

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Fallujah
College of Veterinary Medicine



The Ethics Guide of Scientific Research

Prepared by
Prof. Dr. Saad Thabet Jassim
Dr. Laith Sufyan Younis
Dr. Anas Abdullah Hamad

Introduction

The scientific research is the tool by which the country progresses and the nation rises, and it is essential for achieving sustainable development as it is a necessity to catch up with developed countries. The ethics of scientific research is important for assessing research and conduct it in the right direction, scientific research if it fails to be conducted in the correct scientific way disturbed its research structure also lost its results value, and then the desired benefit is not achieved. If the researcher ignores the ethics of scientific research, his research will lose its scientific integrity. Respect for other people's rights, opinions, and dignity is required by scientific research ethics.

The general concepts of scientific research ethics are "positive action" and "avoiding harm." These two values must serve as ethical foundations throughout the research process. Honesty, confidence, and respect for the emotions of others are some of the essential components of ethical behaviour. Scientific ethics is a set of ethical principles and duties that researchers must follow. Regarding his research activity, he must adhere to the obligations and responsibilities required by scientific research so that he or his work is not exposed to dispute. The researcher also aims for scientific integrity in delivery, good interpretation, and accuracy that is required. The more scientific the researcher is, the greater the probability it is that he will complete his research. The lack of inadequacy of scientific research ethics has significant consequences for both the individual and society.

First: Intellectual property rights

To protect an academic member's intellectual property rights, the following guidelines must be followed:

- 1) All research undertaken by the researcher must be established on beneficial, unbiased scientific methodology, and the researcher is dedicated to providing accurate and credible information and data at all stages of the research.
- 2) The researcher is committed to scientific honesty at all stages of research conduct and publication, also the researcher accurately and responsibly discloses the research methods, data, and results.
- 3) Avoid scientific theft, the researcher should record the contents of quotes from others using scientific and methodological procedures that free him from legal responsibility, as well as follow scientific citation guidelines.
- 4) Research sources and references must be conducted with scientific integrity and confirmed in the research, as well as the research method should conform to credibility and quality standards.
- 5) Referring to previous studies on the topic and their relevance to the research, as well as indicating agreement and disagreement with the work of advanced researchers, particularly master's theses and doctorate dissertations.
- 6) The researcher is not permitted to photograph, film "video," or record "audio" of the research sample without the express permission of the person or organisation responsible for the research sample.
- 7) The researcher must disclose any conflicts of interest that may exist.
- 8) The name of any academic member who is not mentioned in the thesis plan, dissertation, research produced from the dissertation or research projects contained within the research plan approved by the committee will not be added.

- 9) The name of any researcher stated in the approved research plan cannot be removed unless the committee approves it by an official request submitted to it through the Assistant Dean for Scientific Affairs.
- 10) When extracting research from a thesis or dissertation, the student's name must come before the supervisor.
- 11) The research must be registered within the college's research plan.
- 12) If the research is undertaken outside of the university's constructions, written permission must be obtained from the entity where the research will take place.
- 13) Any researcher participating in the research has the right to withdraw from it, and the responsibility of the withdrawing researcher is assigned to another researcher after receiving the committee's official approval on a request submitted in this regard by the participant concerned, along with the reasons.

Second: The ethics of scientific research dealing with humans

- 1) When using a human individual as a sample for research, the researcher must adhere to scientific research ethics while maintaining his dignity and humanity. The researcher must follow the highest human rights standards as outlined in Islamic Sharia, international charters and conventions, local laws and instructions, as well as principles recognised by health scientific institutions.
- 2) The participants in the research must be respected and protected by explaining all of the research's details, as well as the harms and risks if any.
- 3) The research topic must be acceptable within the general regional morality and regulations.
- 4) The person must be completely aware of who the research sample is and provide permission for it to be a research sample.
- 5) The feelings of the participants in the research sample must be considered.
- 6) The privacy of the research sample information must be kept confidential.

Third: The ethics of scientific research associated with animals

- 1) The researcher must follow the animal rights principles based on Islamic Sharia, international charters, local laws, and recognised scientific institutions.
- 2) The researcher has to become familiar with the rules and regulations governing scientific research and follow their provisions.
- 3) The minimal number of animals used as a sample in scientific research investigations is sufficient, as long as it does not alter the outcome of the research.
- 4) It reduces as much as possible the harm to experimental animals taken as samples for research at all stages of research.
- 5) Laboratory animals should only be handled by trained individuals.
- 6) Experiments should not include rare or purebred animals.
- 7) The research institution must have places for taking care of experimental animals at all stages of scientific research, such as a farm, animal field, or animal house.
- 8) Methods of killing animals must adhere to worldwide scientific ethical standards.
- 9) Dead animals should be disposed of scientifically.
- 10) The researcher should take any necessary measures to ensure safety.
- 11) Before beginning and carrying out the scientific research, the researcher has to obtain approval from the College's Scientific Research Ethics Committee.

Fourth: The ethics of research dealing with the environment

Scientific research benefits the environment in various forms, including animal, plant, aquatic, climatic, etc. As a result, the following controls and ethics must be followed when dealing with environmental issues:

- 1) The researcher must not interfere with the normal distribution of wild animals or the natural plant environment, and must not use materials in scientific research that could disrupt their natural reproduction cycle.
- 2) Scientific research should not endanger the aquatic environment, which includes water bodies like rivers and lakes, as well as groundwater, that is used as a water reserve in dry regions.
- 3) Do not cause any damage to infrastructure.
- 4) The researcher must take care not to use materials that have a permanent or temporary impact on the climate.
- 5) Scientific methods must be used to dispose of products and waste from scientific research, including chemicals, materials, and harmful organisms.
- 6) In research involving viruses or microorganisms, the researcher must perform every precaution necessary to provide the appropriate level of safety.