

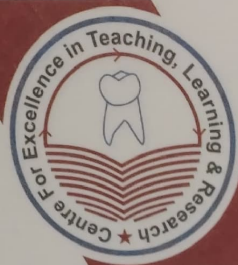
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CODE OF ETHICS



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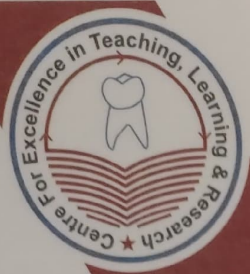
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“Doing the Right thing doesn't always bring success. But compromising ethics almost always leads to failure”

We at College of Dental sciences and Research Centre (CDSRC) believe in developing strong and healthy roots for achieving sweet rewards throughout life. To inculcate the belief that research is the key to bring a positive change, we have created an environment for the same. The students are made to absorb the concept of research from the day they join the institute which helps in developing individuality and responsibility. This brings in the individual's growth in scientific knowledge which in-turn attracts a quest for discovery and has an impact on scientific development. Research and developmental activities create and disseminate new knowledge, promote innovation motivate better learning and teaching and this has been incorporated in the courses. Research is the foundation of knowledge that brings new energy, builds state of the art facilities, promotes research publications, develops collaborations and becomes part of active community that shares the mission objectives.



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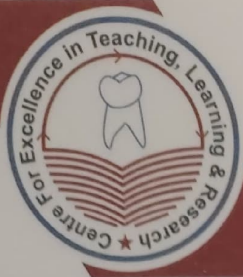
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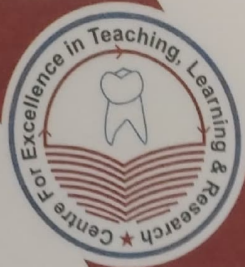
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I. PREAMBLE

- The Code of Ethics for Research Workers is based on basic ethical principles and recognition of these principles was adopted as a foundation. The respect for human dignity and life in all its manifestations, truthfulness, honesty, the obligations to respect commitments, the right to freedom of belief and ownership are the fundamental principles of ethics. A person's ethical guardian is the inner conscience.
- Ethical values, standards of research integrity and good practices in research, highlight the ethical and social responsibility of research worker.
- Adhering to the established principles and honesty in scientific work.
- Perpetuating high standardizing science is of crucial importance.



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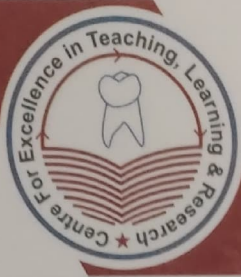
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Ethics: Ethics means not only the values, moral lessons and then religious perceptions. Ethics means that how you are reacting on a situation or how you are reaction on an incident with your moral values. So what is ethics then, in that case I would like to describe ethics as a point of view to describe the right or wrong and to take the decisions on that situation based on the condition is ethics. Things are always in front of us either right or wrong, good or bad, but we have to decide that what we actually want to do through our ethical point of view.

Research: Research means that search it again. To find out the solutions or the possible outcomes again and again. The Hampshire Collage defined "research is a process of systematic inquiry that entails collections 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 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." The Australian Universities define research meaning as "Research is defined as the creation of new knowledge and/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 new and creative outcomes."

Ethics In Research: The ethics in research meaning that when a person or a researcher going to start a research work from that time he/she should follow some rules and regulations to conduct the research work. Basically research is very much conscious and very much keen to get more knowledge and survey on that particular issue. So they will collect a lot of information and data from the different types of areas.



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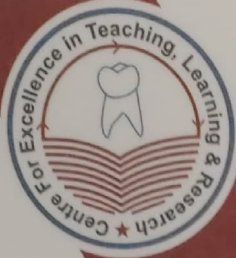
II. ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

The Belmont report articulates three primary ethical principles

Beneficence: Beneficence can roughly be understood as having the interests of research in participant's mind. The principle of beneficence is the efforts by researchers to minimize risks to participants and maximize benefits to participants and society. For example, when considering a research design, the principle of beneficence should cause us to ask if there is another way that we could obtain the same knowledge but with lower risks to participants.

Respect for human dignity: The Belmont Report argues that respect for persons consists of two distinct principles: individuals should be treated as autonomous and individuals with diminished autonomy should be entitled to additional protections. The principle of respect for persons is interpreted as, to receive, if possible, the informed consent from participants. The Belmont Report identifies three elements of informed consent: information, comprehension, and voluntariness. The respect for a person implies that participants should be presented with relevant information in a comprehensible format and then should voluntarily agree to participate.

Justice: The principle of justice addresses the distribution of the burdens and benefits of research. That is, it should not be the case that one group in society bears the costs of research while another group reaps its benefits. Issues of justice arise most strongly around questions about the selection of participants.



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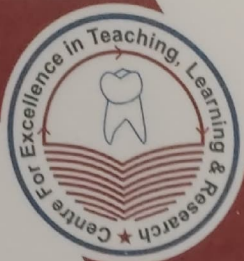
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III. ETHICAL VALUES IN RESEARCH WORK

1. *Conscientiousness in*: presenting goals and intentions of planned or performed research, presenting research methods and procedures as well as interpretations of obtained results, providing information on possible threats, anticipated benefits and practical applications;
2. *Credibility in*: conducting research, criticism towards one's own results, meticulousness, attention to detail and great care in presenting research results;
3. Not using scientific authority when speaking on topics from outside one's area of competence;
4. *Objectivity in*: interpretations and conclusions must be founded on facts, verifiable reasoning, and data capable of proof and secondary review;
5. *Openness in*: discussions with other scientists on their own research, which is one of the key conditions for progress in science, contributing to public knowledge through publication of the findings, honest communication to the general public;
6. *Transparency in*: the handling of research data that guarantees data and materials availability after publication;
7. Duty of care for the participants and the subjects of research; research on living creatures should only be conducted where necessary (with the consent of the appropriate bioethics commissions) and should always rest on the principles of respect for human dignity and animal rights;
8. *Fairness and reliability in*: evaluating works of other researchers, giving credit where credit is due by providing correct citation and reference information;
9. Courage to oppose views that are contrary to scientific knowledge and practices incompatible with the principles of scientific reliability.



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IV. GOOD RESEARCH PRACTICES

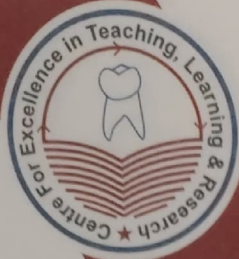
The term "good research practice" covers detailed and universally understood rules of appropriate conduct that are possible to introduce in individual research units. These rules refer to the way a research work is carried out, presented and evaluated, and are created to ensure that ethical requirements are met. Each researcher from the very beginning of his or her career should be aware of the rules. The following categories of good research practices are distinguished:

1. Research data management

All original research data, that is primary data on which publications have been or will be based, in some cases samples or materials derived from the ongoing research, should be well-documented and safely archived to keep data from being manipulated, and to make data accessible for future reference for a period of time adequate for a given discipline of science

2. Research procedures

- a. All research studies should be preceded by the risk and consequence analysis to foresee how research results may affect society and the environment.
- b. When applying for research funding, researchers should formulate realistic goals and make every effort to accomplish them.
- c. Special care should be taken in the case of research studies carried out on human subjects. Human dignity and an individual's autonomy must be respected.
- d. All research subjects, be it living organisms, environment or cultural objects, should be handled with respect and care.
- e. The health, safety or welfare of a community or of collaborators should not be compromised.
- f. Researchers should be aware of the need for a balanced management of research funding.
- g. In special, justified cases, confidentiality of data or research findings should be respected by the researcher.



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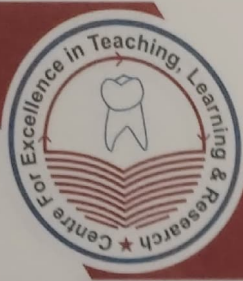
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3. Authorship and publication

- a. Researcher should publish the results and interpretations of his or her research in an honest, transparent and accurate manner, so that other researchers could elaborate on the findings or replicate them.
- b. Authorship must be based solely on substantial intellectual contribution to the research. This includes: significant contribution in initiating scientific idea, formulating conceptions, designing research, significant share in data acquisition, in the analysis and interpretations of data and in drafting the article or revising it critically for intellectual content.
- c. Acquisition of funding, provision of technical assistance or materials, the collection of data, general supervision of the research group, by themselves, do not justify authorship. All authors are fully responsible for the content of the publication, unless it is specified they are responsible only for a specific part of the study within their specialty. When listing authors and their affiliations, it is appropriate to mention what was the nature of their contribution to the research.
- d. Sequence of authors should be consistent with the existing customs in a given scientific discipline and agreed by all, ideally at the start of the project.
- e. Intellectual contributions of others that have influenced the reported research should be appropriately acknowledged.
- f. Financial or other types of support for research should be properly mentioned and acknowledged.
- g. Publication of the same (or substantial parts of the same) work in different journals is acceptable only with the consent of the editors of the journals and where proper reference is made to the first publication.



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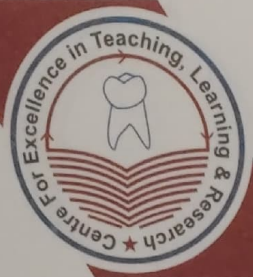
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4. Peer review and assessment

- a. Reviewers should not agree to peer review any research, scientific achievements or research concepts of other scientists, when the research falls outside their areas of expertise.
- b. Reviewers involved in the review process with regard to r projects, publications, scientific achievements applications for faculty positions in scientific institutions and other forms of option, should withdraw from involvement in the review process, if there is any conflict of interests between them and evaluated individuals.
- c. Reviewers should provide accurate, objective, substantiated and justifiable assessments
- d. Reviewers should maintain confidentiality until the manuscript is published.
- e. Reviewers and editors should not make any use of the data or ideas presented in submitted manuscripts without the author's permission.

5. Avoiding conflict of interest

- a. There are non-professional relationships between the evaluator and the evaluated, be it individual or institution;
- b. There is a connection between a member of the fund granting authority and a person of research unit to which these funds are granted.



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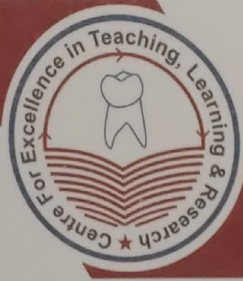
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V. PLAGIARISM

Act of passing of somebody else ideas, thoughts, pictures, theories, words or stories as your own. If a researcher plagiarizes the work of others they are bringing into question, the integrity, ethics and trust worthiness of some total of his and her research. Either intentionally or unintentionally plagiarism it is not tolerated by committee. So that

- A researcher preparing a manuscript should cite the original source if he or she quotes another person's actual words, either oral or written
- Paraphrases another person's words, either oral or written
- Uses another person's idea opinion and theory
- Borrows facts statistics or other illustrative materials unless the information is common knowledge.



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VI. REFERENCE

- Adopted from: The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, which was declared in 2010 by the European Science Foundation (ESF).
- Good Research Practice. Recommendations drawn up by the Ethics Team of the Scientific Research Committee (2000)
- Good Manners in Science. A Set of Principles and Guidelines drawn up by the Committee for Ethics in Science of the Polish Academy of Sciences (2001).