Aim & Scope

The *International Journal of Information Studies & Libraries* {IJISL}, is an International online peer reviewed and *indexed journal***.** IJISL is initiated by the Publishing India Group, India. This will consider any original contribution that enhance or illuminates Library and Information Science or Practice, or that educates or entertains the journal's readers. IJISL is published twice a year (Bi-annual).

Aims and Scope:

- Knowledge organisation and Management
- Use of ICT in libraries: best practices
- Collection development: Guidelines and strategies
- Information literacy and media literacy
- Content management
- Managing change in libraries
- Information systems and services
- Scientometrics, Bibliometrics and Informatics
- Copyright issues in Digital Environment
- Digital Library Development and Management
- Information Retrieval
- Social Networking and Libraries
- RFID, semantic web, intelligent web, data mining
- Web 2.0, Web 3.0
- Digitization and Digital Preservation
- Library websites, subject portals, web portals
- Digital libraries, Institutional repositories
- Digitization, metadata, discovery tools
- Emerging technologies in LIS
- Library classification, information management, content management, content curation
- HRM, leadership, Job satisfaction
- E-journals, e-books, online databases

Editorial

Behaviors and Tools to Ensure Research Ethics

Simona Turbanti, University of Milano, Italy

As reported in the *European Code of conduct for research integrity* developed by ALLEA, ALL European Academies, revised 2017 edition[1], the principles of research integrity are: reliability in ensuring the quality of research (design, methodology, analysis and use of resources); honesty in developing, reviewing, and communicating research; respect for colleagues, society, cultural heritage, and the environment; responsibility for research from its origin to publication and dissemination of results.

Discoveries made through scientific research can be of great value to researchers in advancing knowledge, to governments in shaping public policy, and to industry in developing new products. Researchers should be aware of this potential value and the interest their laboratories and institutions have in it, know how to protect their interests, and know the rules governing the fair and proper use of ideas.

All the various stages of scientific creation and communication should be conducted following principles and best practices; the European Code refers to "Good research practices" in different contexts, such as Research environment; Training, supervision and mentoring; Research procedures; Safeguards; Data practices and management; Collaborative working; Publication and dissemination; Reviewing, evaluating and editing.

When scholars do not follow these good practices they fall into the violation of research integrityand this "damages research processes, degrades relationships among researchers, undermines trust in research and its credibility, wastes resources, and may expose research subjects, users, society, or the environment to unnecessary harm"[2].

The various types of misconduct in research can be classified into fabrication, falsification and plagiarism. Fabrication occurs when data or results are produced; manipulating research materials and processes, altering or omitting data leads to falsification[3].

Coming to plagiarism, its definition is very complex as the extensive literature on the subject demonstrates. Although the term plagiarism was first used in literature was around 80 AD. by the Roman poet Martial[4], it was with the first modern copyright law (The Statute of Anne) that the right of the author was recognized. For many centuries plagiarism was not considered a serious crime and, in any case, of economic rather than creative relevance.

There are many different categories of plagiarism, but it would be too long to deal with here.

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[1] ALLEA, ALL European Academies, *European Code of conduct for research integrity*, rev. ed., Berlin, ALLEA, 2017, <https://www.allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ALLEA-European-Code-of-Conduct-for-Research-Integrity-2017.pdf>. [Last accessed July 15, 2022].

[2] Ivi, p. 8.

[3] U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Research Integrity (ORI), *Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: aguide to ethical writing*, <https://ori.hhs.gov/avoiding-plagiarism-self-plagiarism-and-other-questionable-writing-practices-guide-ethical-writing>. [Last accessed July 15, 2022].

[4] J. Mira Seo, *Plagiarism and poetic identity in Martial*, "The American journal of philology", 130 (2009), n. 4, p. 567-593.

It is sufficient to remember how, for easily understandable reasons, the risk of plagiarism has increased in the age of the web with online sources.

If, “in general terms, responsible conduct in research is simply good citizenship applied to professional life”, it is often complex to make students and young scholars understand the importance of research ethics. “Research is not an organized profession in the same way as law or medicine” and researchers have different behaviors from one to another and from one disciplinary field to another.

To support ethics in research it is essential to make it clear that, in the use of any bibliographic source, it is necessary to respect any third party rights, respect the uses permitted by copyright laws and any license to use provided by the publisher and fulfill the obligation of correct quotation.

Not infrequently, in fact, students fall into plagiarism “simply” because of ignorance or, sometimes, unconsciously.

To this end, the role of libraries is fundamental, especially the academic ones: libraries are the main institutions that must promote correct information literacy and courses for the creation of bibliographies through the knowledge of citational styles and the use of reference management software. In addition to this, a role of libraries, in collaboration with teachers, in the design of training modules on research ethics would be desirable.

With targeted student training it would be easier to have a generation of scholars more aware of the value of research.

Guidelines for Authors

1. All submitted manuscripts must be original work that is not under submission at another journal or under consideration for publication in any other form. In case the authors have received financial/technical assistance for completing the manuscript, they should acknowledge the same in the manuscript so as to avoid conflicts of ownership.
2. After submitting the manuscript, until the editorial decision is communicated or if the manuscript is accepted for publication, without prior approval from the editor, authors cannot publish the manuscript in other publication.
3. Maximum length of the manuscript should be between 3000-6000 words.
4. Main attachment should contain full text content including title of the manuscript (limited to 12 words) at the top, an abstract of no more than 200 words and up to 6 Key Words.
5. Contributions must be submitted in Microsoft® Word format;be typewritten in English; in single space; have a one-inch (2.5 cm) margin on all sides; have text left-justified; have text set as 11-pt. Times New Roman font; include the title on the top of the first page; list the authors and their affiliations and countries directly under the title.
6. References: The authors are requested to ensure that all information in the paper that is taken from another source is substantiated with an in-text reference citation. Please also note that your references must strictly follow APA (American Psychological Association) style.

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