

Guidelines on Legitimate Scholarship

It sometimes happens that the reviewer of a paper or one of the editors of the journal suspects that sections of a paper may have been plagiarised from the work of other scholars or that data have been fabricated or falsified. By plagiarism, we mean that sections of a paper have been copied or paraphrased, or that analysis has been duplicated, without adequate acknowledgement of the source. In order to protect legitimate scholarship, IJURR has adopted disciplinary procedures in the event of suspected or alleged plagiarism or other misconduct, which submitting authors are required to sign up to.

The following guidelines aim to inform authors about the expectations of the journal regarding the protection of legitimate scholarship. The first six summary guidelines are paraphrased and substantially derived from Roig (2006), a full online version of which is available at the URL below.

- 1 It is important to acknowledge and credit the contributions of others, and every source used. This includes verbatim quotes (which must be enclosed in quotation marks and source/page references supplied), as well as summaries and paraphrases of texts.
- 2 Summaries and paraphrased texts should reproduce the original meaning intended by the source. This means the author must have a high level of understanding of the ideas being presented and any terminology and context used.
- 3 If any of the data, conclusions, etc. within a paper have been published previously, or are the basis for any other previously published work, the author must make this clear to both the editors and readers of the paper. It is important to reference yourself and your own work correctly, and avoid reusing previously published text—unless paraphrasing or quoting with correct references. Substantial overlap with previously published material will disqualify the paper from being considered an original work.
- 4 If writing about a specific term, phenomenon or theory, writers should ensure credit is given to the author(s) who coined them. It should always be made clear to the readers which ideas are the author's own and which are derived from another author/source.
- 5 Researchers must be sure any evidence used to support their claims is methodologically sound, and should also report any evidence that is contrary to their argument. If supporting evidence is used from a methodologically flawed source, this should be acknowledged within the text.
- 6 Reflexivity is important for keeping things methodologically sound, and if researchers identify aspects that may prevent their work from being independently replicated, they have an ethical responsibility to mention this in their text. Any possible conflicts of interest within the research should also be identified and disclosed.

- 7 Authors are required to abide by international standards of ethical reporting on research subjects (see, e.g., Dench *et al.*, 2004; Wager and Kleinert, 2011). The participation of interview respondents must be voluntary, based on a position of informed consent. Anonymity and/or confidentiality must be respected unless a respondent has given full consent to being identified in the published research, allowing for potentially wide dissemination over the internet. Publication of the results must present no harm or risk to research subjects either individually or collectively.

References

- Dench, S., R. Iphofen and U. Huws (2004) *An EU code of ethics for socio-economic research*. IES Report 412, Institute for Employment Studies, Brighton. Available to download at the RESPECT project website at URL <http://www.respectproject.org/ethics/412ethics.pdf>
- Roig, M. (2006) *Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing*. [WWW document] Sponsored by the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) URL <http://www.cse.msu.edu/~alexliu/plagiarism.pdf>
- Wager, E. and S. Kleinert (2011) *Responsible research publication: international standards for authors*. A position statement developed at the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity, Singapore, 22-24 July, 2010. In Mayer T & Steneck N (eds.), *Promoting research integrity in a global environment*. Imperial College Press/ World Scientific Publishing, Singapore. Available to download at the COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) website at URL http://publicationethics.org/files/International%2ostandards_authors_for%2oweb%20site_11_Nov_2011.pdf