research is to serve as sources of data. Researchers have a duty to 'protect the life, health, dignity, integrity, right to self-determination, privacy and confidentiality of



personal information of research subjects'.[4] The Belmont Report also provides an analytical framework for evaluating research using three ethical principles:[5]

- Respect for persons – the requirement to acknowledge autonomy and protect those with diminished autonomy
- Beneficence – first do no harm, maximize possible benefits and minimize possible harms
- Justice – on individual and societal level.

Mistreatment of research subjects is considered research misconduct (no ethical review approval, failure to follow approved protocol, absent or inadequate informed consent, exposure of subjects to physical or psychological harm, exposure of subjects to harm due to unacceptable research practices or failure to maintain confidentiality).[6] There is also scientific misconduct involving fraud and deception

### Consent, possibility of causing harm:-

Based on ICH definition, 'informed consent is a process by which a subject voluntarily confirms his or her willingness to participate in a particular trial, after having been informed of all aspects of the trial that are relevant to the subject's decision to participate'. As for a standard (therapeutic) intervention that carries certain risks, informed consent – that is voluntary, given freely and adequately informed – must be sought from participants. However, due to the research-centred, rather than patient-centred primary purpose, additional relevant information must be provided in clinical trials or research studies in informed consent form. The essential components of informed consent are listed in Table 1 [Adapted from ICH Harmonised Tripartite Guideline, Guideline for Good Clinical Practice E6(R1)].[1] This information should be delivered in the language and method that individual potential subjects can understand,[4] commonly in the form of a printed Participant Information Sheet. Informed consent is documented by means of written, signed and dated informed consent form.[1] The potential subjects must be informed of the right to refuse to participate or withdraw consent to participate at any time without reprisal and without affecting the patient–physician relationship. There are also general principles regarding risk assessment, scientific requirements, research protocols and registration, function of ethics committees, use of placebo, post-trial provisions and research publication.[4]

**Table 1**

#### Essential components of an informed consent

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A statement that the study involves research
The study information, this includes the protocol title, name and contact details of principal investigator, the funding resources of the study
The purpose of the research study and the duration of the participation
The study procedures and visit schedule
The participants' responsibilities in the study
What happen if the participant withdraws from the study
A clear statement what is experimental in the study
A disclosure of appropriate alternative procedures or courses of treatment, if any, that might be advantageous to the subject
The possible risks, discomforts and inconveniences in the study
The potential benefits for the participants
The participants' rights
The extent of confidentiality of study and medical records
Any costs of participation
The possible research-related injury and compensation (including insurance coverage to provide treatment for injury arising from participation)
A statement that the subject or the subject's legally acceptable representative will be informed in a timely manner if additional information becomes available
The contact details if participants have questions regarding the study or regulatory policy
The approximate number of subjects involved in the trial

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### **Special populations**

Informed consent may be sought from a legally authorised representative if a potential research subject is incapable of giving informed consent[4] (children, intellectual impairment). The involvement of such populations must fulfil the requirement that they stand to benefit from the research outcome.[4] The ‘legally authorised representative’ may be a spouse, close relative, parent, power of attorney or legally appointed guardian. The hierarchy of priority of the representative may be different between different countries and different regions within the same country; hence, local guidelines should be consulted.

### **Special case: Emergency research**

Emergency research studies occur where potential subjects are incapacitated and unable to give informed consent (acute head trauma, cardiac arrest). The Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences/World Health Organisation guidelines and Declaration of Helsinki make exceptions to the requirement for informed consent in these situations.[4,7] There are minor variations in laws governing the extent to which the exceptions apply.[8]

Reasonable efforts should have been made to find a legal authority to consent. If there is not enough time, an ‘exception to informed consent’ may allow the subject to be enrolled with prior approval of an ethical committee.[7] Researchers must obtain deferred informed consent as soon as possible from the subject (when regains capacity), or their legally authorised representative, for continued participation.[4,7]

### **Collecting patient information and sensitive personal information, confidentiality maintenance**

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act has requirements for informed consent disclosure and standards for electronic exchange, privacy and information security. In the UK, generic legislation is found in the Data Protection Act.[9]

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) recommendations suggest that authors must ensure that non-essential identifying information (names, initials, hospital record numbers) are omitted during data collection and storage wherever possible. Where identifying information is essential for scientific purposes (clinical photographs), written informed consent must be obtained and the patient must be shown the manuscript before publication. Subjects should also be informed if any potential identifiable material might be available through media access.

### **Providing incentives**

Cash or other benefits ‘in-kind’ (financial, medical, educational, community benefits) should be made known to subjects when obtaining informed consent without emphasising too much on it.[7] Benefits may serve as appreciation or compensation for time and effort but should not result in the inducement to participation.[10] The amount and nature of remuneration should be compared to norms, cultural traditions and are subjected to the Ethical Committee Review.[7]

## **ISSUES RELATED TO THE RESEARCHER**

### **Legal issues pertaining to regulatory bodies**

Various regulatory bodies have been constituted to uphold the safety of subjects involved in research. It is imperative to obtain approval from the appropriate regulatory authorities before proceeding to any research. The constitution and the types of these bodies vary nation-wise. The researchers are expected to be aware of these authorities and the list of various bodies pertinent to India are listed in the article “Research methodology II” of this issue.

### **Avoiding bias, inappropriate research methodology, incorrect reporting and inappropriate use of information**

Good, well-designed studies advance medical science development. Poorly conducted studies violate the principle of justice, as there are time and resources wastage for research sponsors, researchers and subjects, and undermine the societal trust on scientific enquiry.[11] The Guidelines for GCP is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting trials.[1]

### **Fraud in research and publication**

De novo data invention (fabrication) and manipulation of data (falsification)[6] constitute serious scientific misconduct. The true prevalence of scientific fraud is difficult to measure (2%–14%).[12]

### **Plagiarism and its checking**

Plagiarism is the use of others' published and unpublished ideas or intellectual property without attribution or permission and presenting them as new and original rather than derived from an existing source.[13] Tools such as similarity check[14] are available to aid researchers detect similarities between manuscripts, and such checks should be done before submission.[15]

### **Overlapping publications”**

Duplicate publications violate international copyright laws and waste valuable resources.[16,17] Such publications can distort evidence-based medicine by double-counting of data when inadvertently included in meta-analyses.[16] This practice could artificially enlarge one's scientific work, distorting apparent productivity and may give an undue advantage when competing for research funding or career advancement.[17] Examples of these practices include

Duplicate publication, redundant publication:-

Publication of a paper that overlaps substantially with one already published, without reference to the previous publication.[11]

Salami publication:-

Slicing of data from a single research process into different pieces creating individual manuscripts from each piece to artificially increase the publication volume.[16]

Such misconduct may lead to retraction of articles. Transparent disclosure is important when submitting papers to journals to declare if the manuscript or related material has been published or submitted elsewhere, so that the editor can decide how to handle the submission or to seek further clarification. Further information on acceptable secondary publication can be found in the ICMJE 'Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publishing of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals'.

### **Copyright**

Usually, sponsors and authors are required to sign over certain publication rights to the journal through copyright transfer or a licensing agreement; thereafter, authors should obtain written permission from the journal/publisher if they wish to reuse the published material elsewhere.[6]

### **Authorship and its various associations**

The ICMJE recommendation lists four criteria of authorship:

- Substantial contributions to the conception of design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work
- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content

- Final approval of the version to be published
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Authors and researchers have an ethical obligation to ensure the accuracy, publication and dissemination of the result of research,[4] as well as disclosing to publishers relevant corrections, retractions and errata, to protect scientific integrity of published evidence. Every research study involving human subjects must be registered in a publicly accessible database (e.g., ANZCTR [Australia and NZ], ClinicalTrials.gov [US and non-US], CTRI [India]) and the results made publicly available.[4] Sponsors of clinical trials must allow all study investigators and manuscript authors access to the full study data set and the right to use all study data for publication.[5] Source documents (containing trial data) and clinical study report (results and interpretation of trial) form part of the essential documentation that must be retained for a length of time prescribed by the applicable local legislation.[1] The ICMJE is currently proposing a requirement of authors to share with others de-identified individual patient data underlying the results presented in articles published in member journals.[18]

Those who have contributed to the work but do not meet all four criteria should be acknowledged; some of these activities include provision of administrative support, writing assistance and proofreading. They should have their written permission sought for their names to be published and disclose any potential conflicts of interest.[6] The Council of Scientific Editors has identified several inappropriate types of authorship, such as guest authorship, honorary or gift authorship and ghost authorship.[6] Various interventions should be put in place to prevent such fraudulent practices in research.[19] The list of essential documents for the conduct of a clinical trial is included in other articles of the same issue.

## SUMMARY

The recent increase in research activities has led to concerns regarding ethical and legal issues. Various guidelines have been formulated by organizations and authorities, which serve as a guide to promote integrity, compliance and ethical standards in the conduct of research. Fraud in research undermines the quality of establishing evidence-based medicine, and interventions should be put in place to prevent such practices. A general overview of ethical and legal principles will enable research to be conducted in accordance with the best practices.

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## Conflicts of interest

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# Ethical and unethical leadership issues, cases, and dilemmas with case studies

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## Abstract

Ethical issues have become important to leadership and management practice as a result of many well known cases of failure by organizations and individuals to observe and maintain ethical standards. Unethical activities of these organizations have resulted to defrauding of stockholders, consumers and employees, creditors and government to various degrees depending on the nature of the scandal or fraud. In this paper it was noted that organizations and individual have a role to play in ensuring ethical business and individual conduct. Organizations should create ethical environments by providing ethical role modeling and consisted ethical decisions and save workers from ethical dilemmas. Employees on their side should be ethical in thinking and actions to save themselves and their organizations from the costs related to unethical conduct. Whereas ethical conduct is costly and difficult to measure and account, there is evidence of long term benefits as acting ethically builds trust and respect which is necessary for successful long term business and personal success. The solution to ethical and unethical challenges lies within organizations and individuals but leaders have a special role to act as role models and create ethical environments and organizations. Psychological factors, organizational and societal pressures, and a number situational factors make it difficult for people to realize their own ethical aspirations, but we must all try to be ethical in all our undertakings as individuals or corporate because there is evidence of long term personal and corporate gains.

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**Keywords:-** Leadership ethics, ethical dilemma, morality, values, ethics

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## 1. Introduction

The development of ethical theory dates back to Plato (427–347 B.C) and Aristotle (384–322 B.C.). Ethics as a word has its roots in the Greek word ethos, which translates to “customs,” “conduct,” or “character.” Ethics has to do with the values and morals that individual or society as a whole finds suitable, fair or appropriate. He adds that, ethics is concerned with the virtuousness of individuals and their motives. Ethical theory gives a system of rules or principles that guide individuals in making decisions about what is right or wrong and good or bad in a particular prevailing situation they find themselves in (Northouse, 2016) [8]. Therefore being ethical is about being morally decent human and therefore respectful beings.

### 1.1 Ethics, values, morality and law

**1.1.1 Ethics:** The word ethics is derived from the Greek word ethos meaning custom or character (Fernando, 2016; Northouse, 2016) [5, 8]. This indicates that ethics has to do with people’s character or behavior against standards or expectations. Ethics refers to well based standards of being right and wrong that guides humans on what they ought to do. Ethics also refers to the study and development of an individual’s ethical involves the evaluation and application of moral values that society or culture has come to accept as norms (Fernando, 2016; Williams, nd) [5]. Therefore ethics in general can be described as set of principles of moral conduct and thus business ethics is sum total of principles expected to be followed by businesses or organizations in their business practice.

**1.1.2 Law and Ethics:** Being ethical is not just following the law. This is because whereas the law quite often incorporates ethical standards hence most citizens would subscribe to it; it can deviate from what is ethical. What society takes as standard of behavior can deviate from ethical standards. A good example is Germany during the Nazi rule where atrocities by the regime were unethical but still accepted by Germans (Williams, nd), I can therefore argue that being ethical should not be about doing what society accepts instead should be measured on a scale of its own because society can accept what is unethical depending on varying circumstances.

**1.1.3 Values and Morality:** Personal values are the conception or construction of what individuals or society consider as desirable or acceptable. Personal ethics on the other hand is application of this values. Personal ethics is also called morality. Morality in general refers to what society tries to instill in children as they grow up (Fernando, 2012; Northouse, 2016) [5, 8].

## **2. Ethical Leadership**

In as far as leadership is concerned, ethics is concerned with what leaders do and who leaders are in terms of the nature of leaders' behavior, and with their virtuousness. When making leadership decisions, ethical issues are involved implicitly or explicitly. The choices leaders make and how they respond in a given circumstance are informed and directed by their ethics and are also influenced by their moral development.

### **2.1 Ethical leadership training and development**

Ethical leadership is defined as use of normatively appropriate conduct through use of personal actions and interpersonal relationships and the promoting the same to followers through the leader's followers. This is enforced by use of tools like two way communication, reinforcement and decision making within the organization. According to Brown, Trevino & Harrison (2005) [5], leaders are supposed to be a key source of ethical guidance for employees because most employees look outside themselves for ethical guidance and therefore leaders should be the source of these needed guidance. This definition suggests that it is not enough for a leader to practice what is seen as ethical, he must ensure that the followers do the same within the organization through his influential position by way of his actions, and communication. Brown, Trevino & Harrison (2005) [5] propose role modeling as a way of developing ethical leadership. In this approach hired workers should have proximate ethical role models at workplace to enhance development of ethical leadership. This can also be done through training interventions by the role models as well as other types of training since they have been shown to be successful in developing transformational leaders. To reinforce the need for trainee mentoring and training Bass (1990) [2] advises that a management trainee's first supervisor can make a big difference in his or her future career success. In his advice on ethical training and development Prentice (2014) [9] observes that sharpening ones moral reasoning and reinforcing character are necessary courses of action to take to help leaders who wish to be better people and also those who wish to train others on ethical leadership.

### **2.2 Principles of ethical leadership**

Although not inclusive, these principles provide a foundation for the development of Sound ethical leadership: respect, service, justice, honesty, and community (Brown, Trevino & Harrison, 2005) [5]. Fernando (2012) [5] identifies a number of principles of ethical leadership. They include

- i. Fairness and ability to refrain from taking undue advantage of others
- ii. Honesty and willingness to comply with the law of the land and ethical standards
- iii. Concern and respect for autonomy of others any while dealing with others.
- iv. Benevolence and preventing harm to any creature

There are various reasons that compel people to behave ethically. Fernando (2012) [5] identify what self-motivates people to act ethically as;

- i. It is natural for people to ensure that their actions do not cause and injury to others people.
- ii. Social and material wellbeing depends on one's ethical behavior in society.
- iii. People are obliged to obey the laws of the land since most laws are in line with ethical standards
- iv. Many people want to keep good conscience and so would want to be good members of society.

Therefore there exists natural motivation for people to act morally and ethically but circumstances force them to think otherwise subjecting them to ethical dilemmas.

### **2.3 Benefits of ethical leadership**

According to Bass (1990) [2], a firm that is fully permeated with transformational leadership from top to bottom conveys to its own personnel as well as to shareholders and stakeholders and the community at large that it is focused and confident which is necessary for a stable, growing company both in short term and long term basis. On his part suggested seven benefits for a manager to focus on being an ethical leader. They include; Improved public image of the organization, restoration or enhancement of investor confidence, prevention and reduction of criminal related penalties and fines, preventing lawsuits by employees who could not have their grievances resolved within the company systems, Improved employee retention and satisfaction hence productivity, market orientation and leadership through improved customer care and satisfaction and setting the example for others in the market to benchmark hence raising the profile of the organization or institution.

#### **2.3.1 Why businesses and individuals should act ethically**

According to Prentice (2014) [9], people behave or want to behave ethically for different reasons. Some don't want to be arrested, some don't want to be embarrassed, some, some don't want to be jailed, some don't want to be fired, and some don't want to embarrass family. He notes that ethical actions breed trust and trust is key to economic growth and this is because by acting ethically, one contributes to social capital which makes economies and societies flourish. Doing good makes one feel good and therefore acting ethically is a long term strategy for personal as well as organizational success. For several reasons organizations are expected to conduct their affairs ethically. Fernando (2012) [5] lists some of the reasons as for acting ethically as;

- 1.To build trust with key stakeholders and shareholders of the organization like customers, partners and even financiers.
- 2.To protect businesses from abuse by unethical employees and competitors
- 3.To protect their own employees from liabilities and unintended consequences like litigation from third parties
- 4.To build and protect the reputation of the business and organization.
- 5.To meet the expectation of stakeholders. This is because many stakeholders expect them to operate ethically and nothing less.
- 6.By acting ethically, organizations create an operating environment in which they act consistently and in a predictable manner.

### **3. Unethical Conduct**

The destruction or near destruction of the followers' self-esteem for the benefit of the leader makes transactional leadership highly unacceptable to the dignity of people and can therefore be taken as unethical social conduct. Some researchers like (Bass, 1985) [1] propose that transformational and charismatic leaders can be unethical if they are motivated personal interests rather than altruism (Bass, 1998; Howell & Avolio, 1992) [3, 6], and if they use their authority in a selfish manner or inappropriately.

Ethical leaders will normally influence ethics-related conduct to followers through actions like employee decision-making and pro-social and counterproductive behaviors primarily through



modeling and learning processes. Also, ethical leaders influence employee behavior because employees view their relationships with ethical leaders in terms of social exchange. Leadership ethics should be about honesty, integrity, fairness, following rules and laws, and being true to your values.

### 3.1 Unethical Conducts/actions

The rise of competitiveness in business and desire of becoming successful by any means necessary have driven many people to resort to unethical business practices. Indeed some businessmen take it that in business there is no let go making even the highly qualified and well-educated and trained individuals to engage in unethical practices so as to survive in the market place (Zińczuk, Cichorzewska & Barczewski 2013) [12]. They identified factors contributing to unethical conduct as: dominating culture in an organization which supports the unethical acts; lack of trust within the business, lack of supporting values or failure to comply, weak legal and organizational policies procedures and guideline; Inappropriate role modelling by organizational leadership; setting unrealistic and unattainable operational targets. In his research on behavioral ethics and why people act or behave unethically, Prentice (2014) [9] demonstrated that even people of good character, even if they are skilled at moral reasoning, may engage in unethical conduct due psychological shortcomings, social pressures, organizational stresses, and prevailing situational factors. Organizations and individuals engage in various forms of unethical conduct some of which are identified by Fernando (2012) [5] as;

1. Price fixing usually done by monopolies who at times create artificial scarcity and other actions to influence upward price movement.
2. Discriminatory wage structure in organizations which comes in various forms like having different pay structures for same tasks and qualifications based on race, gender and nationality.
3. Using scarce and unreplaceable industrial resources and raw materials
4. Overworking women and children and even underpaying them
5. Shift location of business, factory or activities at the cost of society.

For long term success Prentice (2014) [9] argues that the reasons for unethical conduct are quite often selfish rather than noble, short term oriented rather than long term oriented, shallow and rather than thoughtful and overall unethical conduct is not attractive and therefore is repellent to many people in society. This means that although unethical actions may look attractive or gainful initially, the long term effects are undesirable.

### 4. Ethical Dilemmas

According to, Fernando (2012) [5], an ethical dilemma is a moral situation in which a choice has to be made between two equally undesirable alternatives and they arise due to a number of reasons, attitude, behavior, failure of personal character, conflict of personal values and organizational goals versus social goals. A business dilemma exists when an organization decision maker faces a choice between two or more options that will have various consequences on profitability, competitiveness and stakeholders in general. There are occasions in life and in business practice that we encounter dilemmas. They include fights in court where manufacturers and sellers try to distort facts, buyers colluding with sellers to avoid paying taxes to state. Ethical dilemmas involve making decisions where rules are vague or in conflict while the outcome of an ethical decision cannot be predicted with any degree of accuracy or precision so the leader or decision maker is often not sure whether a decision made is right or wrong and quite often mistakes are made (Fernando, 2012) [5]. In making an ethical decision, an individual's intentions and the factors prompting him or her are the last considerations. The decision maker usually feels guilty when the intentions and final decisions are at variance with one another. Most ethical decisions are made in organizational environment with different value systems, competitive pressures, political ideologies, moral philosophies and culture all of which provide opportunities for misconduct. As a result, of this moral and ethical issues are common in business (Fernando, 2012) [5]. In a year 2000 survey by KPMG on 24,000 workers from

different companies, 74% revealed that they had observed violations of law or company policy and standards the previous year with 50% indicating that they observed what they considered as serious misconduct which could lead to financial losses. Employees who work for companies with comprehensive ethics and compliance systems reported more favorable results than those employees who work in companies without such programs (KPMG, 2000) [7]. This confirms the high level of ethical issues in most organizations which can be reduced by enforcement of ethical monitoring and control policies by organizations.

#### **4.1. Why Corporates and individuals Face Ethical Dilemmas**

Many reasons contribute to ethical dilemmas in organizations. According to Fernando (2012) [5] corporates are faced with ethical dilemmas daily because investing in unethical practices and being fair to all stakeholders will cost dearly. Several dilemmas causing ethical problems include;

- i. There is no clear linkage between business ethics and financial success by organizations with several cases of thriving and successful unethical organizations and individuals.
- ii. It is not possible to clearly establish the correct balance between business ethics and investments required for the same.
- iii. Ethical investments have got very long gestation periods and so it takes very long to realize the benefits of once ethical investments and conduct.
- iv. It is often not clear on exactly how much one is required to invest in business ethics to be considered fair or acceptable, a leeway that is a potential cause of dilemma.

#### **4.2 Sources of Ethical Problems and Dilemmas in Organizations**

Ethical problems or challenges in business take different forms and cause different kinds and levels of ethical dilemmas. As Fernando (2012) [5] posits, ethical challenges and related dilemmas are a result of;

- i. Failure of individuals personal character that leads him to engage in unethical conduct
- ii. Organizational goals and social values which are not firm or strict on ethical conduct
- iii. Hazardous but very profitable products which motivates many to engage in unethical practices
- iv. Conflict of personal values and organizational goals.

Organizations also face ethical related problems when they go international or become multinational and encounter new technology, religions, cultural and social beliefs as well as different economic and political systems and ideologies which definitely will introduce ethical problems and dilemmas. Because of the diversity of the problems and dilemmas, organizations should be aware of the ethical dimensions and think as well as operate ethically. Ethical considerations should be incorporated in the operations of the organizations and employees should be prepared to think and work ethically.

#### **4.3 Causes of unethical practices**

In most cases, companies resort to unethical practices due to intensive competition and excessive focus on economic goals of making profits (Fernando, 2012) [5]. In his view Prentice (2014) [9] identifies a number of factors that contribute to unethical conducts. These factors or causes are:

**4.3.1 Environmental factors:** The operating environment can facilitate ethical or unethical behavior without even realizing the difference.

**4.3.2 Time pressure:** When people work under pressure of time, they are in a hurry to achieve and often are less likely to act ethically whenever an opportunity to act presents. It is about quick results and quite often this is irrationally done.

**4.3.3 Lack of transparency:** People always work ethically when they are being observed and less ethically when working secretly or behind cameras.

**4.3.4 Obedience of authority:** Many individuals have a strong motive to please the authority and even disregard their ethical standards in order to please the authority. This is also an opportunity for authority to show leadership in ethical issues through role modelling.

**4.3.4 Overconfidence:** People generally believe that they are more ethical than others and tend to be comfortable with their moral character. This overconfidence often leads them to make decisions without proper ethical reflection increasing chances of making unethical decisions.

**Framing:** This involves making issues look different from what they really are for example making a pure technical issue look like mere business issues. As a result, people change decision framework creating opportunity to make unethical decisions to suit the new outlook. A good example is that of collapsed Enron where many unethical decisions were made as the company linked so many issues with the stock market price and not moral and ethical contents. Therefore, if leaders don't consciously consider ethical dimensions in decision making frames, they make different and less ethical decisions than they should have done.

**Loss aversion:** The fact that people dislike losses more than they enjoy gains of equal size make them willing to make riskier and even less ethical decisions to avoid losses so as to secure an equivalent gain.

**Incrementalism:** Quite often, people make business mistakes and then unable to admit to them, start making larger and larger ethical mistakes as a consequence. Prentice (2014) [9] emphasizes that people loose ethical footing step by step and not abruptly.

**Self-serving bias:** This refers to the tendency by management or leadership to attribute to themselves more skills, intelligence or contribution to successful outcomes than is objectively justified. In confirmation type of bias, evidence is sought and interpreted in a way that validates existing beliefs, expectations or hypothesis at hand. Such self-bias can lead to justification of unethical actions and create an environment that encourages unethical practices.

#### **4.4 How Corporates Can Observe Ethics to Reduce Dilemma**

Organizations must put in place various measures to reduce ethical dilemma which is undesirable but will always be encountered in daily business activities. Fernando proposes a number of measures which include;

- i. Implementation of ethical activities and behavior by developing in-house codes of ethics that is expected to be adhered to by the organization and its stakeholders.
- ii. Performance reviews or appraisals should include ethics as an element of review sending a clear message to the workers on their ethical requirements.
- iii. Continuously review ethical behavior by employees and the organization with the objective of improving on continuous basis.
- iv. Carry out regular ethics audit for the organization and implement any recommendations based on findings of the ethical audits audit.

##### **4.4.1 Code of personal ethics**

Developing and implementing a code of ethics for employees can be used as a tool for controlling ethical conduct of employees. Starrett (2011) explained that a code of ethics provides some fundamental aspects of professional conduct and is central to advising individuals on how to conduct

themselves, judge themselves, and understand their undertakings. Fernando (2012) [5] and Starrett lists examples of code of ethics as:

- i. Maintenance of high standard of professional responsibility
- ii. Avoid situations of conflict of interest and suppress personal interests for general good of the organization and society.
- iii. Always act and work with integrity in all situations you find yourself in.
- iv. Never discriminate against people for whatever reasons
- v. Maintain professional relationship based on mutual respect for individuals and organizations.
- vi. Never give up on your personal professional ethics for anything less than its requirements.
- vii. Respect and uphold confidential information to which you have access during your work or professional practice.
- viii. Be always committed to your personal professional ethics for whatever reasons.
- ix. Be honest and impartial in all your undertakings with third parties

#### **4.4.2 How to create an ethical environment**

An organization built an ethical environment by undertaking the following as suggested by Fernando (2012) [5];

- i. Encourage open communication between employees, managers and stakeholder
- ii. Articulate organizational values in all undertakings with employees
- iii. Employees should be trained and sensitized on ethical behavior and conduct
- iv. Leaders should assume the responsibility of installing ethical behavior.
- v. Make organizational decisions to be committed to ethical conduct right from the top to the bottom of the organizational structure.
- vi. Leaders should recognize that they are role models by definition, actions, and by their values.

It is necessary for organizations to put in place and enforce ethical standards so that workers have very little doubts as to what to do when faced with ethical dilemma and what their organizations stand for which calls for consistency when handling ethical problems (Fernando, 2012) [5].

#### **4.4.3 How to resolve ethical issues**

Fernando (2012) [5] suggests that to resolve an ethical question that creates dilemma, one should consider three things, namely; Utility; whether the benefits exceed costs. Right; whether it respects or affects human rights and finally, Justice; whether it distributes benefits and burdens evenly. He identifies two basic approaches in resolving ethical dilemmas namely deontological and teleological.

Deontological: This approach is action oriented and according to this approach an ethical standard is consistent with the fact that it is performed by a rational and free person. When this approach is followed in analyzing an ethical dilemma, a narrow focus is targeted. Questions to be answered include which actions are inherently good? Does it respect the basic human rights of everyone involved? Does it avoid coercion, deception, manipulation? The deontological approach is somehow inflexible (Fernando, 2012) [5].

Teleological: This approach to ethical dilemma is assumes a layman's and common sense approach in which the moral character of actors depends on a simple, practical measure of extend to which action actually help or hurt people. Actions that produce more benefits than harm are right and those that don't are wrong (Fernando, 2012) [5].

In his recommendations, Fernando (2012) [5] suggests while deontological and teleological approaches to ethical issues seem to contradict each other in theory, in actual practice they complement one another. Therefore in the process of identifying practical solutions to ethical

dilemmas, we should not ignore any of them. We should there consider the face value in terms of whether an issue is right or wrong and also consider the value in terms of effective benefits and harm to arrive at an appropriate decision.

## 5. Ethical Case Studies

### 5.1 Case Scenario 1

John works in the accounting department of a large firm. While going over the books for the past several months, James notices that someone has altered the figures to increase earnings by several thousands of dollars. He suspects that the errors, which are in the company's favor, are too consistent to have been honest mistakes. He knows that he should report his findings through the company's ethics hotline. However, he worries that doing so will jeopardize his job security and reputation with the company.

**5.1.1 Case Analysis:** The fact that the company provides an ethics hotline is sufficient evidence that the organization supports ethical conduct by its employees and that unethical conducts need to be reported. By failing to report this case, John is already part of the unethical conduct as he has indeed gone against the company policy. He fails to report because he feels that by reporting he will jeopardize his job security. This suggests that the leadership has not been consistent on ethical decisions, has been a partaker in ethical misconduct or has simply failed to clearly show workers the direction they should take on ethical issues. John is also selfish because he is putting his interests first. He is being teleological in his analysis and handling of the ethical dilemma because he disregards the fact that he has come across a significant unethical issue just to protect himself (Fernando, 2012; Northouse, 2016) [5, 8].

John demonstrates lack of personal values and ethics which demands that he acts with integrity and uphold professional ethics (Fernando, 2012) [5]. It also shows that unethical issues thrive in this organization and by reporting it will alert the organization which definitely will take action since it has structures in place to report unethical issues. The organization should be consistent in handling ethical issues so that workers like James don't fear for their jobs. The fact that John works in accounting raises questions about his integrity as an accountant because accounting is a profession guided by personal professional ethics (Starrett, 2011; Fernando, 2012) [5]. The organization should enlighten its employees about their personal professional ethics and develop a code of conduct for all employees. While making its position on unethical issues clear through consistent ethical decisions and role modeling (Fernando, 2012) [5].

### 5.2 Case Scenario 2

Mary owns a small toy manufacturing company. One of her employees has noticed that one of the pieces on the most popular toy the company manufactures can detach from the toy. This detachment could pose a potential choking hazard to young children who play with the toy. No customers have yet reported problems with the toy. Mary wonders if she should report the potential hazard before anyone gets hurt. However, the recall would cost her company money and result in loss of sales during the busy Christmas season.

**5.2.1 Case Analysis:** Just like John, the employees in this case identifies a significant problem but is faced with an ethical dilemma and wonders as to whether to report or not. Mary looks at the overall cost of a recall yet no incident is yet to be reported. According to Fernando (2012) [5] Mary is looking at the overall cost not the defect which is wrong. This is being teleological in handling an ethical dilemma. The employees acted ethically by noticing and reporting the defect, but Mary is the one to make ethical decision but is dilemma. She needs to be straight and clear on ethical issues and set

precedence to employees and this will encourage them to act more and more ethically. It is good to note that being transparent and open may not yield quick positive results but over time an organization wins the confidence of consumers. Procter and gamble withdrew Relytampton promptly when its use was statistically linked to deaths while Johnson and Johnson cleared all retail shelves of Tylenol Analgesic within days of discovery that some containers had been poisoned. These companies did this to protect their reputation and were praised for their ethical conduct and so they built trust and respect which is necessary for long term growth. Therefore Mary's toy manufacturing Company does not have to wait for a child to be choked to take action, instead they should be proactive (Fernando, 2012) [5]. Mary needs to act as a role model to her employees on ethical issues and also create an ethical environment where employees are sure about the ethical requirement of the company and how they should report it within the company systems without fear of prejudice (Fernando, 2012; Zińczuk, Cichorzewska, & Barczewski, 2013; Northouse, 2016) [12, 5, 8].

The solution to the ethical dilemmas in these case studies lies with the organization through its leadership offering direction and role modelling and with individuals being ethical in their conduct within a facilitating ethical environment and leadership.

## **6. Recommendations and conclusions**

Illegal and unethical behavior and conduct by organizations and individual employees often impose great costs on businesses itself and society at large and should therefore be stopped and avoided by all. It has been proved that businesses can still operate profitably and successfully by acting ethically even though unethical individuals and corporations still operate and thrive which provides motivation for the undesirable behavior. Ethical solutions to business problems may have more than one right solution or sometimes no right answer at all. So all stakeholders should act rationally and responsibly to nature ethical business operations. A business or company that is ethical tries to reach a tradeoff between its economic objectives and social obligations. An organization is ethical if it is recognized on basis of its corporate excellence and good relationship with its stakeholders, it follows corporate governance, a set of acceptable rules that govern the administration and management. Its targets are transparency, integrity, full disclosure of financial and non-financial information, and protection of stakeholder's interests even to its disadvantage or expense. Values are the foundation of the corporate culture while ethics should be the basis of its business operations and in fact a substantial raw material for production and delivery of its business activities. To manage ethical problems and dilemmas, organizations should understand the ethical dimensions, reason and act ethically and economically and incorporate ethical issues in all activities.

The solution to ethical and unethical challenges lies within organizations and individuals but leaders have a special role to act as role models and create ethical environments within organizations by demonstrating to followers the behavioral boundaries set within an organization. Being ethical is about playing fair and considerate, thinking about welfare of others not just yours and evaluating the consequences of one's actions to others and society as a whole. However, even if one grows up with a strong sense for good or bad, the bad behavior of others can undermine his ethical sense as well for example those who are unethical but are free, and appear to be very successful in the eyes of the public. Ethical leaders and individuals should consider long term consequences, drawbacks and benefits of their decisions. For the sake of being true to their own values and beliefs, such leaders and followers are prepared to operate with the imperative is: Do what is right whatever what. In conclusion psychological factors, organizational and societal pressures, and a number situational factors make it difficult for people to realize their own ethical aspirations, but we must all try to be ethical in all our undertaking as individuals or corporates because there is evidence of long term personal and corporate gains.

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## Accountability and Integrity as Unique Column of Good Governance

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### Abstract

The authors contend that accountability and integrity in public affairs are best preserved through enhancement of an integral system of legal prescripts, law, institutional policies and protocols. In the post-apartheid, South African public officials and political office bearers have been continuously criticized for allegedly transgressing ethical codes. Democracy has been tested due to violations of accountability, integrity and misconducts in the South African public service. However, this study argues that integrity can be enhanced when the society and those that are governing can preserve through specialized institutions legislation where law-makers are working with civil society to instill the culture of integrity. It is imperative to balance what is required for public officials' conduct and what is done through parliamentary controls and certain caveats of highest honor. The value of accountability and integrity in public affairs can enjoy a resurgence in the last and present decade as the arrangements for public officials to operate in an environment that promotes good governance. This study reveals some concerns over the lack of commitment to preserve existing structures that could serve as mechanisms to promote good governance. A qualitative document analysis is employed to draw data from literature review. This paper's findings contribute towards ethics and good governance in public administration

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**Keywords:** Accountability, Actions, Conduct, Ethics, Integrity, Parliamentary Control, Good Governance.

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### Introduction

The current scandals on corruption and maladministration in South Africa are regarded as a bone of contention in the discourses of governance and leadership in South Africa. In addition, there have been concerns raised on whether public officials and political office bearers are accountable and honest when they defend their actions (Aulich, 2011, p. 15). Honesty and ethical behavior in public administration are preserved as means of tackling inappropriate behavior, maladministration, corruption and misconduct with the intention to institute a culture of accepted ethical behavior and norms among public servants and their administrative systems. This paper argues that values like accountability and honesty can be regarded as the integral part of ethical conduct and integrity that can be used as mechanisms to promote good governance.

In the post-apartheid South Africa, government explored various mechanisms and strategies on the application of integrity systems applied by various organizations and practices that aim at building accountability, transparency, probity and responsiveness in the public sector. However, up to date, there are public officials and public institutions that are still transgressing various codes of conduct and ethics. According to Aulich (2011, p. 14), an integrity system can be regarded as a series of institutions and practices that continuously aim to build accountability, integrity and transparency for public good. The enforcement and application vary in different agencies and are mostly guided by their national objectives, laws, policies, codes, and regulations to create an environment of integrity decision



making. There is a probability that legal tools for enforcing and instilling integrity can address and combat corruption and Maladministration in the public service.

However, integrity and accountability are inherent principles serving as foundations for public administration, which public officials should uphold and adhere to, when serving the general welfare. Integrity is also an imperative concept constructed with diverse contexts and meaning beyond ethical conduct, it can also include the sense of being whole or undiminished in a system. A system of integrity can be more than separately established institutions with special purpose directed to honesty actions, accessing the capacity of ombudsmen and commissions of enquiry when needed, and ushering recommendations that can lead to the adoption of ethical codes of conduct and dealing with breaches of ethical behavior. However, in benchmarking for integrity systems, institutions like corruption watch, Transparency International and international courts are regarded as exemplary in recommended institutional columns. This paper will focus on the conceptual and theoretical framework, factors considered when developing an effective integrity system, integrity institutions, implications for good governance, conclusion and recommendations.

### **1.Problem statement**

This study assesses how integrity can be examined as a column of good governance in the South African public sector. However, this paper argues that despite the existing ethical codes and guidelines, constitutional mandate on public administration and laws in South Africa, public officials and political office bearers are still exposed to unethical conducts, dishonesty, corruption and mismanagement of public funds. The cost of the transgressions on integrity has compromised public trust and good governance in South Africa. The paper assumes that rampant and crucial elements for developing and establishing specialized honesty activities include changing roles of public officials and political office bearers by instilling honesty actions with their constant search for acceptance over time; and the continuing monitoring and strengthening capacity of integrity institutions.

### **2.Research methodology and procedures**

This research adopted a qualitative document analysis for collecting and analyzing data. Authors decided to employ a qualitative approach by collecting non-numerical data that are mainly drawn from secondary instruments with the intention to influence the understanding of social reality and provide a rich description of account on what data say and construct a new meaning. According to Bryman and Bell (2016, p. 43), qualitative research seeks to understand social reality on its own terms, and provide description of people in a natural setting. However, this study extracted data from literature reviews and annual reports over five years consisting of government annual reports, strategic reports, audit reports, financial reports, internal controls, strategic planning reports, press statements, minutes of the cabinet briefings, books and articles from accredited journals in the fields of public administration, corporate governance and law, political science and policy management studies. This study intends to answer the question on 'how can an integrity system be observed as a column of good governance in the public sector'.

For the authors to analyze data, content and discourse analyses were used. The adoption of a qualitative data analysis in this study is based on premise that reality should be interpreted through the meaning presented by participants in a real life situation (de Vos, Strydom, Fouche and Delpont, 2011, p. 309). The authors sought to use the theory of obligation to understand the phenomenon that is being studied, and relate to the extent to which accountability and integrity can enhance good governance. The context of analyzing accountability and integrity is a blend of ethical foundations of public administration. This study also benchmarked principles of good governance and adopted them from the models of OECD and Mohr Abraham index.

### **3. Conceptual and theoretical framework**

#### **3.1. Accountability and integrity.**

Both integrity and accountability are concepts that have been explored with diverse contextual meaning as foundations of public administration. Closer to what it means, the Oxford Dictionary describes accountability as an act of one's responsibility for actions (Oxford Dictionary, 2015). Public officials and political office bearers are expected to be accountable for their actions to their constituencies and superiors, and largely to the public they serve. Shafritz, Russel and Borick (2011, p. 139) posit that accountability is the extent to which one must answer to the highest authority regarding his/her doings, either legal or organizational or institutional with delegated legislation. When public officials or political office bearers fail to account for their actions, a disciplinary action or sanctions may be imposed to them to address the failure to account. Sometimes accountability can be used as a counter action when an unethical behavior or maladministration have occurred, especially in public administration. As part of being accountable and answerable for their actions, public officials are expected to report for their use of public resources and failing to meet their expected performance targets without being investigated or probed to do so.

Integrity is regarded as the highest honor of honesty and trustworthiness when discharging official duties (Shafritz, Russel and Borick, 2011, p. 140). It can be traced back from its origin of its word 'integrity', which comes from the Latin word 'integer' (adjective) with a meaning referring to the whole or complete (Aulich, 2011, p. 42). Integrity is best served through a systematic set of legislation, policies, government institutions and nongovernmental institutions specifically selected and designed to look at issues relating to integrity, honesty and trustworthiness as moral base of public institutions. According to the UN (2005, p. 1), the UN countries have collectively and individually noted the concepts of accountability, transparency, honesty and integrity through the eyes of distinguished public administration principles and that of the United Nations (UN) countries. Matsiliza (2013, p. 4) posits that public officials have a moral obligation to serve the public ethically by instilling an ethical culture and codes of conduct as pillars of good governance. In the context of this study, integrity is the highest honor of honesty that is associated with human behavior. It can be noted that public officials who have integrity must be able to distinguish from what is right or wrong, know what their core beliefs are, and what they will decide on cannot compromise what they believe in. To avoid unethical behavior,

Anwar (2013) posits that there are benefits for public service, that can be acquired from using ethical codes with a clear statement of values, roles and duties, rights and responsibilities, assist in resolving possible ethical dilemmas. Some of the benefits can surface as a sense of responsibility towards citizenry by officials.

Ethical codes and honesty are foundations of public administration and are recognized as principles that can enhance integrity for good governance. A Theory of obligation informs this study, and it can be noted as an interesting account of ideas emanating from the field of ethics and humanities disciplines. The theory of obligation is the basis on which a person or organization commits good and bad choices (Shafritz et al., 2011, p. 177). In essence, theories of obligation concern what is permissible, forbidden, wrong and right. There is also value judgment considering a person or organization to decide on a moral judgment. For example, it assists in distinguishing what ought to be the self-conscious thoughts in one's mind when an act is committed, and what are the motives for doing that and what applies one's values in the moral decision-making. A genuine person is not someone prodded with obligatory law enforcement and sanctions to do what is right and wrong. However, in a corrupt society, where leaders are probed with bribes to serve the people, the government must set up prescripts and laws as part of the integrity system to enhance good government and fight corruption. There is a connection between obligation and integrity, both have an element that informs decisions as to which issues are morally permissible in pursuing them, and the

pragmatic element which guides us on how resources can be used efficiently. Public officials are obliged to comply with the laws of the country and serve the society in an ethical manner while upholding the integrity of the institutions and agencies they are attached to.

### **3.2.Factors leading to the development of effective integrity system.**

A 'national integrity system' can be regarded as the network of interrelated 'pillars' adopted to promote public integrity that can assist in fighting corruption (Aulich, 2011). A complex organizational processes and people need to establish a system with rule of law applied in several agencies, particularly through laws, legislation and ethical codes. Transparency International has established the discourse of an integrity system emanating from ancient Greek temple where the various structural components were mutually interdependent. (Transparency International, 2010). Government institutions are expected to reinforce all pillars of integrity mutually when they see acts of transgression and disobedience to the rule of law. Furthermore, the Constitution (Act 108) in South Africa that serves as a foundation of moral obligation has been violated by some of the public officials and political office bearers. Some of them are reacting against being forced on how to uphold the Bill of rights and other legal prescriptions through sub-delegation and other legal practices. However, public officials and political office bearers are sub-delegated by law to have moral obligations bestowed upon them by the rule of law while serving the general welfare.

It's not a secret that lately leaders and public officials in South Africa are put on the spot light regarding their misguiding behavioral patterns (The State Capture Report, 2016). They have abused public trust and failed short in fulfilling their promises to their constituencies and the broader society. Some of the accounts, where they have reflected unacceptable behavior are demonstrated through the awarding of tenders for friends and relatives by state officials, the misappropriation of funds, mismanagement of state enterprises, noncompliances towards public financial legal mandates and failing to respect the rule of law.

The current accounts of social protest on service delivery is an indication of the society's dissatisfaction about the government official's performance. The government is operating in a turbulent environment with people having complex and diverse needs exceeding the limited resources. This economic problem has led to compromises by public servants and senior managers to an extent that they can't reach their required performance targets. While the South African government can celebrate some few targets reached in the 23 years of democracy, there are still challenges relating to performance and conduct of executive officials responsible for overseeing service delivery and governance in most of the government departments. Some of the reasons for poor performance in achieving these goals include failed policy implementation, lack of accountability, uneven development and unrealistic expectations and unreal problem diagnoses and expectations. Some of governance weaknesses include issues of trust in government that provides social cohesion and the existence of a national ethos and commonly shared core values. However, it is imperative for public sector leaders to improve the status quos by basic meeting the targets relating to moral regeneration and integrity, transparency and accountability of public institutions.

In South Africa, following an extensive enquiry on the corruption cases by the Public Protector, on Security Update for the Presidential Nkandlahomestead and the State Capture, the public protector found a connection between quality of public accountability, corruption and weak democracy discussion across the spheres of government agencies, parliament, the public service and the mass media. Finally, the public protector reported that 'there is no piecemeal solutions, in that will serve to conceal rather than solve the defects in the existing corrupt system. The government was advised to quickly instill a new culture of ethics and moral obligation that will steer government into a right direction. While these events are unfolding, social cohesion and the media have been used by different

political parties to set the agenda that will bring about successful reform in South African public institutions. The integrity system can be recommended on the assumption that benchmarking has been done from international and local organizations acting as watchdogs of transparency and ethical conduct of public officials. The focus must include aspects on improving the quality of political and corporate governance frameworks for assessing public integrity. At a multi-sectoral governance, these frameworks will involve diverse elements such as administrative, legislative, educational and management arrangements (Head, 2008, p. 21; Head, 2009, p. 40).

In a well-developed integrity system, challenges in promoting integrity would emerge from network governance in globalization of economies, communication, education, commerce, and even warfare and peace are redefining the nation-state and presenting innumerable challenges to public officials (Menzel, 2007, p. 8). The major cases that triggered the maintenance of integrity for good governance also include fraud during these decades in the international financial sector in Africa and abroad, and the looming corruption and inefficiency and scandals in managing state agencies. This can be coined with local circumstances and the variation in critical assessment of state funding issues of patchy monitoring may be outlined in oversight arrangements (Head, B., 2009, p. 15). According to Aulich (2011, p. 43) pillars of integrity system may also include code of conduct and ethical guidelines. It is the responsibility of the state, private sector, non-governmental and government agencies to address these challenges without deviating from the expected public administrative normative factors and integrity practices.

### **3.3. Accountability and integrity agencies.**

There are several attempts made by some international organizations like the World Bank, United Nations, and non-governmental and government agencies to establish a widespread integrity strategy, where public officials, politicians, managers, and leaders are propelled to uphold in decision-making and policy formulation (Aulich, 2011, p. 43). Within governmental agencies, important instruments for integrity include internal controls and key financial procedures that can be established to monitor and track the performance of public officials and political office bearers. In the case where these principles and controls are not observed or complied to, institutions like the public protector and the office of the auditor general can recommend and advice on the route to be followed for corrective measures

The Global Integrity surveys (Global Integrity Report, 2006, p. 15; Global Integrity Report, 2009, p. 13) identified several policy trends involving wealthy donor countries who are assisting in reducing corruption as an exchange of for the advancement of their business deals by increasing investment and foreign aid. A broad categories of governance indicators have been employed to determine integrity and accountability by the Global countries (Camerer, 2004, p. 22). However, the Index assessed three dimensions of these governance categories by the measuring, how accountability is promoted and how corruption is reduced by laws and institutions effectively, and lastly, how the public can have access to information in pursuit of enforcing government accountability (Head, B., 2009, p. 21). The studies found that there were imperfections and abuse in areas of accountability, susceptible to abuses of power and transparency on independent electoral agency overseeing the electoral process (Camerer, 2004, p. 21).

This study regards specialized integrity agencies as the only option that can curb corruption and enhance good governance at the same time as the indiscriminately state-machinery that can work with huge varying arrangement between jurisdictions (Wettenhall, R., 2005, p. 16). Specialized integrity agencies would include the use of a public protector office which is also known as the ombudsman. The South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996), indicates that the Public Protector is responsible for investigation of any conduct in public administration of state affairs in the spheres of government,

relating to alleged or suspected improper conduct of impropriety or prejudice against the state obligation and intent to provide public services. The independent work of integrity agencies like the Public Protector in South Africa; that investigates corruption cases and abuse of public trust, audit review and public sector ethics, has increasingly been commended as essential for restoring integrity and good governance in the public sector. Some have even regarded them as constituting a recognized 'fourth branch' structure of government alongside the separated three arms of government, such as judicial, legislature and executive (Ackerman, B., 2000, p. 5; Spigelman, 2004, p. 23). The other important institution that has significant contribution on integrity is the Auditors-General, who investigates on reporting and auditing of accounts and financial statements and recommends on the way forward relating those matters (SA Constitution, 1996). However, the parliamentary ethics committee and integrity committee have a responsibility to uphold the code of conduct of each member of the parliament and advice on sanctions, when there are transgressions.

However, the annual issuing of audit reports on in all national and provincial state departments and administrations and municipalities tests the use of obligatory and mandatory institutions and persons towards their accountability and integrity ethos.

However, recommendations by Public Protector and the Standing Committee of Public Accounts (SCOPA) can lead to prosecutions of responsible person especially on allegations relating to abuse of trust and misuse and misappropriation of public money by the executive institutions. Coghall (2004, p, 6) posits that there has been evolution of integrity agencies in different countries. And in SA with long oversight history in public finances it checks and balances investigating on citizens' complaints against corruption in administrative actions. Based on this experience, this study fits and is reasonable for widespread of ethical codes and integrity systems to function obligatory inclusive of independent bodies and nongovernmental organizations with same interests and values.

Good governance requires sustained oversight bodies and integrity agencies with much respect on political and financial responsibilities. These institutions must be well managed by specialized workforce, competent in various fields, such as law, public administration, economics, financial management and governance. If the specialized integrity agencies are linked to ineffective and inefficient systems of financial and political accountability, they will be less effective (Heilbrunn, 2004, p. 13). Countries that have obvious weak results on corruption might struggle to establish effective integrity system. Some other control mechanisms can include the imposition of legal and other limits to their activities, or, restructuring of prominent public agencies, especially mainstream departments (Kaufmann, and Kraay, 2007, p. 55). Parliamentary oversight through various committees has been noted as a good mechanism for instilling principles such as accountability, transparency, public participation, ethical conduct, responsiveness and political tolerance and deepening democracy in South Africa. The parliament is responsible for providing information to citizens, and communicating with citizens and accounting for various gaps in policy implementation, such as service delivery by various departments and public agencies.

#### **3.4. Autonomy and control of integrity agencies.**

The government, through the Constitutional provisions, have always tried to limit autonomy of the integrity enforcing institutions to control them not to abuse power, thus they have limited autonomy. Its critical for governments to decide on balancing between its relations with private agencies for central political control and public pressure for accountability and autonomy of integrity institutions with professional independence (Laegreid, Verhoest, and Jann, 2008, p. 16). This balance has always been tested by public officials and politicians' actions preferences over time (Aulich, Batainah, and Wettenhall, 2010, p. 29). In some instances, the autonomy of integrity institutions is limited through political interference. Recently in South Africa, state owned enterprises (SOEs) have been under

spotlight, as they have been investigated by the Public Protector and the Parliamentary Adhoc committee for their failure to account for their non-compliance to codes of corporate governance. According to the Public Protector (State Capture Report, 2016), there has been political interference in the running and governance of SOEs especially the SABC, hence they have diverted their interests of serving the public to that of agency interests.

Verhoest et al. (2004, p. 28), argue that autonomy is an important competency needed for an organization to be competent in areas, such as kind of decisionmaking, where an agency can be liberated from other normal constraints. Relating to decisionmaking competency, the agencies for integrity enforcement (like the Public Protector) are mandated to investigate issues of concern and later write a report that will be submitted to parliament with pieces of advice and recommendations on certain decisions. They don't have full autonomy to engage in decisions that will lead to immediate actions, hence the prosecuting authorities have a responsibility to make a follow up and see, if there is any transgression and abuse of power and that of state resources. The former is typically embraced through charters or statutes, under which they are established; the latter might be scoped through internal controls and budget oversights by state arrangements used for subjected external scrutiny.

### **3.5. Implications for good governance.**

As indicated in the previous discussion, each of these themes is shaped by the pattern of values and ethical behavior within the field of public affairs, within government agencies, and the way they have been institutionalized in these agencies and departments in South Africa. Accountability mechanism and integrity system can be established to measure and enforce good governance. There is a need to ensure that public officials and political office bearers are accountable and honest about their decisions and actions, while discharging their duties in the public agencies. This article notes challenges leading to the formation of integrity institutions as emanating from the administrative weaknesses and unethical behavioral patterns of those bestowed by the constitution and law to govern and manage public agencies. However, accountability and integrity are regarded as relevant principles of good governance, where decision-makers in government, private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public and other stakeholders

The South African government and the society need an effective integrity system now more than ever before. The latest developments on the threat towards economic downgrading, unstable governance, infighting among the ruling party, 'mushrooming' of new political parties and political intolerance are a clear indication that SA needs ,integrity system to strengthen governance.

However, a desired code of good governance is a set of well-grounded principles that are recommended to steer the organizations and government into a right direction. This article notes that a wellgrounded approach of measuring compliance on accountability is limited in the public sector, even though there are agencies like the Public Protector enforcing compliance on accountability measure. Also, accountability differs from one institutional culture to another, and it depends on whether the decision is internal or external.

This article recommends that public officials should maintain a higher moral virtue and integrity, when they are discharging their duties, especially in processes regarding public information that is directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them. It can also be highlighted that several international organizations have paid much attention in promoting mechanisms and systems for moral restoration in pursuit of improving the quality of political and corporate governance in the past two decades. Notable, the Mohr Ibrahim Foundation contributed by developing an Ibrahim Index on Governance in Africa (IIGA) in 2006,

which provided a framework and tools, to which governments and citizens can measure progress on governance using selected good governance principles in different countries in Africa. These frameworks include diverse elements of governance like accountability, transparency, integrity and administration. To some extent, such principles can educate leaders and governors to recognize the multi-level and multi-layered nature of integrity-related values and processes maintained in each country. There was some progress in achieving governance indicated set by the various IIGA in some member states, while some are static. However, South Africa has been downgraded in 2016 from being on the 4th place in 2014 to the place in 2016 ranking of county's good governance due to its volatility of its governance that is experiencing some turbulence. It is no doubt that the SA public agencies need to do more by inculcated integrity and accountability into the organizational culture of public agencies to enhance good governance

### **Conclusion and recommendations**

This study assessed how integrity system can be adopted as a column of good governance in the South African public sector. It is reflected in this article that there are some elements that limit the operation of government to serve the public welfare, hence this paper is canvassing for an integrity system that can be enforced through various existing agencies in South Africa. To strengthen the performance of integrity agencies, government and the society can have supplemented what is already in place by preserving values and codes of good governance, which have been practiced in other countries with success. Some of the requirements for good governance would need infrastructure that can provide capabilities on levels of staffing, financial and legal resources, technical capacities and budget

Even though South Africa and other African and International countries are considered to be internationally accountable to some integrity agencies, where they have similar regional interests, it is still difficult to share lessons of good practice. This paper recommends a continuous training of public officials on ethics and good governance so that there can be a new emerging culture to support integrity systems to operate effectively and efficiently in the SA public service. Institutions and their practices need to be continually refined to meet new accountability pressures and integrity challenges that face public officials. It is recommended that integrity agencies should recognize that new accountability issues are constantly arising due to societal pressure and demands, hence, there must be open dialogues and participation about the adoption of integrity system, so that it can be accepted by the communities before it is rejected for isolating the public opinion. This article strongly recommends leaders and executives involvement in steering the application of integrity and accountability in the codes of work and procedures to enhance good governance. This can also be aided through a compulsory compliance approach in the public sector through continuous integrity training. This article contributes to mechanisms for addressing corruption and for promotion of good governance in South Africa. However, there is a need for further research on the feasibility mechanisms to assist the adoption and application of integrity systems in South Africa

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## Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability

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### Abstract

Each year, thousands of not-for-profit; social services; educational; health care; and environmental organizations make pitches to corporate entities to help partially or fully fund projects they deem are for the common good. And thousands are funded with the promise of some benefit in return to the funding corporation in question; usually having bottom line metrics. And those companies, who give their money and other resources, probably deem themselves as being socially responsible; but what about beyond the bottom line? What about sustainability? Corporate social responsibility (CSR), also called corporate conscience, corporate citizenship, social performance, or sustainable responsible business is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. CSR policy functions as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business monitors and ensures its active compliance with the spirit of the law, ethical standards, and international norms. The goal of CSR is to embrace responsibility for the company's actions and encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere. For ages, corporations measured success primarily on profits; but do profits guarantee that the corporation will still be around in the future? The thinking a little more than a decade ago, according to J. Ivancevich, P. Lorenzi, S. Skinner, and P. Crosby (1997), was that there was no specific standard that a firm followed since managers thought quite differently about what constituted social responsible behavior. Some managers viewed social responsibility as an obligation; others viewed it as a reactive situation; still others considered proactive behavior to be the proper position.

### Introduction

There is today a growing perception among enterprises that sustainable business success and shareholder value cannot be achieved solely through maximizing short-term profits but instead through market-oriented yet responsible behavior, Mahajan (May 2011). Companies are aware that they can contribute to sustainable development by managing their operations in such a way as to enhance economic growth and increase competitiveness whilst ensuring environment protection and promoting social responsibility, including consumer interest.

Corporate social responsibility (—CSR) for short and also called corporate conscience, citizenship, social performance, or sustainable responsible business) is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. CSR policy functions as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business monitors and ensures its active compliance with the spirit of law, ethical standards, and international norms. The goal of CSR is to embrace responsibility for the company's actions and encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders, and all other members of the public sphere. Furthermore, CSR-focused businesses would proactively promote the public interest by encouraging community growth and development, and voluntarily eliminating practices that harm the public sphere, regardless of legality. CSR is the deliberate inclusion of public interest into corporate decision-making, and the honoring of a triple bottom line: people, planet, profit.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is about how businesses align their values and behavior with the expectations and needs of stakeholders – not just customers and investors, but also employees, suppliers, communities, regulators, special interest groups and society as a whole. CSR describes a company's commitment to be accountable to its stakeholders. CSR demands that businesses manage the economic, social and environmental impacts of their operations to maximize the benefits and minimize the downsides. Professors Garret and Heal (Dec. 2004), inquired whether corporations should worry about their social impact. Or should they just go for profits and trust that everything else will fall into place? Apple, Intel and Microsoft did this; in 20 years they created an industry affecting everyone in the developed world, changing lives and businesses, creating billions of dollars in value for the shareholders and tens of thousands of jobs for new employees. They contributed massively to society, and did so in the cause of making money for their shareholders. They illustrate well Adam Smith's classic remark that it is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. If companies make products that consumer's value and price them affordably, making money in the process, what is the need for corporate social responsibility (CSR)?

Tobacco companies sell a poison that is slow-acting and addictive, so they can actually make money while killing their customers, clearly a different case from the tech sector. What about auto and oil companies, which help us experience freedom by means of personal mobility, while polluting the environment and changing the climate? What differentiates the tech sector from tobacco, oil and autos? To understand this we have to see when the interests of corporations are fully aligned with those of society as a whole and when they are in conflict, and for this according to Garret and Heal (Dec. 2004), we have to go beyond Adam Smith, to the concepts of private and social costs. Markets work well for society, aligning corporate and social interests, when a firm's private and social costs are the same, which is more or less the case with the tech sector. But when corporate and social interests are not aligned, markets do not do such a good job, as in the case with tobacco and, to a lesser degree, oil and autos. This explains the conflict between corporations and society in these sectors

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this paper is the examination of three (3) approaches to CSR and their impact on corporate sustainability. The three (3) approaches are: CSR as Value Creation; CSR as Risk Management; and CRS as Corporate Philanthropy.

### **Methodology**

A case study will be examined to determine the relationship and effectiveness of CSR. The case is Royal Dutch Shell Plc, a global energy and petrochemical company. And, the author will explore the convergence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Sustainability (CS) by examining some of Starbucks Corporation's Practices.

### **Premise**

With the advent of the Enron, MCI WorldCom, and Arthur Anderson financial scandals a few years ago; corporate conduct and behavior is expected to be held to a higher standard and many of those expectations have made their way into the very fabric of the corporate strategy What is corporate social responsibility and how is it defined? According to McWilliams and Siegel (2001), corporate social responsibility (CSR) consists of actions that appear to further some social good beyond the interest of the firm and that which is required by law. Katiinli, Gunay, and Biresselioglu (2011), stated that although the concept has received growing attention from business scholars in recent years, Bowen provided the first modern definition of the concept as early as 1953, stating that businesses are responsible for their actions beyond profit and loss statements.

The most often cited definition is Carroll's (1979) statement that —The social responsibility of business encompasses the economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary expectations that society has of organizations at a given point in time. Hence, there is consensus on its broad definition and every business now makes some degree of effort to engage CSR projects. In addition to business, consumers and governmental organizations are increasingly focusing their attention on CSR (Konrad et. al, 2006). However, there are different views regarding the exact meaning of CSR

### **Other Definitions**

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development in its publication —Making Good Business by Lord Holme and Richard Watts used the following definition. —Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large. The same report gave some evidence of the different perceptions of what this should mean from a number of different societies across the world. Definitions as different as: —CSR is about capacity building for sustainable livelihoods. It respects cultural differences and finds the business opportunities in building the skills of employees, the community and the government from Ghana, through to —CSR is about business giving back to society from the Philippines. For instance, the CSR definition used by Business for Social Responsibility is: —Operating a business in a manner that meets or exceeds the ethical, legal, commercial and public expectations that society has of business. On the other hand, the European Commission hedges its bets with two definitions wrapped into one: —A concept whereby companies decide voluntarily to contribute to a better society and a cleaner environment—a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operation and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

The term Corporate Social Responsibility refers to the concept of business being accountable for how it manages the impact of the processes on stakeholders and take responsibility for producing a positive effect on the society. CSR has been defined as the continuing commitment by business to behave properly, fairly and responsibly and contribute to economic development while improving the life of the workers and their families as well as the local community and society at large.

### **Some Management Views**

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility as an Obligation**

According to J. Ivancevich, P. Lorenzi, S. Skinner, and P. Crosby (1997), corporate social responsibility as a social obligation holds the view that a corporation engages in socially responsible behavior when it pursues profit only within the constraints of law. Because society supports business by allowing it to exist, business is obligated to repay society by making profits. Thus, according to this view, legal behavior in pursuit of profit is socially responsible behavior, and any behavior that is illegal or is not in pursuit of profit is socially irresponsible. This view is particularly associated with economist Milton Friedman (1970) and others who believe that society creates firms to pursue two primary purposes—to produce goods and services efficiently and to maximize profits. As Friedman has stated, —There is one and only one social responsibility of business—to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, which is to say, engages in open and free competition without deception or fraud.

### **Supportive Arguments**

- Proponents assert, businesses are accountable to their shareholders, the owners of the corporation. Thus, management's sole responsibility is to serve the shareholder's interest by managing the company to produce profits from which shareholders benefit.

•Socially responsible activities such as social improvement programs should be determined by law, by public policy, and by the actions and contributions of private individuals. As representatives of the people, the government (via legislation and allocation of tax revenues), is best equipped to determine the nature of social improvements and to realize those improvements in society. Business contributes in this regard by paying taxes to the government, which rightfully determines how they should be spent.

If management allocates profits to social improvement activities; it is abusing its authority. As Friedman (1970), notes, these actions amount to taxation without representation. Because managers are not elected public officials, they are also taking actions that affect society without being accountable to society. Managers are not trained to make noneconomic decisions.

•These actions by managers may hurt society. In this sense, the financial costs of social activities may over time cause the price of the company 's goods and services to increase and customers must pay the bill. Thus, managers have acted in a manner contrary to the interests of the customers and ultimately, the shareholders

### **Corporate Social Responsibility as a Social Reaction**

According to this view, socially responsible behaviors are anticipatory and preventative, rather than reactive and restorative. The term social responsiveness has become widely used in recent years to refer to actions that exceed social obligation and social reaction. A socially responsive corporation actively seeks solutions to social problems. Progressive managers, according to this view, apply corporate skills and resources to every problem—from run-down housing to youth employment and from local schools to small-business job creation, Ivancevich, Lorenzi, Skinner, and Crosby (1997).

### **Some Approaches**

P. Mahajan (May 2011), stated that some commentators have identified a difference between the Continental European and the Anglo-Saxon approaches to CSR. And even with Europe the discussion about CSR is very heterogeneous. An approach for CSR that is becoming more widely accepted is the community-based approach. In this approach, corporations work with local communities to better themselves. A more common approach of CSR is Philanthropy. This includes monetary donations and aid given to local organizations and impoverished communities in developing countries. Another approach to CSR is to incorporate the CSR strategy directly into the business strategy of an organization. For instance, procurement of Fair Trade tea and coffee has been adopted by various businesses including KPMG. Fioravante, (Oct. 2010), noted that considering the essential rudiments of a strategic marketing plan, firms explore internal and external means. Corporate philanthropy is quickly becoming a viable strategic option in the development of marketing strategies. Firms looking to further brand development, market recognition, and enhanced customer perceptions can integrate philanthropic initiatives throughout the planning process. Implementing these initiatives in a complementary fashion to the overall business plan brings forth the latency of creating a distinctive competitive advantage for those who choose to do so. This marketing phenomenon provides a cogent social and economic approach to furthering the myriad of business agendas necessary to have market sustainability. Corporate philanthropy is a phenomenon which associates the business sector with the social sector. Social historians and researchers alike as a subset of a larger corporate social responsibility (CSR) subject, philanthropy provides an opportunity for corporations to establish an ethical and moral mantra within the organization (Gan, 2006; Madrigal & Boush, 2008). An organization is comprised of people who assume the responsibility of cultivating and maintaining a culture supportive of philanthropy and its range of objectives. Success philanthropy – achieving the goal is as vital to an organization as the —core business (Bruch & Walter, 2005). Philanthropic initiatives are complex and thus need to be developed, communicated, implemented, monitored, and lastly

sustained, in order to guarantee its viability as a strategic tool. Understanding the potential impact of philanthropy in all of its forms enables a corporation to alter its value proposition and ultimately shape the manner in which it employs this phenomenon in the business strategy. Strategic marketing has a myriad of meanings and applications across industries. Philanthropy can add altruistic and capitalistic contribution to an organization. By analyzing how corporations use philanthropy for strategic marketing purposes, conclusions are possible that are drawn on the intrinsic value beyond the —feel good and towards a business growth driver. Much attention has been paid to CSR, corporate financial performance, corporate reputation, and the intersections of ethics and consumer perceptions. The gap to address and theory to advance focuses on how a corporation can use philanthropic initiatives to validate, differentiate, and make distinctive their strategic marketing process. Corporate philanthropy in the eyes of this researcher has meaningful value to the organization in a *raison d'être* sense, provided there is an equilibrium existence of an ethical and economic business construct.

### **Creating Shared Value**

There is another approach that is gaining increasing corporate responsibility interest. This is called Creating Shared Value, or CSV. The shared value model is based on the idea that corporate success and social welfare are interdependent. A business needs a healthy, educated workforce, sustainable resources and adept government to compete effectively. For society to thrive, profitable and competitive businesses must be developed and supported to create income, wealth, tax revenues, and opportunities for philanthropy. CSV received global attention in the Harvard Business Review article *Strategy & Society: The Link between Competitive Advantage and Corporate Social Responsibility* [1] by Michael E. Porter, a leading authority on competitive strategy and head of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School; and Mark R. Kramer, Senior Fellow at the Kennedy School at Harvard University and co-founder of FSG Social Impact Advisors. The article provides insights and relevant examples of companies that have developed deep linkages between their business strategies and corporate social responsibility. Many approaches to CSR pit businesses against society, emphasizing the costs and limitations of compliance with externally imposed social and environmental standards. CSV acknowledges trade-offs between short-term profitability and social or environmental goals, but focuses more on the opportunities for competitive advantage from building a social value proposition into corporate strategy.

Many companies use the strategy of benchmarking to compete within their respective industries in CSR policy, implementation, and effectiveness. Benchmarking involves reviewing competitor CSR initiatives, as well as measuring and evaluating the impact that those policies have on society and the environment, and how customers perceive competitor CSR strategy.

### **Corporate Social Responsibility as Risk Management**

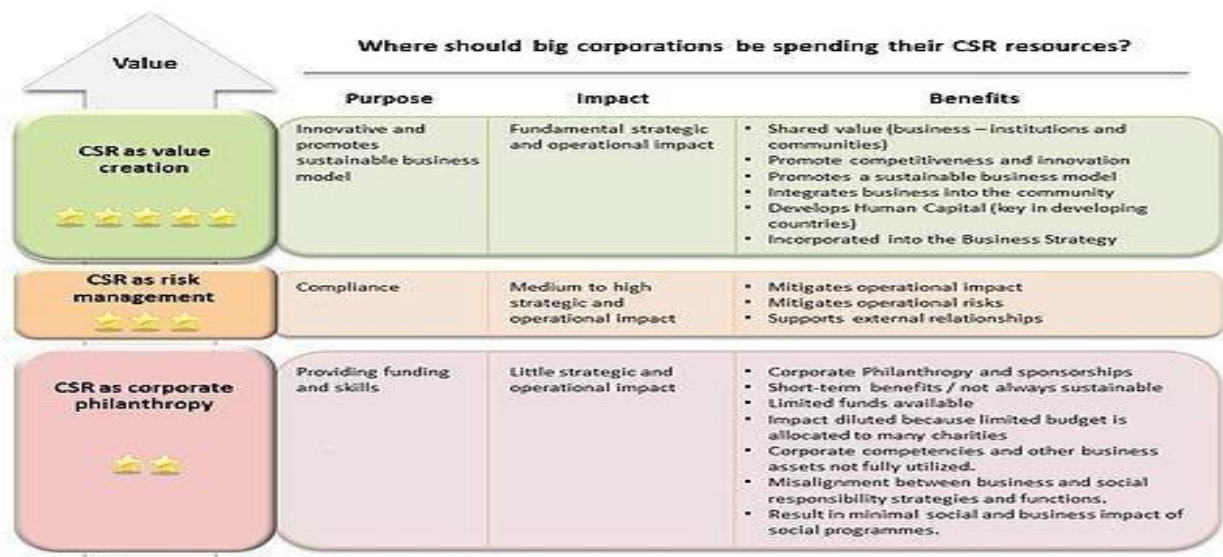
Managing risk is a central part of many corporate strategies. Reputations that take decades to build up can be ruined in hours through incidents such as corruption, scandals, or environmental accidents. These can also draw unwanted attention from regulator, courts, governments, and media. Building a genuine culture of 'doing the right thing' within a corporation can offset these risks.

McPeak (Fall 2011), acknowledges that the emphasis on corporate social responsibility has been visible since 1984 when many multinational firms were formed and the term —stakeholders clearly referred to those individuals and organizations that the firm's activities impacted (Freeman, 1984). CSR accurately consists of 4 elements: —moral obligation or duty to act responsibly as a good corporate citizen; —sustainability generally defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; the company's needs for —license to operate as implicit or explicit approval from the host government, communities and stakeholders; and the —reputation where CSR firms aimed to improve images, strengthen brands and

increase values, (Danko et al, 2008, p. 42; Porter & Kramer, 2006, p.81). After advocating this opinion, the priority of business and the solid position of financial performance have been re-thought by the public. The main argument for companies' emphasis on sustainability is that CSR is a risk management tool to manage financial risk, reputation risk, environmental risk, and supply chain risk. Accordingly, CSR shareholders believe that CSR is positively related to financial performance. The underlying assumption is that a firm which is socially responsible could present a positive image to customers and better customer satisfactions produces more financial benefits, (Luo, and Bhattacharya, 2006). However, when multinational corporations make substantial investments in an attempt to be responsible to society and local communities, does this action really add value to the firm's financial performance or is this just a fad that everyone pursues? Firms need to be responsible to stakeholders but how far is this from the bottom line to stockholders, one of the more significant stakeholders? These questions continue to be debated into the present. Some historical studies show that CSR has a negative relationship with business risks, systematically and unsystematically, which means that CSR can help firms reduce business risks, (Kim, 2010).

However, a more recent study of the role of intangible assets of 599 companies across 28 countries shows that there is merely an indirect relationship but not a direct relationship between corporate responsibility and financial performance, (Jordi, Josep, Sandra, 2010) Interestingly, some practitioners think this research finding is flawed. For example, they question the time frame associated with evaluating the financial performance. Normally CSR efforts cannot transfer into financial performance until 3 to 5 years have passed. So the relationship between CSR and financial performance is really a long-term concept. In addition, a CSR leader, Shannon Schuyler of Price Waterhouse Coopers explained that CSR and financial performance have no correlation because CSR is often made a part of the company's strategy but that there is not an appropriate plan for implementation of the strategy, (Cheney). Followed by this, B. Giacomo and M. Giacomo suggested that the best way to pursue CSR must be part of the firm's strategy and they further explained this by comparing Strategic CSR and Responsive CSR, (B. Giacomo and M. Giacomo, 2010). They also found that different types of CSR have different impacts on financial performance.

**The Models: An Illustration**



According to Mosgaller, (Jan. 2012), the three P's of performance are essential for moving social responsibility from talking point and platitude to a daily practice in the organizations. The first P is for purpose. Dr. W. Edwards Deming put constancy of purpose first in his list of 14 points. People who work in any organization espousing the value of social responsibility need to know why an aspect of social responsibility is worthy of the organization's attention. The second P is for process. Well-

defined processes for executing social responsibility commitments require a disciplined method for rolling up the organization's collective sleeves and translating the purpose into action. The third P is for people. If creating a culture where social responsibility is more than a passing fad, people have to engage in defining the purpose of their efforts. The capacity of organizations to thoughtfully use the three P's as a simple, powerful framework for systematically taking their commitment to social responsibility and integrating it into daily work is essential to long-term sustainability

### **Case Study**

This study explored whether CSR is linked to profitability. It bases its measurement of CSR on content analysis of the annual reports of Royal Dutch Shell Plc. This research used a case study approach and analyzed data from several key performance indicators reported in Royal Dutch Shell Plc's sustainability report and annual account over a 5-year period; 2001-2005. Results indicate that socially responsible corporate performance can be associated with profitability. Although this study did not explore the direction of the causal connections, nevertheless, the findings indicate that CSR is positively related to better financial performance (profitability) and this relationship is statistically significant.

The Royal Dutch Shell Plc is chosen as it is a global energy and petrochemical company, operating in more than 145 countries and employing approximately 119,000 people (Shell 2005). Royal Dutch Shell is one of the biggest in the oil sector and also listed as the third top company in the world. Using extensive data over a period of 5 years; this study explores and test the sign of the relationship between CSR and profitability with regards to CSR practices and policies of Royal Dutch Shell Plc.

### **Previous Research**

Empirical studies of the relationship between CSR and financial performance comprise essentially two types. The first, according to Ekatah, Samy, Bampton, and Halabi (2011), uses the event study methodology to assess the short-run financial impact (abnormal returns) when firms engage in either socially responsible acts. The results of these studies have been mixed.

The second type of study examines the relationship between some measure of corporate social performance (CSP) and measures of long-term financial performance, by using accounting or financial measures of profitability. The studies have also produced mixed results. Yet another view, perhaps the most intuition pleasing, is put forth by Bowman and Haire (1975) who argue that the relationship is manifested by an inverted U-shaped curve, which states that more CSR to a point is good. Thereafter, using the language of economics, decreasing marginal returns set in. Generally profits initially rise with input, reach a peak and then decline.

### **Methodology**

This study bases its measurement of CSR on content analysis of the annual reports of Royal Dutch Plc. This method is similar to that used by Bowman and Haire (1975), but the difference is that this research used a case study approach and would be analyzing data from several key performance indicator reported in Royal Dutch Schell Plc's sustainability report and annual account over a 5 year period. Variables that are tested for the relationship between CSR and profitability are profitability; CSR; Social Key Performance Indicators (KPI); and Environmental Key Performance Indicators (KPI). From the analysis, 3 research questions are de

**Q1:** Is there a relationship between increase in revenue in the last 5 years and CSR KPI of Royal Dutch Shell Plc?

**Q2:** Is there a relationship between increase in net-income and CSR KPI of Royal Dutch Shell Plc?

**Q3:** Is there a relationship between in Earnings Per Share (EPS) and CSR KPI of Royal Dutch Shell Plc?

**Q1:** Increases in revenue were steady over the 5 year period which the authors attributed to the involvement of CSR activities by Royal Dutch Shell Plc. Although there are arguments by some proponents of CSR who say that Royal Dutch Shell Plc is not living up to its promise of environmental and social responsibility.

**Q2:** Table 6 (See PDF) shows the trend of the Net-income and CSR KPI of Royal Dutch Shell Plc between the years 2001 and 2005. The table shows an increase for each year except 2002 when the company saw a drop in the Net-income value by 2 percent. This drop was a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the US and the growing concerns for economic and political climate caused by the threat of terrorism.

**Q3:** The last research question sought to establish a relationship between increase in Earnings per Share and CSR KPI's of Royal Dutch Shell Plc. Summarily a positive relationship exists between increase in Earnings per Share and CS

According to Ekatah, Samy, Bampton, and Halabi (2011), most studies focus on profits as a cause of CSR, but the focus on profits as a cause, limits the potential for insight into the determinants of CSR for two reasons (McGuire et al., 1988):

First, CSR and profits may share common causes. For example, high levels of market concentration might cause both CSR and profits. If CSR and profits are each related to a third variable, then further insight into the relationship between CSR and profit might be gained by studying the third variable (Beliveau et al., 1994). Second, CSR may be related to factors that share no relationship with profits. For example, the social orientation of powerful managers may have an impact on CSR (Aupperle et al, 1985).

The findings to the research questions, shows that there is a positive relationship between CSR and profitability. This case study on Royal Dutch Shell Plc therefore has found a positive relationship between CSR and profitability that is similar to other studies. McGuire et al. (1988: 869), for example, found that financial performance in one period is positively related to CSR in a latter period by stating firms with high performance and low risk will be better able to act in a socially responsible manner'.

## **Starbucks**

The evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the concept of Corporate Sustainability (CS) have converged resulting in a similar objective of achieving the balance between economic prosperity, social integrity and environmental responsibility Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an important phenomenon that has recently received increasing attention both from academia and the business world. This paper discusses how this important concept of CSR is converging with Corporate Sustainability (CS) on the goal of satisfying the environmental, societal and economic demands, and aims to illustrate this convergence, focusing on CSR projects related to renewable energy and energy efficiency pursued by Starbucks Corporation both in Turkey and globally. Early views saw CSR as merely eroding shareholders' profit by requiring costly investments in socially responsible activities. According to Friedman (1970), managers are the agents of shareholders whose major concern should be increasing shareholder value by maximizing profits. Hence, any investment to serve social interests beyond economic rules is the breach of this principle-agent relationship. In this view, managers' actions for the good of society should be at their own expense.

## **Starbucks Corporation and CSR Practice**

"Starbucks has a long history of doing business in ways that are socially, environmentally, and economically responsible. Our commitment to doing the right thing has always been central to how we



operate as a company. It's deeply valued by our partners (employees) and customers alike, and we believe it also makes great business sense. It hasn't always been easy; however, we've learned from our mistakes and persevered as a pioneer of innovation across the industry." (Starbucks Shared Planet, 2010).

In addition to its selection for "The World's Most Ethical Companies", the Starbucks Corporation has received numerous other CSR recognitions, including selection for "100 Best Corporate Citizens" for line 2000-2009 period, and recognition by Fortune as one of "The 100 Best Companies to Work For" between 1998-2000 and again between 2002-2009. Other examples of recognition are its inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index (1999, and 2001-2009), its selection as one of "World's Most Respected Companies" by Financial Times in 2005 and 2006, and Howard Schultz' s 'Award for Responsible Capitalism' by 'First' magazine in 2007 (Starbucks Company, 2010). Within this framework, Starbucks engages globally in different CSR projects such as ethical sourcing, community involvement and environmental stewardship but among all of these, the project regarding the use of renewable energy sources is most striking since it illustrates the way CSR and CS overlap in this domain. Aside from its content, another interesting property of the energy project is the role of Turkey as one of the leading regions in its implementations

As a result, in 2005, Starbucks prioritized climate change as one of the key matters for itself as a response to environmental threats faced at coffee-growing phase, which is putting it's whole supply chain at risk. As a result, the corporation has developed a three year plan on climate change mitigation strategy to reduce emissions by (i) buying renewable energy, (ii) focusing on energy management measures and (iii) education and promoting the need for collaborative action (CERES, 2008).

The concept of sustainability emerged mainly due to the environmental problems related to energy sources. Thus, energy field, specifically the Starbucks projects related to renewable energy and energy efficiency demonstrates a remarkable example of how CSR projects can also serve environmental, societal and economic pillars of CS. In addition, these practices also support Montiel's (2008) argument that CSR and CS both aim to balance economic prosperity, social integrity and environmental responsibility. Moreover, these practices also create a situation where all stakeholders benefit while the corporation achieves sustainability.

## **Conclusion**

Increasingly, corporations are motivated to become more socially responsible because their most important stakeholders expect them to understand and address the social and community issues that are relevant to them. Understanding what causes are important to employees is usually the first priority because of the many interrelated business benefits that can be derived from increased employee engagement (i.e. more loyalty, improved recruitment, increased retention, higher productivity, and so on). Key external stakeholders include customers, consumers, investors (particularly institutional investors); communities in the areas where the corporation operates its facilities, regulators, academics, and the media. Basically, CSR means that company's business model should be socially responsible and environmentally sustainable. By socially responsible it means that the company's activities should benefit the society and by environmentally sustainable, it means that the activities of the company should not harm the environment. Garret and Heal (Dec. 2004), maintain that corporate social responsibility is an important part of corporate strategy in sectors where inconsistencies arise between corporate profits and social goals, or discord can arise over fairness issues. A CSR Program can make executives aware of these conflicts and commit them to taking the social interest seriously. It can also be critical to maintain or improving staff morale, to the stock market's assessment of a company's risk to negotiations with regulators. The payoff to anticipating sources of conflict can be

very high—indeed it can be a matter of survival, as societies penalize companies perceived to be in conflict with underlying values. Asbestos was the tobacco of the 1950's. Where is this industry today?

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## Methodological Issues in Educational Research

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Teaching is a complex activity and its complexity lies on the different types of technique of teaching. A teacher is an actor in a situation for reflective thinking who brings knowledge, personal background as well as professional and academic with his/her working environment.

- There is no standard definition of quality.
- Therefore, there is no single yardstick for assessing the quality of research across all discipline, regions and culture.

Quality will always remain an opinion

- To understand the concept of quality, one should try to understand, roles and functions of research.
- For what purpose one is conducting research in education?
- Is it to decorate bio-data?
- Is it to distinguish oneself from others who have not conducted or completed research?
- Good & Scates (1954) concluded that purpose of research is to serve men. Research was born out of man's problem and of man's determination to solve problems. According to him the goal of research is good life.
- Mouly (1970) emphasized that research is oriented towards discovery of functional relationship existing among the phenomena of the world in which we live.

### Purposes of Research

1. To Reveal truth
2. To Explain a situation/problem
3. To Solve a problem
  - To Predict future
  - Some questions to ponder
  - How far are we successful in revealing truth from our research?
  - Whether the truth is final?
  - Whether the explanation is true for the given situation/for similar other situation?
  - Whether the prediction is coming to be truth?

**1. Scientific nature of research in education;** It is not concrete and therefore not comparable to physical science. Take for example any topic where academic achievement is a dependent variable. Analyze the variable academic achievement; Is it concrete? Are you sure that a student achieved 100% has achieved the maximum? A student scored 0% does not achieve anything (absolute zero)? Are you sure that when you test the student next time, he will achieve the same? If no, how do you say that your result of research is dependable?

**2. Replicability of research?** Students are changing, time is changing, society is changing, situation changes, concepts are changing, researcher himself is changing, Knowledge is changing.

**Relevance of past to present,** present to future. What have we revealed yesterday may not hold true today, and what we reveal today may not hold true to future?

### **Sources of data**

Are sources Definite? Are they exhaustive? Are they the only sources?

Whether researcher has the complete knowledge of all the sources?

Can it be progressive? If so, where to stop? (Take an example of case study. Is the population definite.

All characteristics are known to us. How large shall be the size of Sample?

What is the appropriate sampling techniques?

### **Issues in data collection:**

- Right to refuse to be involved
- Right to stop being involved
- Strategies for achieving and maintaining support from participants (schools, universities)
- Training others to implement the treatment.
- No harming of students (minimal risk)
- Subject's right to privacy
- Parental consent
- Collecting data without permission
- Sharing of data
- Prepared by the investigator
- Adapted by the investigator

Standardized Tests- Things to look for include:

### **Validity:**

Construct, Content, Concurrent, Predictive

### **Reliability:**

Inter-rater, Test-Retest, Equivalent Forms, Split Half

### **Observation tools**

Questionnaires, Surveys,  
Focused group discussion

### **Data analysis**

- Effect Sizes (at what level to test hypothesis)
- Evidence of Effectiveness
- Impact
- Power Analysis – inferential statistics/nonparametric statistics
- Null Hypothesis or Alternative hypothesis
- Type 1 and Type 2 Errors: One-tailed or two-tailed test

### **American Psychological Association APA (1982)**

- Informed Consent: Involves the sample's complete understanding of the procedure employed, risk involved
- Invasion of Privacy: To observe and record intimate behaviour that sample has reason to believe as private
- Confidentiality: No one should be in a position to threaten the sample's anonymity nor should any information be released without the sample's permission
- Protection from physical, mental stress, harm or danger: where some risk is unavoidable the potential benefits may be sufficient to justify the research
- Knowledge of Outcome: sample has a right to receive an explanation for the reason for the experimental procedure and the results of the investigation

The authors feel that there are ethical lacunas on the part of research guide and even the external referee so far as evaluation of thesis is concerned.



## Issues and Challenges of Ideal Research

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Research is one of the way that explore the various facts and phenomenon and establish new knowledge on the basis of believable facts. A right type of research always win the hearts of various resource persons and educationists because an ideal research always focus on need of the hour, need and necessity of the society and nation as whole.

An ideal research provide base to next research and findings . It's not only clarify the motive but, also the purpose and reason behind the research . Research always tries to clarify doubts that was not cleared by previous theories.

The present paper focuses on the issues and challenges that creates obstacles in the way of an ideal research. This paper will also focus on how and why the researches cannot achieve their aims and objectives and also focus on the suggestive measures for an ideal research .

### OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

- To provide knowledge about the various characteristics of an ideal research
- To highlight some problems and issues of ideal research
- To provide suggestive measures

### ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF AN IDEAL RESEARCH

**In order to highlight the issues and challenges of ideal research firstly we highlight the meaning of research**

Research in general, refers to search for knowledge. It is an attempt to know new things, facts information and knowledge about things or phenomenon in a scientific manner. It's main purpose is to diffuse knowledge and establish theories on the basis of believable facts. Research today has become a part of every subject whether it may be physical sciences or social sciences It gives us satisfaction of knowing the unknown.

**Every science tries to collect systematic body of knowledge.** The main objective of research is an organised and scientific effort to acquire further knowledge about social phenomenon and social facts. Research playing an important role in social planning and no scientists or researcher makes study only for the sake of study because he has to direct some higher aim that is **Welfare of humanity**. The main importance of social research is that with this we can get new knowledge which is very much necessary in today's life.

**The following point highlights the various issues and challenges that creates obstacles in the way of research are as under:**

#### 1 Repetition of the topics /problem

Most of the scholars /researchers repeat the topic and problems that is not required according to the need and necessity of the society. The problem is that they have no knowledge how to select the appropriate problems /topics which is beneficial for the humanity and society.

## **2 Selection of the problem**

This is one of the major challenge and task of any research. An appropriate topic /problem solves not only the problems of society but also develops the society. Most of the students /researchers /scholars believes in **Cut, copy, paste strategy and** select topic which is already in abundant amount. These types of research cannot provide any benefits to the society.

## **3 Lack of knowledge of research procedures /steps**

Most of the research scholars have no knowledge about how to follow the research steps in a sequential manner. They have no knowledge how to formulate hypothesis, how to collect data, how to arrange data, how to use various methods and so on They just focus on degree instead of smart work.

## **4 Lack of interest in research**

This is also one of the obstacles in the way of an ideal research. You can achieve the goals and objectives of any task easily if you are wholly and fully involved in that work or project. Most the the research scholars believes in Readymade material instead of hard work and they cannot collect relevant data and knowledge deeply they just enjoyed their scholarships and take more and more time to complete their projects

## **5 Lack of guidance**

Lack of guidance by the guider to the research scholars is another barrier in the way of an ideal research. In most the universities, the focus of guiders is to develop their job profile and image and mostly he is busy in their own works like writing books Paperwork, national and international conferences and so on .They have no time to communicate and clarify the doubts of their scholars.

## **6 Partial behaviour of the guider**

We often see research scholars to clean the table and chairs of their guides ,setting material their almeras and Perform task according to their guide will. The guider mostly give preference to those who obey their orders without any arguments . Sometimes highly intellectual scholars are teachers favourite and this will create jealous among the others . This jealous behavior often creates a gap between guider and scholar and both of then can't perform their work effectively.

## **7 Engagements of researches in other activities**

In most of the cases the researchers also indulge ourselves in other activities like jobs and part time business and present fake data in front of their guide. This is again a big obstacle in front of an ideal research

## **8 Time duration**

The research scholars utilise more time to complete their projects and enjoy the scholarships. At the last only few researches achieved their objectives and targets and most of the researchers just complete their projects and take degrees. This is also one of the barrier in the way of an ideal research.

## **9 Writing research proposal**

This is one of the big problems that most of researcher have no idea how to write an appropriate research project without any mistakes.

From the above points we can say that these are some of the main problem and issues that creates obstacles in the way of an ideal research. In order to make research more effective we should adopt following ways

- Selection of the problem according to the need and necessity of the society and hour.
- There should be no repetition of topics that are already in an abundant amount.

- Researchers must have knowledge about the various steps and procedures of the research deeply.
- Guiders should provide assistance to their scholars at every step of difficulty.
- Guiders should be free from partial behaviour.
- Time duration of the research should be limited.
- Scholars should focus on their research proposals instead of other activities.
- Scholars must have knowledge about how to write an effective research proposal
- Scholars must have knowledge about the various methodologies, techniques used in research projects.



## बेहतर परिणाम के लिए हितधारकों के उन्मुखीकरण की भूमिका

गोवर्धन सिंह

व्याख्याता (भूगोल)

शा.कन्या उ.मा.वि. अधिना सलका

विकासखण्ड भैयाथान

जिला-सूरजपुर (छ.ग.)

### उन्मुखीकरण

वह व्यक्ति जो अपनी भूमिका का उपयोग करके अपने विद्यालय में अच्छे पाठ्य सामग्रियों का होना सम्भव बनाता है। अपने विद्यालय नेतृत्व व कौशल की समीक्षा और सुधार की आवश्यकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान कर उसको विकसित करने, सीखने के मार्ग की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में सक्षम होने का अर्थ ही उन्मुखीकरण है।

हाल ही के वर्षों में भारत की शिक्षा नीति में अनेकों परिवर्तन आये हैं, पर सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों में से एक है विद्यालयों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं में आया परिवर्तन। अपेक्षा यह है कि विद्यालयों को और अधिक स्वायत्त एवं अपने स्थानीय समुदाय के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाशील बनाना, और यह कि विद्यालय प्रमुखों को उनके विद्यालय में अध्यापन और सीखने की गुणवत्ता का विकास करने जिम्मेदारी और अधिक सक्षमता से लेनी चाहिए।

TESS India मुक्त शैक्षिक संसाधन (OER) का मकसद उन विद्यालय प्रमुखों की सहायता करना है जो अपने विद्यालयों को सक्रिय विद्यार्थियों और अन्योन्य क्रिया विद्यार्थियों और अन्योन्य क्रियात्मक अध्यापकों के साथ गतिशील सीखने का परिवेश बनाना चाहते हैं। यह प्रथा पहले से जिन लगहों में मौजूद नहीं है वहां इसे यथार्थ बनाना चुनौतिपूर्ण हो सकती है।

### भारत में विद्यालय प्रमुख होना

शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 भारत के विद्यालयों को पहले से अधिक स्वायत्तता देता है। कई अन्य देशों में ऐसा पहले ही किया जा चुका है। जहां प्रायः विद्यालय प्रमुख अपने स्वयं के बजटों के लिए अपने अध्यापकों की भर्ती के लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं और यहां तक कि पाठ्यचर्चा पर निर्णय लेने में भी सक्षम होते हैं। ये परिवर्तन अधिक जिम्मेदारी हो लाते हैं साथ ही आजादी भी लाते हैं। यह अपेक्षा भी कि विद्यालय प्रमुख जिला शिक्षा कार्यालय या अन्य शैक्षिक प्राधिकरणों से निर्देश मिलने के बजाए अपने विद्यालय को बेहतर बनाने की दिशा में कार्य करेंगे। भारत में नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ एजुकेशन प्लानिंग एण्ड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (NUEPA) के नेशनल कॉलेज ऑफ स्कूल लीडरशीप (NCSL) का कार्य इन परिवर्तनों का समर्थन कर रहा है।

उन्मुखीकरण से ही संस्था प्रमुख, शिक्षकों एवं पालकों का निम्नलिखित गुण विकसित होते हैं :-

01. दृष्टिकोण (VISION) – (अ) स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण से देख सकते हैं कि क्या हासिल करना है? (ब) अपना लक्ष्य देख सकते हैं। (स) बाधाओं को समझ सकते हैं।
02. प्रेरणा (MOTIVATION) – सुधरने और विकसित होने की प्रेरणा मिलती है।
03. समझदारी (UNDERSTANDING) – समझदारी से क्या करना है और कैसे करना है? सम्बंधित विषयों को जानने में मदद मिलती है जिससे और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से पढ़ाया जाए। समझ से सृजनात्मक, साकारात्मक, मानसिक चित्र बनाने की समझ, चुनौतियों को गले लगाने की समझ प्राप्त होती है।
04. अभ्यास (PRACTICE) – एक अच्छा शिक्षक जानता है कि अभ्यास जटिल होता है और समस्या के साथ-साथ विस्तृत होता जाता है। वे जानते हैं कि उन सिद्धांतों को कैसे लागू किया जाय जो उन्हें कक्षा में सिखाना है। यही अभ्यास उन शिक्षकों को संबंधित विषय का अभ्यस्थ बनाता है।



05. परावर्तन प्रतिबिम्ब (REFLECTION) प्रतिबिम्ब से शिक्षकों के बदलने की क्षमता का विकास होता है। क्षमता के विकास होने पर कमजोरियों, बाधाओं व अवसरों को चिन्हांकित कर समस्या का समाधान आसानी से करते हैं।
06. समुदाय (COMMUNITY) शिक्षक जानते हैं कि वे एक समुदाय का हिस्सा हैं जो समान उद्देश्यों और मूल्यों को साझा करते हैं तथा समुदाय से समर्थन प्राप्त करते हैं और समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं।
07. स्वमूल्यांकन (SELF ASSESSMENT) शिक्षक स्वयं का मूल्यांकन करने में सक्षम होते हैं।

निश्चित ही बेहतर परिणामों के लिए हितधारकों के उन्मुखीकरण की भूमिका साकारात्मक होगा।



## Plagiarism Policy and its Implementation in India

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### ABSTRACT

As the “University Grants Commission (UGC)” in India presented some new regulations to award the MPhil / PhD degree, the requirements were to use innovatively developed software which can detect plagiarism as well as the other “academic theft” forms and the UGS & Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET) also can get the electronic copy of that creation along with its organizational Information. Additionally, the UGC also suggested that even the students of language subjects have also to submit at least one copy in English duly attested as the original work by the research supervisors and they have to certified it that no plagiarism is been found in it. According to the regulations in India for plagiarism updated by UGC, the PhDs students registered on or after November 30, 2009 have to obey these regulations and their respective Universities will be responsible for the implement of these policies. As the UGC wanted to make the creation from India to compatible across the world, thus to improve writing quality of the articles presented from India to overseas publishers and to make them more acceptable as well as to improve quality of research for PhDs.

As India is hoping curtail as well as wants to avoid the academic plagiarism scandals which have currently plagued many nations like Romania & Hungary. So to control it the UGC has introduced softwares like Turnitin, Urkund and iThenticate in India.

**KEY WORDS:** Urkund, Turnitin, plagiarism, presentation, Ph.D.

### INTRODUCTION

As its commonly known that money and tangible items stealing is crime which can be easily identified, but stealing of words, ideas, expressions, tables, illustrations, figures or thoughts are difficult to identify and such stealing are regarded as the Plagiarism.

Nationwide usage of plagiarism softwares in India ensures that only the deserving candidates becomes eligible and are granted the PhDs which creates the true value of such degree given from any Indian university. Today all the Universities & Colleges across the India are using the plagiarism checking softwares like Turnitin, Urkund and iThenticate in India. This compulsion presents the commitment of fully pure education and avoids the scandals took place in Germany and at other countries which took decades before coming out at surface. The immediate impact will not be seen in the educational field but consistent usage of plagiarism checking softwares will present the desired impact and effect.

The UGC policy and implementation of plagiarism checking softwares at PhD level was a remarkable step taken for the nation and its education quality improvement. Yes, obviously there are some roughnesses at implementing such plans, but after implementation at many large universities and its policy application the effect is taking place and is helping to the universities to filter out the dishonest candidates of PhD, which is a good sign for both the candidates and the Universities and the educational system.

Incorporation of other’s work as own work, by taking or not taking consent and also presenting it saying own work by not giving the full acknowledgement is “PLAGIARISM”. This can be

intentional/unintentional but is a severe most Academic writing violation. The word “Plagiarism” in English is derived through a Latin word “Plagiare” which means “to kidnap or abduct”. Thus, to plagiarize refers towards the stealing & passing ideas / words of other’s as own which is a fraud as it contains elements like stealing and claiming someone else’s work as own unique creation.

### **Various Plagiarism Forms**

- PHOTOCOPY – Particular portion taken in as it is form without making any changes.
- POTLUCK PAPER – Various sources are been chosen & compiled and though created unique article but in which few paragraphs or sentences are changed.
- GHOST WRITER – The entire matter is copied of someone by accrediting own name.
- SELF-STEALER – In India an author is having right of reproducing own work with minor changes and is not considered as the wrong practice or offence but is not a unique creation.

### **COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT AND PLAGIARISM**

Copyright infringement charges are been invited through plagiarism check in major cases, but copyright infringement and plagiarism contains a difference in between. At the case of plagiarism, the author’s work is used without attribution and permission, but if that work is protected with copyright, then is known as the copyright infringement. In some cases the plagiarism can occur without infringement of the copyright else the use of that work without giving crediting to the original author can be count as a plagiarism.

### **Plagiarism Relating Laws**

➤In India the plagiarism is not concerned as any statute, but “section 57 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957” provides right to authors to claim the original authorship of work. This “section 57 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957” grants “special right” to authors of being attributed own creation and gives a moral right. This statute “recognises the right to attribution analogous to the rights not to be plagiarised”.

➤The “Section 63 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957” provides infringement as a criminal offence and resolution for similar a punishment for violation of section 57 as well as infringement of copyright. Under this provision convicted infringers are ordered for imprisonment which ranges from 6 months - 3 years under this section 63 of the Act. The victims are also been compensated at monetary terms for this act of infringing.

➤In the same manner the “Section 63 (A)” of this act also stipulates enhanced penalty if the 2<sup>nd</sup> time subsequent conviction has taken place.

### **Liability for Plagiarism**

Person claiming copyright of that work can be liable and responsible for the Plagiarism. In the normal case, publisher put the clause of exemption in agreement with Author which says that the presented matter is according to the views of Author and in such case only the Author becomes a Liable thus the Publisher can be entitled for the immunity or else if such agreement is not done then both can be prosecuted.

Generally the Plagiarism constitutes a claim of false authorship regardless that material is protected with copyright and in concerned to the academic credit the Author of that material is responsible for it, the Publisher can be held liable only in case of the Copyright infringement.

### **Educational Deteriorating Condition due to Plagiarism and Conclusion**

As now a day, many plagiarism cases are arising; UGC the regulator of such higher education has become serious for it and has provided guidelines for the Universities to be strictly followed to check

plagiarism at academic write up submission activities. The plagiarism is a very serious academic sin and is considered in the same serious manner by all the Universities in the entire world.

In India we do not have any statutory body dealing only with academic plagiarism and so such cases of plagiarism are dealt by creating the temporary committee according to the situation or the nature of that case. Today in academic segment, the “Educational Ethics” is very concerned word and is an important topic which needs a serious attention because if the world will just copy each other than our individuality will be lost which will lead us towards the growth retardation.

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## The Effectiveness of the Flipped Classroom or Let's Flip the Classroom

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### Abstract

The flipped classroom is a new pedagogical method. It represents a unique combination of learning theories based upon a constructivist ideology and use of ICT in education. This method reverses the activities of both students and teachers. In a flipped classroom, learning resources like video lectures, lecture slides, digital modules, and/or other online media are being explored outside the class. The class time focuses on the construction of knowledge through active learning strategies like discussion, problem-solving, case studies, group activities, or experiments. Several definitions and characteristics of the flipped classroom are presented in this paper. Four pillars of the flipped classroom; Flexible Environment, Learning Culture, Intentional Content and Professional Educator are elaborated. The roles of a teacher and a student in the flipped classroom are discussed along with the limitations and advantages of the flipped classroom.

**Key Words:** Flipped Classroom, Constructivism, ICT in Education

### Introduction

We are in the era of transforming teacher education. The process was initiated by the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE) in 2009 (National Council for Teacher Education, 2009). After that, the Justice Verma Commission (JVC) made many recommendations covering different facets of teacher education (Verma, 2012). The Supreme Court accepted these recommendations and directed the Government of India and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to reshape the teacher education. As a result of this, the NCTE regulations came into existence vide Gazette notification no. 346 dated 01/12/2014 in the Gazette of India (National Council for Teacher Education, 2014). The policy documents prepared as a result of above-mentioned initiatives unanimously recommended the inclusion of ICT and constructivism in teacher education curriculum.

ICT is an acronym for Information and Communication Technology. Information and communications technologies (ICTs) are a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information (Blurton, 1999). These technologies include computers, internet, broadcasting technologies (radio and television) and telecommunications. Constructivism is basically a theory about how students learn. The theory is based on observation and scientific study. Constructivism claims that reality is more in the mind of the learner, that the learner constructs a reality, or at least interprets it, based upon his or her knowledge and previous experience (Jonassen, 1991). In the classroom, the constructivist view of learning encourages the learner to create more knowledge and then reflect on it with the help of active techniques. The flipped classroom is one such method that enables educators to blend both ICT and constructivism.

### Background

Two movements changed the education in last three decades. First one was the technological advancement and the second one was OER (Open Educational Resources) movement. Computers, laptops, handheld devices, mobiles, and internet are used for education more frequently and effectively

in education as a result of the technological advancements. Since the development of web 2.0 technologies, these ICT's have become more learner-centric. Open Educational Resources are teaching, learning or research materials (including entire course) that are in the public domain or released with an intellectual property license that allows for free use, adaptation, and distribution (Mali, 2014). MIT took a significant step forward when it announced its OpenCourseWare (OCW) initiative in 2001. Following it many universities announced their own courses as OCW. This generated a huge amount of quality video, audio, image, text and other learning material as OER. These events encouraged many teachers to experiment with the traditional methods of teaching. In 2007, two chemistry teachers Jonathan Bergmann and Aaron Sams from Woodland Park High School recorded their chemistry classrooms lessons and broadcasted them online for the students who missed these lectures online in 2007 (Bergmann & Sams, 2014). Motivated by the success of this experiments, they further developed a strategy to provide content of a lecture as video prior to the lecture to the students. Students learned from the video at home and came well prepared for discussion in the class. They used the contact hours in the classroom for the discussion, activities and problem-solving. This started the buzz about the new methodology of Flipped classroom (Tucker, 2012).

### **Concept of Flipped Classroom**

There are many definitions of the flipped classroom. Few are mentioned here.

According to Bishop and Verleger (2013), the flipped classroom is a student-centred learning method consisting of two parts with interactive learning activities during the lesson and individual teaching bases directly on the computer out of the lesson.

Mull (2012) defined it as a model that provides students prepare themselves for the lesson by watching videos, listening podcasts and reading articles.

According to Milman (2012), it is an approach aims the efficiency of lessons by transferring knowledge to students via videos and vodcasts as well as by discussions, group works and applications during the course.

According to Tucker (2012), the core idea is to flip the common instructional approach: With teacher-created videos and interactive lessons, an instruction that used to occur in class is now accessed at home, in advance of class. The class becomes the place to work through problems, advance concepts, and engage in collaborative learning. Most importantly, all aspects of instruction can be rethought to best maximize the scarcest learning resource—time.

Based on the above-mentioned definitions, characteristics of the flipped classroom can be derived as bellow.

- It is a student-centric instructional method.
- The teacher provides learning resources (mostly in the form of pre-recorded video) prior to the classroom activity.
- Students learn with the help of digital devices (such as computers, mobile etc.) by accessing the learning resources. Mostly teacher uses the internet to distribute these resources amongst the students. Hence the learning also takes place with the help of internet.
- The student learns at their home or place outside the educational institute
- They can watch the video or study the digital resources more than one time, they can rewind or replay it, and they can use it at their own place of comfort. They can learn at the suitable time. Thus, their learning is self-directed, self-motivated, self-regulated and according to their own learning style.
- The time available during the formal class at the educational institute is used for group discussion, question answer, writing answers to the questions given by the teacher, problem-solving activity

and many more learner-centric activities. All these activities are related to the content they had learned at home. The teacher initiated and facilitate these activities.

Let's simplify the concept. What is done at school done at home, homework done at home completed in the class. That's why the term "Reverse Classroom" is also used for the Flipped Classroom. The comparison of the traditional classroom and flipped classroom is presented in Fig-1.

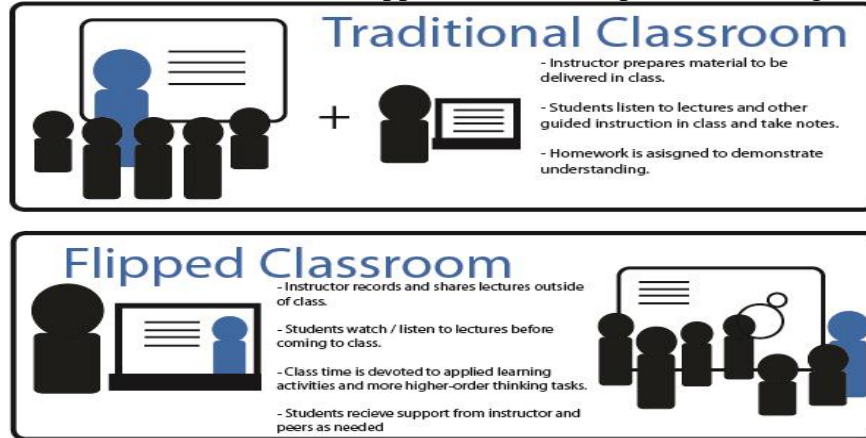


Figure 1. Traditional Classroom and Flipped Classroom (Flipped Classroom Resources, 2018).

### Four pillars of Flipped Classroom

Flipped Learning Network (FLN) (2014) presented four pillars of Flipped Classroom.

1. F (Flexible Environment): a variety of learning modes can be adopted. The teacher can design the lesson to support either group work or independent study. Students also have the flexibility of choosing where and when they want to learn.
2. L (Learning Culture): The Flipped Learning model deliberately shifts instruction to a learner-centred approach. The classroom time is used for exploring topics in greater depth and creating rich learning opportunities. Thus students participate in classroom activities and actively create their knowledge. They also evaluate their created knowledge during the activities.
3. I (Intentional Content): The teacher determine what the students need to teach and what materials students should explore on their own. Teachers intentionally use the maximum classroom time to adopt methods of student-centred, active learningstrategies, depending on grade level and subject matter.
4. P (Professional Educator): The role of a teacher is even more important, and often demanding, in a Flipped Classroom than in a traditional one. During class time, they continually observe their students, providing them with feedback relevant in the moment, and assessing their work.

### Role of Teachers and Students in Flipped Classroom

The roles of a teacher in Flipped Classroom are presented below;

- Produce or search learning resources (videos, lecture notes, presentation etc.) suitable for the content as well as the student.
  - Select and use the technology (e.g. YouTube, Cloud Storage, Social Network, Classroom Websites, Google Classroom, WhatsApp etc.) to distribute the learning resources.
  - Select and plan classroom activities (like Group Discussion, Question Answer Sessions, Problem Solving, Brainstorming sessions, Case study, Experiments, Open Book Assignments etc.) to create a learning environment by which students can create or rectify their knowledge.
  - Make sure that every student is active during the activity.
  - Motivate students.

- Solve queries of the students.
- Providing feedback by using proper pedagogical strategies

The roles of a student in Flipped Classroom are presented below;

- Watching lecture videos, reading lecture notes and study learning resources given by the teacher before the course and preparing for the course by using learning materials.
- Learning at their own learning speed.
- Prepare their queries and ask them to the teachers as well as peers in the classroom.
- Making necessary interactions with his teacher and peers during the classroom activities.
- Taking and giving feedbacks.
- Construct their own knowledge and share it with the peers and teachers.
- Taking their own learning responsibilities.

### **The Advantages and Limitations of Flipped Classroom**

**Advantages.** The most important advantage is it increases the interactive period within the class. The time spent on delivering the learning content in a traditional classroom is saved and this time can be utilized for the activities that increase the interaction between teacher and student as well as peer interaction. Students can access learning resources whenever and wherever they want and it provides students to learn at their own speed. The students that are educated with this approach are encouraged to think both within and out of class. The active participation under the supervision and mentoring of the teachers helps students to create their knowledge. Students are taking responsibility for their own learning. Parents and another member of the society can get the opportunity to help students in their learning. Critical thinking and problem-solving skills can be developed. Though it is a learner-centric process, the role of a teacher is more crucial than a traditional classroom. Teachers have to be well prepared in terms of content knowledge as well as pedagogically.

**Limitations.** There is no assurance that the students do their responsibilities out of class well. Students may come to class without preparation. It is hard to prepare good quality learning resources. It takes time as well as demands technological skills. It is difficult to cater the learning needs of those students who don't possess either digital equipment (like a computer, smartphone, tablets etc.) or skills of using the digital equipment. Having internet connectivity problem is also one of the limitations. The biggest disadvantage for teachers is not preparing or broadcasting learning resources but preparing within class activities and implementing them. This method increases the duty of teachers instead of relieving.

### **Conclusion**

Nowadays, information (i.e. processed data) is at one's fingertips. But the knowledge (i.e. useful information gained through learning and experience) is not that much easy to acquire. The world is shifting from the information-driven society to the knowledge-driven society. This paradigm shift has compelled the teachers as well as the teacher educators to think about the traditional classroom instruction. The Flipped Classroom is a blend of technology-driven and face to face education. The method has its roots in constructivism and nurtured by ICT. The method has its limitations and advantages. The present situation of India is the most appropriate for adopting and experimenting with this relatively new concept. Digital India campaign, distribution of tablets at a token cost to the higher education students, competitions amongst the ISPs for providing high-speed internet at the cheapest cost, huge funding for the establishment of digital infrastructure and internet services in the educational institutions and digital native learners have created a sound platform for the flipped classroom. The only question is are we ready to flip our mindset and the class?



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## Research: Its Ethics and Ethical Code of Conduct

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### 1. What is research?

A simple definition of research is:

a. Search, search and search is called research, but it does not satisfy the novice researcher.  
b. Research is the systematic and objective process of gathering, recording and analyzing data for decision making. Re-search means to search again. It connotes patient study and scientific investigation, wherein the researcher takes another, more careful look at data to discover all that can be known about the subject under study. Applied research facilitates managerial decision making and reduces uncertainty. It is an amalgamation of techniques and procedures that helps the researchers to know and understand the phenomena in focus.

c. Another most appropriate definition could be:- „it is neither an existing bag of techniques nor fishing expedition nor an encyclopedia gathering of assorted facts; rather it is a purposeful investigation, which provides a structure for decision making“. It has three main parts involved in investigation:

- The implicit questions posed (or call it why?)
- The explicit answers proposed (or call it what?)
- Collection, analysis, interpretation of the information leading from the question to answer (or call it how?). This part justifies the recommendation and viewed as research.

### 2. What is Research Ethics?

**Research ethics** provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of research. In addition, it educates and monitors scientists conducting research to ensure a high ethical standard. The following is a general summary of some ethical principles:

#### 2.1 Honesty:

Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data.

#### 2.2 Objectivity:

Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research.

#### 2.3 Integrity:

Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.

#### 2.4 Carefulness:

Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities.

#### 2.5 Openness:

Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.

### **2.6 Respect for Intellectual Property:**

Honour patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Never plagiarize.

### **2.7 Confidentiality:**

Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.

### **2.8 Responsible Publication:**

Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.

### **2.9 Responsible Mentoring:**

Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions.

### **2.10 Respect for Colleagues:**

Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.

### **2.11 Social Responsibility:**

Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.

### **2.12 Non-Discrimination:**

Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors that are not related to their scientific competence and integrity.

### **2.13 Competence:**

Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

### **2.14 Legality:**

Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.

### **2.15 Animal Care:**

Show proper respect and care for animals when using them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.

### **2.16 Human Subjects Protection:**

When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy.

## **3. Research Misconducts**

What are research misconducts?



(a) **Fabrication** - making up data or results and recording or reporting them.

- (b) **Falsification** - manipulating research materials, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
- (c) **Plagiarism** - the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
- (d) Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

#### **4. Many or even most ethical codes cover the following areas**

##### **4.1 Honesty and Integrity**

This means that you need to report your research honestly, and that this applies to your 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.

##### **4.2 Objectivity**

You 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.

##### **4.3 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.

##### **4.4 Openness**

You 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.

##### **4.5 Respects for Intellectual Property**

You should never plagiarise, 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.

##### **4.6 Confidentiality**

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

##### **4.7 Responsible Publication**

You 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.

#### **4.8 Legality**

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

#### **4.9 Animal Care**

If you are using animals in your research, you should always be sure that your experiments are both necessary and well-designed. You should also show respect for the animals you are using, and make sure that they are properly cared for.

#### **4.10 Human Subjects Protection**

If your research involves people, you should make sure that you reduce any possible harm to the minimum, and maximise 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 fulfil your research aims. You should always respect human rights, including the right to privacy and autonomy. You may need to take particular care with vulnerable groups, which include, but are not limited to, children, older people, and those with learning difficulties.

### **5. Ethical Considerations**

Ethical Considerations can be specified as one of the most important parts of the research. Dissertations may even be doomed to failure if this part is missing.

According to Bryman and Bell (2007)[1] the following ten points represent the most important principles related to ethical considerations in dissertations:

1. Research participants should not be subjected to harm in any ways whatsoever.
2. Respect for the dignity of research participants should be prioritised.
3. Full consent should be obtained from the participants prior to the study.
4. The protection of the privacy of research participants has to be ensured.
5. Adequate level of confidentiality of the research data should be ensured.
6. Anonymity of individuals and organisations participating in the research has to be ensured.
7. Any deception or exaggeration about the aims and objectives of the research must be avoided.
8. Affiliations in any forms, sources of funding, as well as any possible conflicts of interests have to be declared.
9. Any type of communication in relation to the research should be done with honesty and transparency.
10. Any type of misleading information, as well as representation of primary data findings in a biased way must be avoided.

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## समाजों की आवश्यकता के लिए अनुसंधान की प्रासंगिकता

सुजीत कुमार मौर्य  
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परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है। सामुदायिक भू-क्षेत्रों में इसके लक्षण ज्यादा स्पष्ट होते हैं। विश्व के विभिन्न समाजों की अपनी पृथक – पृथक आवश्यकताएँ होती हैं। समाज से जुड़ी हर छोटी – बड़ी आवश्यकताओं और जटीलताओं के सदंर्भ में समय – समय पर नवाचार होते रहते हैं; और यहीं पर सामाजिक अनुसंधान के प्रथम चरण की शुरुआत होती है।

### उद्देश्य –

सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं से जुड़े अनुसंधान का प्रथम उद्देश्य चाहे वह तात्कालिक हो या दूरस्थ – सामाजिक जीवन को समझना और उस पर अधिक नियंत्रण पाना है। अन्य उद्देश्य हैं – पुरातन तथ्यों का सत्यापन करना, नवीन तथ्यों को उद्धारित करना, विभिन्न चरों के बीच कार्य कारण संबंध ज्ञात करना, ज्ञान का विस्तार करना तथा प्राप्त ज्ञान के आधार पर सिद्धांत का निर्माण करना है। इन शोधों से प्राप्त सूचनाएँ सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक नीति निर्माण तथा जीवन के गुणवत्ता में सुधार तथा सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं से जुड़ समस्या-समाधान में सहायक हो सकती हैं। व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो इस उपयोगितावादी कहा जा सकता है।

### विधितंत्र –

अनुसंधान की जो विधियाँ प्राकृतिक विज्ञानों में सफल हुई हैं, उन्हीं के प्रयोग द्वारा सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की समझ उत्पन्न करना, आवश्यकताओं की प्रकृति एवं मनोवृत्ति की समझ उत्पन्न करना, उनमें कारणता स्थापित करना और वैज्ञानिक तटस्थता बनाए रखना सामाजिक अनुसंधान के मुख्य लक्षण हैं। इसलिए व्यवस्थित निरीक्षण करना, तथ्य संकलन और तथ्य निर्वाचन के लिए विशिष्ट उपकरणों का प्रयोग करना और प्रयोग में आने वाले प्रत्ययों को स्पष्ट करना आवश्यक है। उपकरणों या तकनीक के अंतर्गत प्रश्नावली, साक्षात्कार, साक्षात्कार – अनुसूची, साक्षात्कार – मार्गदर्शिका के अतिरिक्त मीडिया के विभिन्न साधन प्रासंगिक हैं। सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं से जुड़े शोध कार्य में प्रक्रियात्मक नियमों के साथ विभिन्न तकनीकों के सम्मिलन से शोध की विधि बनती है। इसके अंतर्गत अवलोकन, केस स्टडी, जीवन वृत्त इत्यादि शोध की विधियाँ उल्लेखनीय हैं।

### सामाजिक आवश्यकता – अनुसंधान का अध्ययन क्षेत्र एवं उनकी प्रासंगिकता

एक समाजशास्त्री सामाजिक जीवन की किसी विशिष्ट आवश्यकता अथवा घटना को शोध हेतु चयन कर सकता है। जब हम समाज के आचार – व्यवहार से जुड़ी विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं के साथ –

साथ महिलाओं, बच्चों, युवाओं एवं बुजुर्गों की आवश्यकताओं एवं समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करते हैं; तो उससे प्राप्त परिणामों से न केवल सामाजिक और आर्थिक कल्याण में सहायता प्राप्त होती है अपितु सामाजिक नीतियों के निर्माण के लिए भी आधार उपलब्ध होता है।

सूचना क्रान्ति के इस युग में भू-मण्डलीयकरण की इस प्रक्रिया ने सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं से जुड़े अनुसंधान के कार्य क्षेत्र को बढ़ा दिया है।

समय की तेजी से बदलती धाराओं के साथ हमें कैसे सामंजस्य स्थापित करते हुए आगे बढ़ना है? आने वाली समय की धारा हमें कहां ले जाएगी? विश्व समाजों के सामयिक व्यवहार में, आर्थिक नीतियों में, मनोवैज्ञानिक विधारधारा में मानवोपपन्न पारस्परिक संबंध और उनमें छुपी प्रतिस्पर्धा की मानसिकता को हमें कैसे टटोलना है? कैसे सावधान रहना है? कहां परिवर्तन के संकेत हैं एवं विपरीत परिस्थितियों में हम कैसे मुकाबला करते हुए अपने अस्तित्व को कायम रख सकते हैं? यह सभी तथ्य भी समाजों की आवश्यकता के लिए किए जाने वाले अनुसंधान की प्रासंगिकता तय करते हैं।

वर्तमान में भी समाज की अभिरूचियों एवं आवश्यकताओं में होने वाले परिवर्तन एवं तदनु रूप अपनी काय योजना के निर्माण एवं बदलाव के लिए समय – समय पर सरकार, औद्योगिक कंपनियाँ, विभिन्न निर्माण एजेंसियाँ, मीडिया एवं अन्य सम्बन्धित पक्षों द्वारा विभिन्न पद्धतियों से अनुसंधान कार्य कराया जाता है।

#### निष्कर्ष –

आज यद्यपि समाजों की आवश्यकता को जानने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शोध की प्रबल संभावनाएँ होने के बावजूद आवश्यकता इस बात की भी है कि सर्वप्रथम इन अनुसंधानों में ईमानदारी और नैतिकता का भी समावेश हो। अनुसंधान के उपकरण व्यावहारिक, सुसंगत एवं परिणाममूलक हों। पूर्वाग्रह एवं अतिशय संभावनाओं से मुक्त परिणामों के आधार पर रीति – नीति का निर्माण एवं क्रियान्वयन हो। तभी समाज की प्रतिनिधि आवश्यकताओं और उससे जुड़ी समस्याओं का हल हो पाएगा तथा इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता एवं प्रासंगिकता बनी रहेगी।

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची –

01. 'रिसर्च मैथोलॉजी' : दीपक चावला एवं मीना सौधी
02. 'रिसर्च इन एजुकेशन' : आर.ए.शर्मा
03. 'एन्थोलॉजी' : विजय सराफ



## Plagiarism Policy: The Challenge to Implement It in India

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### Abstract

Usage of softwares in India to distinguish the plagiarism make sure only deserving candidates present their inventive work at masters and above educational level. Thus, it creates the significance to that work and degree bestow by the Indian universities and educational organizations. Currently, the plagiarism softwares like Turnitin, iThenticate and Urkund are been used at Colleges as well as Universities in India. The compulsion to check through plagiarism software prior to presenting it or submitting it creates a value of commitment and pure education as well as also avoids any humiliation taking place as it has already happened in some countries. Though an immediate impact of implementation of such policies will not be visible, but the educational field will be thankful to the UGC for such implementation as its consistent usage will prevent the copy material to be bestow with the help of such plagiarism checking softwares and in the long term it will become helpful to the students to take out their unique creativity and workmanship.

As the “University Grants Commission (UGC)” in India bestows new conventions to honour the MPhil/ PhD degree, requirements described were to present the innovatively developed content and to check it with the plagiarism checking software which can detect plagiarism & other “academic theft” forms as well as UGC & its “Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET)” should get soft copy of that innovatively developed content along with its organizational Information. In addition, UGC has suggested that language students should submit a copy translated in English and should be duly attested as inventive work by their research supervisors.

**Key Words:** Plagiarism, Innovative, Academic, Library, work

### Introduction

UGC policy and implementation for plagiarism checking at PhD level is a remarkable step, but there are many challenges at implementing it, but after implementation the effects which are visible is helping those universities at filtering candidates. “Incorporation of other’s work as own work, by taking or not taking consent and also presenting it saying own work by not giving the full acknowledgement is PLAGIARISM, which can be intentional / unintentional but is a severe most Academic writing violation”.

### The Different Plagiarism Forms

- POTLUCK PAPER – Many sources are compiled to create a unique article were few lines or paragraphs are changed.
- PHOTOCOPY – Specific portion copied in original form without changes.
- SELF-STEALER – Represented same article by the same author with minor changes.
- GHOST WRITER – The entire matter copied and presented at own name.

### CRIMINAL OFFENCES & CIVIL WRONGS

In actual plagiarism is considered to be unethical conduct by any person but not a crime itself. The author right violation credited as well as copyright infringement both are civil wrongs, thus, the



criminal charges may be filed on violator. In case of such a civil suit, remedies which can be honoured: further infringement restrain injunctions etc and certain actions at administrative level can be taken. Convicted infringer can be liable to imprisoned for 6 months - 3 years, also can be fined for 50,000 – 2,00,000 under section 63 of the Act. The punishment is enhanced for subsequent convictions.

### **Misconceptions**

If the writing used at article is different with inventive article then it s not infringes of the copyright of inventive writer, but later article can violate moral rights of author. Exclusive rights for reproduction, translate, adapt, or publish are collectively “Copyright”, whereas, “Self-Plagiarism” is not considered as offence under the Indian Copyright Act, 1957.

### **Measures to be taken / Conclusion**

The Indian Government is planning for strict laws to prevent such plagiarism at academics. These laws may consist provisions for warning - deregistration of students as well as dismissal of concerned supervisor or the teacher. The person working at socio-economic & cultural development of society facilitates enormous inventions / creations which makes life better & easier. We have to encourage inventors/creators to present the rewarded work with suitable legal protection by providing strict laws, or else people working for development will be in loss.

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## Ethics in Research

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### Abstract

The importance of research depends on its ethics. Research should be ethical as well as scientific. The foundation of research should be based on ethical principles that govern the conduct of a person's behavior and activities. In this paper I discuss about ethics, important of ethics in research, Some of good emphasize in research for ethics and Principles of research ethics

**Key words : ethics, principles of ethics, ethics in research, important of ethics**

### Introduction

The importance of research depends on its ethics. Research should be ethical as well as scientific. The foundation of research should be based on ethical principles that govern the conduct of a person's behavior and activities. It is necessary to have. The present article will have some discussions on the principles of research ethics.

### What is ethics?

Ethics word comes from Greek word 'ethikos' means **relating to one's character** and ethikos word comes from ethos means **character, moral nature**.

It is based on the moral standards that we follow. It is a set of unwritten instructions that guide you to achieve harmony and orderliness. It is a philosophy that determines which of our behaviors is good or bad or true or false in terms of discipline.

### Important of ethics in research

- Shows mistakes during the process of truth-seeking or knowledge acquisition.
- Helps researchers maintain values.
- It brings transparency to research.
- It sets the stage for the cooperation of others.
- It develops a sense of responsibility without any fear.
- The cooperation and mutual respect of others can be achieved.

### Some of good emphasize in research for ethics

- Honesty
- Objectivity
- Integrity
- Carefulness
- Openness
- Respect for intellectual property
- Confidentiality
- Respect for Colleagues

- Non discrimination
- Social Responsibility
- 

### **Principles of research ethics**

We can see several principles of research ethics.

- 1.Participants in the research process should be independent in terms of participating in the research process.
- 2.It should be ensured by the researcher to protect each participant participating in the research process from physical, mental, or financial loss.
- 3.All personal information about participants will be kept confidential and should not be disclosed to the public.
- 4.Each participant in the research process should be aware of the risks as well as the potential benefits of the research process.
- 5.The researcher should never reveal the identity of himself or any of the collaborators involved in the research process.

In short, we can say that such features may follow by researcher such as Minimizing the risk of harm, obtaining informed consent, Protecting anonymity and confidentiality, avoiding deceptive practices and providing the right to withdraw.

### **Conclusion**

As researchers, we are expected to follow the rules and the proper conduct in making research. All of the ethical considerations must be adhered to moral and social values are always considered and should be given much importance.

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