

Research Writing Guidelines

Joint Guidelines for Internationalism and Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law for Academic Projects/Internships/Editorials/Research

How to Write?

- Always understand that all you need to do is to categorize your area of interest in some categories, which are operational. It simply means that you have to create sub-divisions of the area of interest you are working in. It also means you will get a succinct and clearer way to deal with the problems related to the area of interest.
- Always use the Feynman method of learning. Discuss the idea and understand its nuances, self-discuss and evaluate, read and categorize how the development works and is reasonable. The more reasonable it is - the better solutions you can provide. Your proposed solutions may not have too many authoritative sources, but they must not be the basics of the area of work.
- However, in general, you need to use authoritative sources or relevant articles and works, which help you hint and reference some information, whether it is a fact or speculation. Based on the relevancy of the information you have - the propensity of the interpretation and adjudication of the information should be decided by the author, keeping in mind the stimulus of the argument itself.
- Cite references under the in-text or placeholder citation format only. Do not use footnotes only in the case of blogs or short articles, as permitted by the Editorial or Research Authority.
- Avoid plagiarism and irrelevant references.
- Avoid being biased by running through the most all-comprehensive sources and contents related to the research issue, which is a part or section of the research area of interest - and that must be done very seriously. If you intend to provide your opinion, then it cannot be a personal one. It must be academic by virtue of its semantic arguments and argumentative propensity. If the academic opinion is backed up with substantial evidence or at least circumstantial evidence - which is interpreted and adjudicated with reasonability, then the opinion would be respectful and publishable.
- Learn grammar basics, use Grammarly app for convenience. Use [citethisforme.com](https://www.citethisforme.com) for referencing.
- There are free sources available as always. Do refer to various social sciences and other fields' related open access repositories.

How Research Integrity Really Works

We will follow the principles of research integrity, ie:

- honesty in all aspects of research;
- scrupulous care, thoroughness and excellence in research practice;
- transparency and open communication;
- care and respect for all participants in and subjects of research. In addition to the general principles above, we expect our journal and book editorial teams to provide specific guidelines and policies for authors on research integrity and ethics appropriate to their subject matter and discipline

We are committed to editorial independence and strive in all cases to prevent this principle from being compromised through conflicts of interest, fear, or any other corporate or political influence. Our editorial processes reflect this commitment to editorial independence.

Where no other criteria are specified, authorship should be based on the below principles. These should apply to all fields of research:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; and
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and
3. Final approval of the version to be published; and
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Our default position is that the corresponding author has the authority to act on behalf of all co-authors, and we expect the corresponding author to confirm this at the beginning of the publication process.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is defined as 'submitting as one's own work, irrespective of intent to deceive, that which derives in part or in its entirety from the work of others without due acknowledgement. It is both poor scholarship and a breach of academic integrity.

Examples of plagiarism include

- copying (using another person's language and/or ideas as if they are one's own), by:
- quoting verbatim another person's work without due acknowledgement of the source;
- paraphrasing another person's work by changing some of the words, or the order of the words, without due acknowledgement of the source;
- using ideas taken from someone else without reference to the originator;
- cutting and pasting from the Internet to make a pastiche of online sources;

- submitting someone else's work as part of one's own without identifying clearly who did the work.

For example, not attributing research contributed by others to a joint project. Plagiarism might also arise from colluding with another person who has not been declared or acknowledged (i.e. where collaboration is concealed or has been forbidden).

Work should include a general acknowledgement where it has received substantial help, for example with the language and style of a piece of written work.

Plagiarism can occur in respect to all types of sources and media, including:

- text, illustrations, musical quotations, mathematical derivations, computer code, etc.;
- material downloaded from websites or drawn from manuscripts or other media;
- published and unpublished material, including lectures, presentations and grey literature.

We do not tolerate plagiarism in any of our publications, and we reserve the right to check all submissions through appropriate plagiarism checking tools. Submissions containing suspected plagiarism, in whole or part, will be rejected. exert an undue influence on the presentation, review and publication of a piece of work. These may be financial, non-financial, professional, contractual or personal in nature.

We also expect that anyone who suspects undisclosed conflict of interest regarding a work published or under consideration by Internationalism Editorials/Directorate of Research, Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law should inform the relevant editor or email.

Duplicate and Redundant Publication

Duplicate or redundant publication, or 'self-plagiarism', occurs when work, or substantial parts of a work, is published more than once by the author(s) of the work. This can be in the same or a different language. The redundant publication can occur when there is substantial overlap between two or more publications without appropriate cross-referencing or justification for the overlap.

We do not support duplicate or redundant publication, unless:

- it is felt that editorially this will strengthen the academic discourse, and
- we have clear approval from the original publication, and
- we include citation of the original source. We expect our readers, reviewers and editors to raise any suspicions of duplicate or redundant publication, either by contacting the relevant editor or by email to the concerned editors.

Libel, Defamation and Freedom of Expression

Freedom of expression is critical to us as academic publishers, but we do not support publishing false statements that harm the reputation of individuals, groups, or organisations. Our legal team can advise on pre-publication libel reviews, and will also address allegations of libel in any of our publications.

Journal/Research/Magazine/Project editors will consider retractions, corrections or expressions of concern in line with COPE's Retraction Guidelines. If an author is found to have made an error, the journal will issue a corrigendum. If the journal is found to have made an error, they will issue an erratum. Retractions are usually reserved for articles that are so seriously flawed that their findings or conclusions should not be relied upon. Journals that publish Accepted Manuscripts may make minor changes such as those which would likely occur during typesetting or proofreading, but any substantive corrections will be carried out in line with COPE's Retraction Guidelines.

Transparency

We strive to follow COPE's Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing and encourage our publishing partners to uphold these same principles.

PR/Media

We recommend Academic colleagues who are involved in media or publicity familiarise themselves with and follow the International Public Relations Association's Code of Conduct, and observe these standards in any press releases or other media communications. Where we solicit or encourage media activities concerning one of our authors, editors or publishing partners, we strive to keep them informed.

Role of the Editors, Reviewers, Authors and Publishers

Role of Editors: The role of the editors is to evaluate the suitability of submitted manuscripts for the journal, including (a) the quality of the manuscript, (b) whether it meets the Aims and Scope of the journal, and (c) the originality of the work. The editors will not disclose information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers or potential reviewers, or other members of the editorial board. Editors will ensure the prompt handling of the review process. Editors will evaluate the merit of manuscripts for intellectual content without regard to race, gender, country of origin, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation.

Role of Reviewers: Peer review is essential to the journal in assisting in making editorial decisions and assisting authors in manuscript improvement. Reviewers should point out relevant publications not cited in the manuscript and point out any similarities with previously published works. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts with conflicts of interest, competitive, financial, or collaborative. If a potential reviewer feels unqualified to review the manuscript, that reviewer should notify the editors immediately and decline the review. Manuscripts received for review will be treated as confidential documents and not shown or discussed with others without authorization from the editors. Authors should expect to receive

reviewer reports in a prompt manner, normally within three weeks. Reviewer misconduct (breach of confidentiality, delay of peer review, plagiarism, or conflicts of interest) will not be tolerated.

Role of Authors: Authors of original research (not previously published or under consideration for publication elsewhere) should be an accurate presentation of the work carried out, a discussion of the significance of the work in context with previous works, and should contain sufficient experimental detail to allow others to replicate the work. Appropriate citation of previously published works must always be included. Authors should disclose any financial or other conflicts of interest that may be construed as influencing the data or interpretation. All sources of financial support should be disclosed. Authorship should be limited to those persons who have made a significant contribution to the work in terms of conception, design, experimental implementation, and data analysis and interpretation. All persons making significant contributions should be included as co-authors. If an author discovers a significant error in the published work, the author is obligated to inform the journal editor in order to either correct or retract the paper.

Role of the Publisher: In cases of proven scientific misconduct, plagiarism, or fraudulent publication, the publisher, in collaboration with the editorial board, will take appropriate action to clarify the situation, publish an erratum, or retract the work in question.

On Intellectual Contributions and Copyright

1. If any 'dispute' arises, then the Appellate Body of Internationalism Research (led by Head of Research) & the Central Bureau of Review in the Research Directorate (led by Chief Research Expert) are the arbitral bodies in Internationalism and the Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law respectively to decide the procedural and substantive viability of the ownership and rights of the intellectual contributions of the Research Analysts, Editors, Researchers and Interns (Project-based/Regular).
2. The term dispute applies to:
 - a. Conflict of interest over ownership, distribution and procurement of any idea, manuscript or draft material of reference used in an internship programme, a project or for a publication;
 - b. Matter related to the theft, undue appropriation or misuse of any idea, manuscript or draft material of reference used in an internship programme, a project or for a publication;
 - c. Notwithstanding the definitions, but not in conflict with the COPE guidelines and the Research Writing Guidelines (and On Intellectual Contributions and Copyright), the term can be interpreted only by the arbitral bodies, i.e, the Appellate Body of Internationalism Research (in the case of matters related to Internationalism) or the Central Bureau of Review in the Research Directorate of

the Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law with absolute and exclusive discretion within the jurisdictional capacity of the institutions.

3. The guidelines apply retrospectively notwithstanding to the end of the tenure or commitment of any person, who has associated to any of the Research/Internship/Editorial Commitments under Internationalism and the Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law.
4. Any alleged idea, manuscript or draft material of reference used in an internship programme, a project or for a publication cannot be subject to the 'control' of Internationalism and the Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law respectively in their respective matters if in the Arbitral Bodies or any court of law, it is proved that alleged idea, manuscript or draft material of reference under review is not associated with the internship programme/project/publication.
5. The term control applies to:
 - a. Right to distribute, publish, unpublish, edit, amend, remove, own, classify, declassify and preserve any idea, manuscript or draft material of reference used in an internship programme, a project or for a publication;
 - b. Right to sue in matters related to clause (a) of the definition of control a third party if the third party violates copyright law and the Research Writing Guidelines;
6. Based on the ordinary course of operations in an internship programme, a project or for the process of publication/editorial, as prescribed by the institutions from time to time, the decision of control rights of the contributors to the same as aforementioned, in consonance with paragraph 4, unless proved to be not associated, will be assumed in good faith, to be subject to paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Guidelines for primary observation and finalization.
7. The decisions of the arbitral bodies can be subject to mediation or arbitration through the Core Team of Internationalism and the Secretariat of the Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law respectively in their matters respectively, provided that the Chief Executive Officer of Internationalism and the Chairperson of the Indian Society of Artificial Intelligence and Law permits for any such action with due notification.