

Code of Ethics for research

- Promote awareness and create interest in research activities among the students and teaching staff.
- Ensure that all the faculty members and students receive rigorous training in research design, methodology and analysis.
- Promotes research activities by acknowledging and appreciating the researchers with rewards.
- Provides support for the management and protection of data and research materials in all their forms.

Research Procedures:

- Researchers should submit the synopsis of intended work/project to the scientific committee, ethical committee, research grants committee (if required) and clinical trial registry of India (if applicable) respectively.
- Researchers should make judicious and conscientious use of granted research funds.
- Researchers should handle research subjects, be they human, animals, with respect and care, and in accordance with legal and ethical provisions.
- Researchers should have due regard for the health, safety and welfare of the volunteering subjects, community, collaborators and other individuals involved in respective research projects.
- Researchers should recognise and manage potential harms and risks relating to their research.

Informed Consent:

- The investigator should comply with the applicable regulatory requirements, and should adhere to GCP and other ethical principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki.

- The investigator, or a person designated by the investigator should fully inform the subject or, if the subject is unable to provide informed consent, the subject's legally acceptable representative, of all pertinent aspects of the trial including the written information and the approval/favorable opinion by the IRB/IEC.

Data Management:

- Researchers should ensure appropriate stewardship and curation of all data and research materials, including unpublished ones, with secure preservation for a reasonable period.
- Researchers should ensure that access to data will be in line with the FAIR Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable) for data management.
- Researchers should provide transparency about how to access or make use of their data and research materials to the institute.
- Researchers, research institutions and other organizations should have a reciprocal acknowledgement for data as legitimate and citable products of research.

Collaborative Work:

- All partners in research collaborations should take responsibility for the integrity of the research.
- All partners in research collaborations should agree on the goals of the research and on the process for communicating their research as transparently as possible.
- All partners should formally agree at the start of their collaboration on expectations and standards concerning research integrity, on the laws and regulations that will apply, on protection of the intellectual property of collaborators, and on procedures for handling conflicts and possible cases of misconduct.
- All partners in research collaborations should be informed and consulted about submissions for publication of the research results.

Publication Ethics:

- All authors are fully responsible for the content of a publication, unless otherwise specified.
- All authors should agree on the sequence of authorship, acknowledging that authorship itself is based on a significant contribution to the design of the research, relevant data collection, analysis and interpretation of the results.
- Authors should ensure that their work is made available to colleagues in a timely, open, transparent, and accurate manner, unless otherwise agreed, and are honest in their communication to the general public and in traditional and social media.
- Authors should acknowledge important work and intellectual contributions of collaborators, assistants, funding agencies, and any other individual who have influenced the reported research in appropriate form.
- All authors should disclose any conflicts of interest and financial or other types of support for the research or for the publication of its results.
- Authors can issue corrections or retract work if necessary, however the reasons shall be clearly stated.
- Authors and publishers should consider negative results to be as valid as positive findings for publication and dissemination.

Research Misconduct:

Research misconduct is defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.

In addition to direct violations of the good research practices set out in this Code of Conduct, examples of other unacceptable practices include, but are not confined to:

- Manipulating authorship or denigrating the role of other researchers in publications.
- Re-publishing substantive parts of one's own earlier publications, including translations, without duly acknowledging or citing the original ('self-plagiarism').
- Citing selectively to enhance own findings or to please editors, reviewers or colleagues.

- With holding research results.
- Allowing funders or sponsors to jeopardize independence in the research process or reporting of results so as to introduce or promulgate bias.
- Exaggerating the importance and practical applicability of findings.
- Delaying or inappropriately hampering the work of other researchers.
- Misusing seniority to encourage violations of research integrity.
- Ignoring putative violations of research integrity by others or covering up inappropriate responses to misconduct or other violations by institutions.