



METHODOLOGICAL CONTROLS FOR PREPARING A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE AND PUBLISHING IT ON THE ASJP PLATFORM

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Abstract:

The process of preparing a scientific article for publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal is subject to various standards and controls. In addition to adhering to the journal's publishing conditions and rules, and the approved template and model specified by the editorial board of a peer-reviewed journal, there are specific controls and standards that the researcher must take into account, which are mainly related to the standards of scientific publishing ethics and the extent of their contribution to enriching scientific research. These controls include, but are not limited to, preparation and writing controls, as well as those related to scientific integrity.

On this basis, we chose the title of our intervention to be "Methodology for preparing a scientific article and publishing it on the ASJP platform".

Keywords: Scientific article, controls, scientific integrity, publication, preparation.

Introduction:

The process of preparing a scientific research or scientific article is subject to many controls and standards that the researcher must adhere to in the field of scientific research methodology. To publish it in a scientific journal, it must be characterized by many controls and features, some of which are related to the researcher's personality and some of which are objective.

Many researchers have indicated that the most important criterion is that the process of preparing it be subject to scientific integrity and other criteria included in our article.

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From this standpoint, we chose the title of our article to be:
" Methodological controls for preparing a scientific article and publishing it on the ASJP platform"
This is to address the problem: What are the standards and controls that a researcher adheres to in preparing a research paper for publication in a peer-reviewed journal?

To answer this problem, we rely on the descriptive approach and the analytical approach that is compatible with the subject of scientific publishing ethics and its role in promoting scientific publishing in Algeria by addressing the various concepts related to publishing ethics and analyzing the various legal articles included in Resolution No. 1082 dated: December 27, 2020, which defines the rules related to preventing and combating scientific theft Relying on the various areas in this field on the following plan:

The first axis: controls related to preparation and publication.

The second axis: Being scientifically honest as an officer in preparing a scientific article.

1- The first axis: controls related to preparation and publication:

To write and formulate a scientific article, Sound scientific writing and excellent scientific style In order to achieve the objectives of scientific research, it is necessary to adhere to controls related to preparing and publishing a scientific article, the most important of which are determining and adopting the scientific research method and applying it in study, research, scientific and methodological style, respecting the rules of citation and the controls of attribution and documentation, as well as the presence and emergence of the researcher's personality and new renewal and innovation in the subject of scientific research.(Ammar Awabdi,p91)

Which is treated as follows:

1.1: - Determine the curriculum by preparing the article: (sakalab Farida, 2017/2018, p. 40).

This factor leads fundamentally to writing scientific research and leads to its precise application, which adds clarity and objectivity to the drafting and editing process and provides consistent progress and reaching the most important results through studying and writing the article.

Among the methods are the analytical method, the comparative method, and the descriptive method....



1.2 - Style in writing and editing the article: (Sakalab Farida, p. 41.)

Since the writing process is intended to present ideas on a regular basis, this can only be achieved by relying on a useful scientific method, and this is what appears especially if the language is sound and free of repetition

The researcher's concern must always be clarity, which is the goal for which he can sacrifice all other considerations except the correctness of linguistic expression and respect for grammatical and morphological rules. Two things the researcher must sacrifice for the sake of clarity: showing the depth of his ideas in brief, so that only a few who are familiar with the subtleties of the subject understand their expression. The second is artificiality in choosing the word or verbal ornamentation. (Ali Marah, 2004, p. 125)

The style of writing the article is clear and must meet the following conditions:

An article in the field of legal sciences must be devoid of literary expression.

- Sequence and transition from one idea to another.

- Avoid being overly harsh in criticism

3.1. - Respect the rules of quotation. (Kanat Muhammad, 2022, p. 93).

It means taking the necessary practical material and using it in research that suits the topic, whether it is laws, theories, ideas, results, proofs, statistics or tables, produced by others to employ it within the framework of a specific approach, or to infer the validity of a result or deny it, while attributing that knowledge to its owners and sources, and this is what constitutes the essence of the process of scientific attribution or documentation. The researcher often quotes and quotes official texts and rulings or the opinions and ideas of others with the aim of supporting, establishing and reinforcing his scientific hypotheses and opinions, or with the aim of criticizing, analyzing and evaluating them, or with the aim of clarifying different and conflicting opinions, ideas and rulings regarding the process of preparing a scientific article.

In order for this citation process to be achieved and its objectives to be achieved within the limits and ethics of objective integrity, scientific honesty, and confirmation of the existence of the scientific competence and personality of the scientific researcher, there is a set

of controls and methodological rules The researcher, in the field of preparing the article, must respect and adhere to it when carrying out this quotation process. It should be noted that there are two types of quotation process: transmission and quotation, and indirect and non-literal, which depends on the transmission of ideas, opinions, and hypotheses, but they are repeated in the style and language of the researcher preparing the article. (Ammar Awabdi, p. 100.)

The importance of the quote is highlighted as helping the researcher and benefiting him in some aspects of the topic, directly or incidentally, and the researcher should create a bridge for himself that connects the past and the present to find solutions to future problems and issues related to the subject of the study. It is not possible to imagine scientific research devoid of quotation images that represent the sum of other people's scientific ideas, facts, and results.

Therefore, it is considered a methodological error in scientific research to have received several consecutive pages without documentation and without referring sources or references, no matter how recent or serious the topic at hand, because stopping and attribution are among the basic characteristics that distinguish academic research, so if it is devoid of it, it becomes merely a creation that does not differ from other writings, commercial writings, and other regular newspaper articles. (Boudiaf Ammar, 2014, p. 128).

Respect the rules of attribution and documentation in the margins.

What is meant by the rules of attribution and documentation of documents is the attribution and attribution of information quoted directly and verbatim or indirectly and non-literally to its original owners, and a statement of the documents in which this information was found, in the margins and in accordance with the rules and methodological methods established for that.

As long as scientific research and studies are a collection of information derived primarily from various documents, sources and references, and not like scientific and literary articles that are considered to be about the personal opinions of their authors, then it is necessary to use the rules of attribution and documentation of documents in the margins in accordance with the rules and methods of modern methodology in documenting documents and organizing margins when writing a scientific article When the researcher relies on



and quotes information, ideas and facts from various documents, sources and references, he must put a number at the end of the quote in the body of the page, then give in the margin all the information related to these documents, such as the name of the author, the title of the document, the country of printing and publication, then the edition number, its date and the page number. (Ammar Awabdi, p. 103.102.)

The goal of recording references in the margins appears through two goals: (Ali Marah, , p. 130)

- Mentioning the source of the information: (facts and ideas) provided by the researcher, so that the reader wishes to refer to them if he wishes, or to request more information, or to verify their accuracy or the possibility of their consistency with the interpretation that the researcher has reached.

In addition, the researcher, in the field of preparing the article, must put forward new ideas for analysis and criticism, meaning that he must rely on the element of scientific innovation.

- Freeing the researcher from responsibility for information during the process of editing the article: as well as the ideas he presents and attributing them to their true owner, and at the same time attributing credit to him by not claiming the efforts of others.

Dr. Fadel Idris pointed out that the process of writing and drafting a scientific article must take into account the following elements: (Fadel Idris, 2010, p. 253.)

- Specialized artistic language that is sound and strong in its connotations, meanings and structure.
- The wording should be simple and arranged in a logical sequence.
- It should be brief and concise so that it does not contain unnecessary extra words.
- Avoid excessive use of the unknown in the building.
- The sentences must be consistent with the general intellectual and methodological nature of the research.
- The sentences must be complete in meaning and content.

The second axis: Being scientifically honest as an officer in preparing a scientific article.

Through the second axis, we address the concept of scientific honesty and its elements (first) and (second) the mechanisms for confronting the phenomenon of scientific theft.

1.1. The concept of scientific honesty and its elements

Scientific honesty is considered one of the components of writing and formulating scientific research scientific honesty is manifested in the scientific researcher's failure to attribute the ideas and efforts of others to himself, and in this good quotation and attribution of every opinion, idea or fact to its original and original owner, and stating its location accurately and carefully in the documents, sources and references approved by the scientific researcher (Ammar Awabdi, p. 112)

Scientific honesty is one of the components of writing a scientific article and one of its principles. It is manifested in the researcher not attributing the ideas and efforts of others to himself, but rather it is necessary to attribute each idea to its true owners. It is worth noting that quoting does not conflict with scientific honesty, except that literal transmission or taking the meaning from others without referring to it conflicts with scientific honesty This is considered a moral and criminal violation of the author's right. (Warda khalf, p. 33.)

As for the elements and factors that help the researcher to respect the ethics and rules of scientific integrity and gain the advantages of scientific and objective integrity, we mention among them: (Ammar Awabdi, p. 113.)

- Complete accuracy, care and acumen in understanding the opinions and ideas of others.
- Complete accuracy and vigilance during the process of quoting, attributing and documenting the margins.
- Always refer to and rely on original primary documents before relying on secondary sources and references to convey and quote opinions, ideas, facts and interpretations.
- Full respect and strict adherence to the rules and methods of attribution and quotation.
- Personal consideration, self-respect, and scientific standing on the part of the scientific researcher, and constant scrutiny and keenness to differentiate between his sources and personal opinions and the ideas and opinions of others.

1.2. Mechanisms to confront the phenomenon of scientific theft.

Before we go into explaining the mechanisms for preventing and combating the phenomenon of scientific theft, it is worth explaining the meaning of scientific theft as: "Every act carried out by a student, research professor, university hospital research professor, permanent



researcher, or anyone who participates in a permanent act to impersonate, falsify results, or cheat in claimed scientific works or in any other scientific or pedagogical publications.(Article 03 of Resolution No. 1082 dated December 27, 2020)

We would like to point out that, based on Resolution No. 1082 dated December 27, 2020, it is clearly clear to us that the measures to prevent scientific theft are in accordance with what is included in Chapter Three, entitled: Measures to Prevent Scientific Theft, which in turn includes two branches, the first of which includes awareness-raising measures, while the second branch includes organizing the framework of doctoral training and scientific research activities In awareness-raising measures, higher education and scientific research institutions should:(Article 4 of Resolution No. 1082 dated December 27, 2020)

- Organizing training courses for students, research professors, university hospital research professors, and permanent researchers on the rules of scientific documentation and how to avoid scientific theft.
- Organizing seminars and study days for the benefit of students, research professors, university hospital research professors, and permanent researchers attending doctoral theses.
- Including a measure of scientific research ethics and documentation in all stages of higher education.
- Preparing supporting media guides on documentation methods and avoiding scientific theft in scientific research.
- Including the phrase "pledge to adhere to academic integrity" and reminding people of the legal procedures in the event of proven academic theft on the student's card and throughout his university career.

The second measure is to organize the framework of doctoral training and scientific research activities, including:(Article 05 of Resolution No. 1082 dated December 27, 2020)

- Respecting the specialization of each research professor or permanent researcher when assigning them to supervise research activities and work.

- Forming discussion committees and scientific expertise from among the specialized competencies in their scientific field, especially with regard to theses, memoirs, research projects, articles, and pedagogical publications.

- Selecting the topics of graduation notes, master's notes, and doctoral theses, based on the database of titles of notes, theses, and their topics that were previously covered, in order to avoid transfers from the Internet and scientific theft.
- Obligating the doctoral student to sign the thesis charter.
- Obligating the student, research professor, university hospital professor, and permanent researcher to submit an annual report on the progress of research work before scientific bodies for follow-up and evaluation according to the methods stipulated in the applicable regulations.

Conclusion

At the conclusion of our article related to: "Methodology for preparing a scientific article and publishing it on the ASJP platform"

It is clearly evident that the process of preparing it is subject to many controls and standards, which are mainly represented by the preparation and publication officer. The researcher must also be scientifically honest throughout his preparation of the article for publication. From what was previously explained, we propose the following recommendations and suggestions:

- Conducting many study days, scientific seminars, and forums on how to publish in scientific journals, and stating the various different conditions for the publishing process.
- Including a scale of methodology for preparing scientific research in all stages of university education and conducting many training workshops through which we explain how to prepare a scientific article for novice researchers.
- Using software and technological techniques to detect scientific thefts.
- Tightening penalties against researchers who commit scientific theft.

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