



ISSN: 2733-7146 © 2020 KODISA
 JRPE website: <https://acom.s.kisti.re.kr/journal/intro.do?page=logo&journalSeq=J000176>
 doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15722/jrpe.1.2.202009.11>

Identification of Authors and Ethics of Research based on KODISA Case*

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Received: August 27, 2020. Revised: September 01, 2020. Accepted: September 05, 2020

Abstract

Purpose: The author wants to specify scope of research, identify without giving burden, prevent unfair identification of the author, admit of production of the outcome, enact rules of identification, and build up foundation of development. Also, this study defines scope of publication of outcome of research to prevent unfair identification of authors and admit of them. **Research design, data and methodology:** The study described literary research, standard research, phenomenon research, and empirical result without methodologies, statistical analysis and scientific test and investigated operation system of KODISA cases. **Results:** At publication of findings of the research, researchers shall identify the ones of production of the finding to allocate help of the research. **Conclusions:** Scientific journals shall be controlled to develop ability and to grow up and have a system. Researchers shall give direction of other scientific journals. The study made efforts to be a model. KODISA Edition Team shall make an effort to keep and develop. So far, no regulation of identification of authors has produced disturbance so terminologies should be uniformed. Researchers shall keep rules of identification of authors to uniform and regulate identification of authors, conditions of authors, and order and correspondent authors. KODISA enacted rules of identification of authors for the first time in Korea to develop science.

Keywords : Identification, Authors, Ethics, Research, KOSISA Case.

JEL Classification Code: E44, F31, F37, G15

1. Introduction

This study defined scope of publication of outcome of researches to prevent unfair identification of authors and to admit of them. KODISA has researched development and strategies of scientific journals (Kim & Youn, 2019; Suh et al., 2019; Hwang et al., 2017b; Youn et al., 2015; Youn et al., 2014; Kim & Youn, 2012; Kim et al., 2010) and

researches and ethics (Kim & Youn, 2020; Hwang et al., 2017a; Hwang et al., 2016; Hwang et al., 2015; Hwang et al., 2014).

2. Terminologies

First, author means researchers who helped to produce the thesis.

Second, coercive authorship including honorary author plays role of external power of impetus has all of status of authors.

Third, honorary author consists of supervisor and/or upper class person of main author to be responsible author of thesis.

Fourth, gift author who includes list of name for compensation of the other party is said to be guest author.

Fifth, mutual support authorship makes an agreement with two or more of researchers publishes name of all of them to increase productivity.

* This study was supported by the research grant of the KODISA Scholarship Foundation in 2020.

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Sixth, duplication authorship publishes same contents at a few of journals to elevate research productivity.

Seventh, ghost authorship qualified with author is excluded from list of name of authors.

Table 1: Terminologies and definitions

Terminologies	Definition
Author	A researcher who helps to produce a thesis.
Coercive Authorship	Includes honorary author to function external power of impetus.
Honorary Authorship	Upper class person of main author who responsible author has mentioned.
Gift author	Includes list of name to compensate for the other party and to call guest author.
Mutual support authorship	Two or more of researchers make an agreement to list name of persons agreed to elevate productivity.
Duplication authorship	Publish same contents at several journals to productivity.
Ghost authorship	Excluded from list of authors despite of qualification.
Unfair identification of authors	Include persons not helping intelligently in list of name of authors and is excluded from the list despite of good help.

Identification of unfair author includes the ones not giving intelligent help concerning production of thesis. Despite of intelligent help, list of name of authors has excluded.

3. Researchers' duties

At publication of findings of the research, researchers shall identify the ones of production of the finding to allocate help of the research. Candidates of author shall be decided according to standards of identification of author, for instance, main author, correspondent author, co-author and audit, etc to discuss between participants and to agree between authors and to keep document of preparation process. The committee of KODISA edition may ask for evidence to give upon request.

4. Conditions of the author

KODISA says four of conditions should be satisfied to be an author (Table 2).

First, help to obtain data, concept of the research, design; Second, make a draft of scientific contents and criticize; Third, approve of publication finally;

Fourth, investigate and solve questions concerning correctness and/or truth of the research.

On the other hand, the author shall be responsible for his research and a co-author shall investigate responsibility of a part of the research and have confidence on truth of the research. All of the researchers who are recorded to be author shall satisfy all of the four conditions to say author.

Table 2: Four of conditions to be an author

Standard	Contents
1 st standard	Obtain, analyze and interpret concept and design and research data.
2 nd standard	Make draft and correction of scientific contents.
3 rd standard	Approve of publication version.
4 th standard	Investigate and solve questions concerning correctness and truth of the research.

5. Order of the authors

Order of the author has three types (Table 3): First author plans a manuscript, makes a model, investigate questionnaire, analyze statistics and make documentation to identify first order. Two or more of authors are not allowed to be first author. Second, corresponding author shall be responsible for all of theses and corresponding author shall be responsible author. Last author shall be identified. Co-author shall be author followed by first author to be 2nd author and 3rd author depending upon weight of thesis, and corresponding author shall be researcher before last identification.

Table 3: Order of the author

Author	Contents
First Author	Planning of manuscript, thinking of model, questionnaire survey, statistical analysis, and documentation to have priority at identification of author. Two or more of authors shall not be first author.
Corresponding Author	Be responsible for all of theses to be responsible author and identify last author.
Co-Author	An author followed by first author, and 2 nd author and 3 rd author depending upon weight of the research to include researcher before last researcher.

5. Correspondence with corresponding author

Correspondence with corresponding author shall be as follow: First, corresponding author shall communicate with peer review and journals at publication to exchange correspondence and to verify administrative requirement of scientific journal. Second, the corresponding author shall take action to questions of KODISA editor at the process of contribution of thesis and professional's inspection. After publishing a thesis, the author shall give material upon request of KODISA.

6. Miscellaneous

6.1. Actions to contributor

First, contributor does not satisfy four of qualification conditions not to be listed and to admit of contribution. Second, researchers who do not satisfy author's requirements shall be recorded in acknowledgement to be contributor and to be recorded same as participating investigators. The acknowledgement verifies the one who helped to reach a conclusion, and corresponding author shall get approval from all of researchers.

6.2. Actions to the author of unfair identification

KODISA has taken action to the author of unfair identification: When an unfair author is found, the Committee of Edition shall take action to him or her in accordance with Article 12 of Research Ethics (action to unfair activity of the research).

7. Summary

Scientific journals shall be controlled to develop ability and to grow up and to have a system. Researchers shall give direction of other scientific journals. The study made efforts to be a model. KODISA Edition Team shall make effort to keep and develop.

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