EDITORIAL

Greetings for the New Year and to a Happy Eid vacation! The year 2024 has just started and we have already celebrated quite a few events. New Year, Pohela Falgun , Women's Day, and upcoming Pohela Boishakh . Again, The Bangladesh Bioethics Society arranged for an awesome seminal in Artificial Intelligence participated by renowned scientists from home and abroad. This seminar led by Professor Taslima Monsoor and organized by Dr. Shamima Lasker provides the participants with updated knowledge on Artificial Intelligence and Peer Review. Well appreciated by all.

The editorial for this issue has reviewed different papers all related to the review of papers and the agony of the Editors. Following is a summary:

The paper titled Peer *Review: types, pitfalls, and Controversies* by Wilfred C. G. Peh discusses the different types of Peer reviews, the kind of problems faced by journals, and the use of AI in writing a paper with references. The paper is very interesting and informative. It will be of good use to both editors and authors. Professor Peh presented this paper in Dhaka at the recent conference of AI in Academic Integrity organized by the Bangladesh Bioethics Society. There was a lively discussion and the participants benefited from the feedback from the learned and experienced Professor.

The paper titled *Ethically Determining the Authorship of Health Science Research Publications: A Scoping Review* by Mohammad Mahbub Ur Rahim et al looks into the e ethical considerations related to literature associated with authorship determination in health science research publications, published between 1989 and 2023. The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) has published several ethical principles to address the difficulties associated with authorship determination. Still, there are differences and disagreements. Maintaining the integrity of health science research and encouraging responsible collaboration requires making sure that authorship determination is transparent, equitable, and accountable. The authors conclude that Researchers should follow ethical guidelines for authorship. Institutions should offer training and support for researchers on ethical authorship practices. Journal editors should apply clear and consistent policies on authorship.

The paper titled **Challenges of Medical Journal Publication: A Case of TMSS Medical College Journal in Northern Bangladesh by Md. Matiur Rahman et al** look into the challenges experienced by TMSS Medical College Journal (TMCJ) Bogra, Bangladesh since it was started in July 2013. Based on the TMCJ experience, this qualitative study was designed to explore the challenges of medical journal publication. Study participants were journal editors, advisors, editorial board members, and authors of TMCJ. The authors conclude that the doctors of TMMC lack the motivation, knowledge regarding drafting of manuscripts, language barrier, and guidance for drafting quality research papers. The authors recommended the need for targeted interventions to enhance research funding, strengthen research training programs, and foster mentorship opportunities. Promoting English language opportunities for doctors will further develop their Research writing skills

The paper titled **Plagiarism in Academic and Professional Settings: Dimensions, Consequences, and Preventive Measure** by Dr.Shaikh Kaniz Sayeda has studied the issue of Plagiarism, which is defined as the act of using the work or ideas of another person without giving proper credit to that person, This paper investigates the many facets of plagiarism, including its numerous ramifications and the potential preventative steps that might be taken.

Plagiarism can manifest itself in a variety of ways, including the outright copying of content or the paraphrasing the text without correct or lack of referencing. The author defines the types of Plagiarism including AI, Preventive measures, and possible consequences to those who are plagiarizing. The author concludes that plagiarism is a threat to professional and academic integrity. To resolve this conduct, a plan of education, awareness, and the utilization of technology is necessary. This will reduce the tendency of plagiarism and to develop a culture of honesty among the researchers.

The paper titled **Guest Author and Ghost Author: My Experience as an Editor of a Medical Journal by Md Uzire Azam Khan** gives an idea about the different types of authorship experienced as an editor in Abdul Malek Ukil Medical College, in the town of Noakhali, Bangladesh from June to July 2023. The author states that guest or gift authors or ghost authors often involve reciprocal agreement for CV enhancement. Ghost and guest authorships are unprofessional and unethical. However, the most important and underlying issue is that ghost and guest authors may have the potential to manipulate patient care through their influence on physicians and educators.

He concludes that Abdul Malek Ukil Medical College Journal is a practicing ghost, guest, and hired writership, Senior/superior fellows are mostly responsible for these types of malpractices regarding authorship and they should be more conscious in requesting juniors to make them authors without necessary contribution.

Dear Readers, it has been extremely interesting reading all the papers. The common conclusion is the ***need for more capacity development of writers as well as the need for an ethical understanding*** to provide correct and authentic information for the readers, policy makers, development partners, and media. Let Truth be our Guidance.

Thanks, and a happy summer for all

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