

RESEARCH
MISCONDUCT L
AND
ACADEMIC
WRITING SKILLS

1. THE DEFINITION OF MISCONDUCT (1/2)

- **What is research misconduct?**
- Research misconduct refers to practices that a researcher is aware of but deliberately and significantly deviates from the generally accepted research behavior (Wencong Qiu complied, 2009).
- According to the Federal Research Misconduct Policy issued by the Offices of Science and Technology Policy, research misconduct is defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism (abbreviated as FFP) in proposing, performing, or even reviewing research, or in reporting research results (Office of Research Integrity, 2000).

1. THE DEFINITION OF MISCONDUCT (2/2)

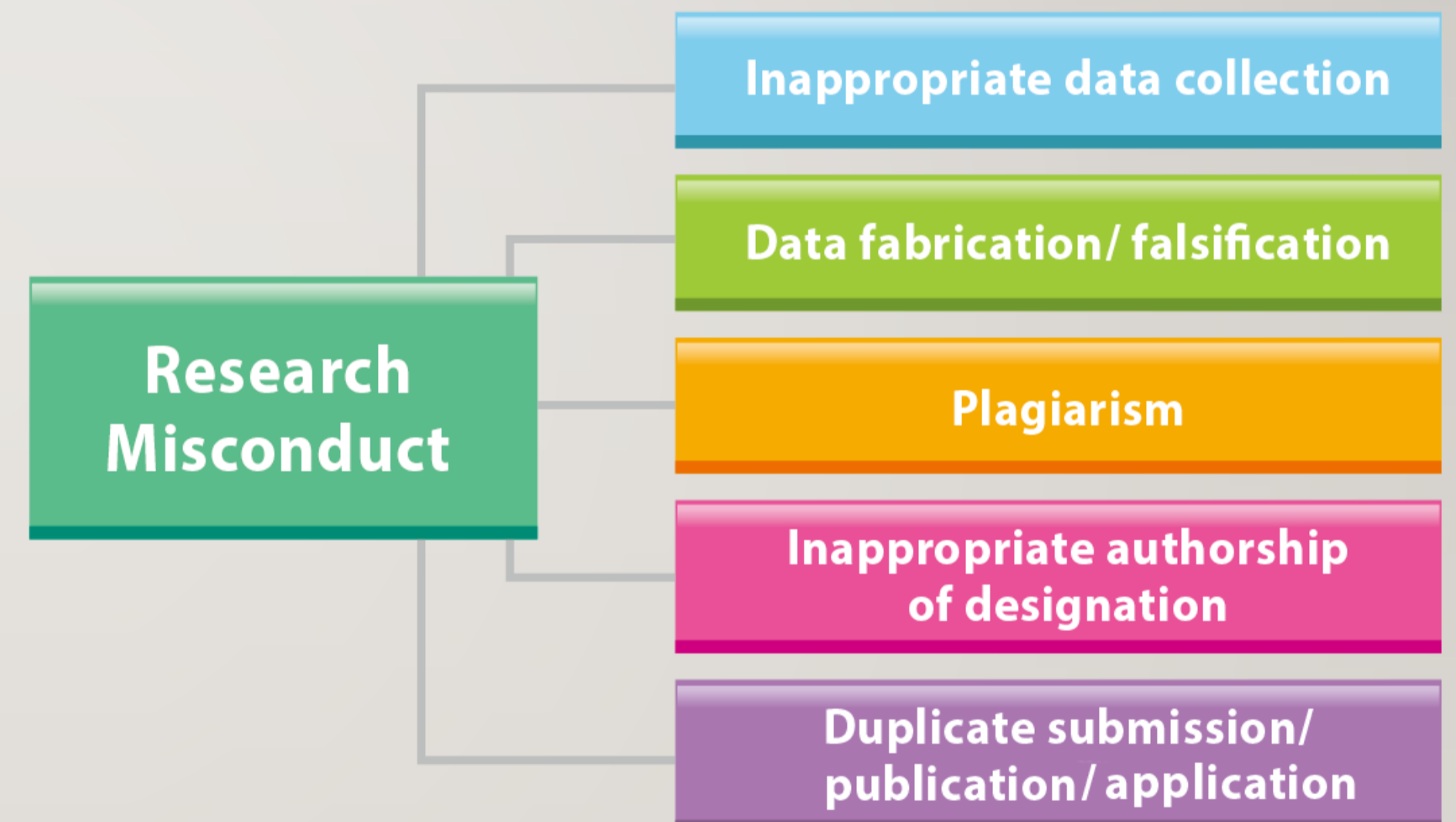
- However, research misconduct is complicated: the avoidance of FFP is the baseline; other types of misconduct should be regulated and avoided as well. In the following section, we will introduce five types of research misconduct.

2. TYPES OF RESEARCH MISCONDUCT

- Depending on the research stage, research misconduct can be divided into five types namely:

1. inappropriate data collection
2. fabrication (falsification) of lab data
3. plagiarism
4. inappropriate authorship or designation
5. duplicate submission, publication, and application.

These five types of research misconduct are illustrated below.



Q&A – Q2

Think About it

- 1) Is it right that Joe ignored the malfunction message of his equipment, continued his experiment, and used the inaccurate data in his research report?
- 2) If not, what should he have done?

2.1. INAPPROPRIATE DATA COLLECTION (1/6)

- There are two types of inappropriate data collection.
 1. The first type involves collecting data from living animals or humans and causing physical or psychological discomfort, pain, or death during the whole research process.
 2. The second type is collecting data from non-living objects and producing problematic data due to human error or equipment malfunction.

2.1. INAPPROPRIATE DATA COLLECTION (2/6)

- The first type of inappropriate data collection occurs when conducting research on human subjects. If researchers do not clearly inform the research subjects about the purposes and the process of the research, or do not obtain their consent, it would not only call into question the authority of the data, but it could harm the subjects both psychologically and physically.
- Even if the experiment is non-intrusive or of low risk, such as tracking eye movements or measuring brain waves, researchers should still adhere to the basic principles of research ethics to protect the authenticity of the data and the rights of research subjects.

2.1. INAPPROPRIATE DATA COLLECTION (3/6)

- In general, research projects involving animals or human subjects are more complex. In addition to general research ethics, researchers are expected to abide by laws such as the “Act on Human Subject Research” and the “Animal Protection Act.”

2.1. INAPPROPRIATE DATA COLLECTION (4/6)

- The second type of inappropriate data collection can occur when data are collected from non-living objects. This form of research is often undertaken in the fields of electronics and engineering, information technology, natural science, or engineering.
- In this type of research, inappropriateness usually occurs as a result of research subjects or researchers not following experimental procedures or the proper steps to operate equipment, or otherwise lacking knowledge about using the lab. Sometimes it happens because of equipment malfunction or calibration failure, resulting in an inaccurate record/documentation.

2.1. INAPPROPRIATE DATA COLLECTION (5/6)

- To collect, analyze and store data in an appropriate way is a basic professional responsibility of a researcher. Researchers should pay attention to every step throughout the process of data collection.
- In contrast, if researchers do not pay attention to the details of this process, other researchers might question their research results, which could both damage their credibility and require remedial measures, such as modifying or redoing the research, which could be seen as overly time-and effort-consuming and as a waste of social resources.

2.1. INAPPROPRIATE DATA COLLECTION (6/6)

- Moreover, even if the researcher is given the opportunity to modify or redo the research, it might have already done harm to the subjects both physically and psychologically. A bad data could also lead other researchers into false interpretations, or cause legislative and administrative units to draft improper policies.
- Therefore, to ensure the accuracy of the research and to protect other people from misinformation, researchers should pay more attention to the design and planning of their research, examine whether the process fulfills the research ethics requirements, ensure the fairness and quality of the results, and protect the basic rights of all stakeholders.

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2.2. DATA FABRICATION AND FALSIFICATION



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Q&A – Q3

Think About it

- 1) Is it appropriate that Shin falsified research data only because the original data did not fit the research hypothesis?
- 2) If Shin had decided not to falsify the data, what else could he have done to meet his advisor's expectations?

Q&A – Q4

Think About it

- 1) Is it appropriate that Flora used a photo of irrelevant objects as a photo of the research results?
- 2) Would there have been any other way to finish the observation report before the deadline?

2.2. DATA FABRICATION AND FALSIFICATION (1/3)

- Data fabrication and data falsification both violate research ethics. Fabrication involves researchers making up data, including visual graphics, figures, or research processes, as research results and including them in publications.
- Falsification involves researchers deliberately manipulating research data, figures, processes, and equipment to support claims, hypotheses or other data. Falsification also includes hiding research results that do not meet the expected outcomes or tweaking the data to make the results prettier, resulting in misrepresentation of the research results.

2.2. DATA FABRICATION AND FALSIFICATION (2/3)

- During the research process, researchers should never operate equipment inappropriately or falsify data, charts, and other content due to lack of time, pressure from publications, or the search for perfect results.

2.2. DATA FABRICATION AND FALSIFICATION (3/3)

- In recent years, the journal review mechanism has become more rigorous. In addition, due to rapid information transmission, every published research thesis can now be conveniently accessed by a larger audience; therefore, fabrication or falsification of data can easily be caught
- It is important to conduct research with integrity. If a researcher is found fabricating or falsifying research results, not only will it damage the public's trust in academia but the researcher will also suffer criticism from the public leaving his/her research career in permanent disgrace.

2.3. PLAGIARISM

Q&A – Q5

Think About it

- 1) Is it appropriate that Guang copied the Web articles and used them in his report?
- 2) Is there another way to cite others' articles rather than simply copying-and-pasting?

2.3. PLAGIARISM (1/2)

- Plagiarism is a common type of research misconduct. According to the Oxford dictionary, plagiarism means “The practice of taking some else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own” (Oxford University Press, 2015).
- Plagiarism refers to the act of copying and using others' published works, including text and graphics, without clearly stating the source (Steneck, 2007).
- In addition, direct translation of others' work without giving credit to the original authors also constitutes plagiarism.

2.3. PLAGIARISM (2/2)

- To avoid plagiarism, researchers must not only cite their sources but also use appropriate writing strategies to compose their papers, such as “quotation,” “citation,” and “summarizing.”
- The most common form of plagiarism is “inappropriate citation,” which refers to the act of (1) slightly modifying the original text and using it as one’s own, or (2) translating an entire paper into another language word for word, and yet only citing it as a reference.

2.3. PLAGIARISM

- It is inevitable that researchers will borrow others' ideas and words when composing manuscripts, but they should always remember to quote or cite their sources. As long as one gives credit to the sources and applies summarizing and paraphrasing strategies, one can be free from potential plagiarism.
- Currently, with the advancement of technology, it has become easier to obtain and copy information. However, the technology of detection is quite advanced as well, and it is now being widely used. If one intends to plagiarize others' works, it will be easy to discover, and it may be in violation of the Copyright Act. For researchers, this practice will only bring negative consequences.

2.3.1
**THE WRITING SKILL
OF PARAPHRASING**

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (1/8)

- In thesis writing, both in Chinese and English, changing words such as “when” in the original text to “at” or “during,” or altering “professor” to “teacher,” is not considered authentic paraphrasing.

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (2/8)

Meaning of paraphrasing

- Please take a moment to recall if you have ever shared a joke you heard from others. If so, did you hear about the joke from a friend or an online forum?

Ming was very funny during elementary school, he...

Haha! Haha!

Hey, do you know that Ming used to be a very funny boy, he...

Really? Haha!

When passing on a joke, we do not necessarily use the exact words and phrases the speaker used; however, by using your own words or phrases, you still keep the same meaning of a joke. This way of absorbing, interpreting and re-expressing the texts received from others is called "paraphrasing."

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (3/8)

- Paraphrasing is a writing skill that involves rewriting a text or passage with the same meaning but using your own words. When paraphrasing, it is necessary to sort out papers from different sources and merge them to reproduce the original meaning and connotation of the papers without distorting the authors' perspectives but adding your own explanations and interpretations (Zuo-wei Zhang, 2007 ; Ballard & Clanchy, 1991; Sperber & Wilson, 1995) .
- In sum, “paraphrasing” is a writing skill in which you convey the concept of the source text in your own words while showing respect to the author’s main ideas.

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (4/8)

- Rules to follow and mistakes to avoid when paraphrasing:

Mistakes to avoid

If the following 5 scenarios occurred when citing others' papers, the writer could be considered to be plagiarizing. (In these scenarios, most of the writers merely copied the original texts or added / deleted some words.)

1. Copy exact language from a source (usually more than 5 to 9 words) without modifying it or using an appropriate citation or quotation marks.
2. Use synonyms as substitutes for the original words.
3. Merely add one to two words to the original text.
4. Merely delete one to four words from the original text.
5. Merely switch the order of the original sentences or just slightly change the structures of the original paragraphs.

Source: Walker (2008)

Rules to follow

The writer has to identify the key words and views, understand the meaning and the structure of the paper, and rewrite it in his/her own words.

1. Understand the meaning of the paper.
2. Identify the key words and views, trim unnecessary words, and rewrite the topic in the writer's own.
3. Use proper punctuation according to the meaning and the structure of the sentences paraphrased.
4. Avoid using the exact same words of more than one clause from the original text.

Source: 楊晉綺 (2010)

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (5/8)

Example of paraphrasing

- Please read the original texts and the two paraphrased versions. Evaluate the quality of the paraphrased versions:
- Which version is a better paraphrase and is free of plagiarism?

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (6/8)

Original text

- As the cost of portable wireless access to the Internet becomes affordable for everyone, the concern will be about the educational digital divide that separates those students who are taught by technology-savvy teachers from those who are not. The development of these ubiquitous computing environments for students presents exciting challenges for teacher education programmes. It seems reasonable to provide programmes or training that focuses on both competencies and visions for both pre-service and in-service teachers (Peng, Su, Chou,

The above text is taken from the research paper of Peng, H., Su, Y-J, Chou, C., & C-C, Tsai.(2009). Ubiquitous knowledge construction: mobile learning re-defined and a conceptual framework. *Innovations in Education and Teaching International*, 46(2), 171-183.

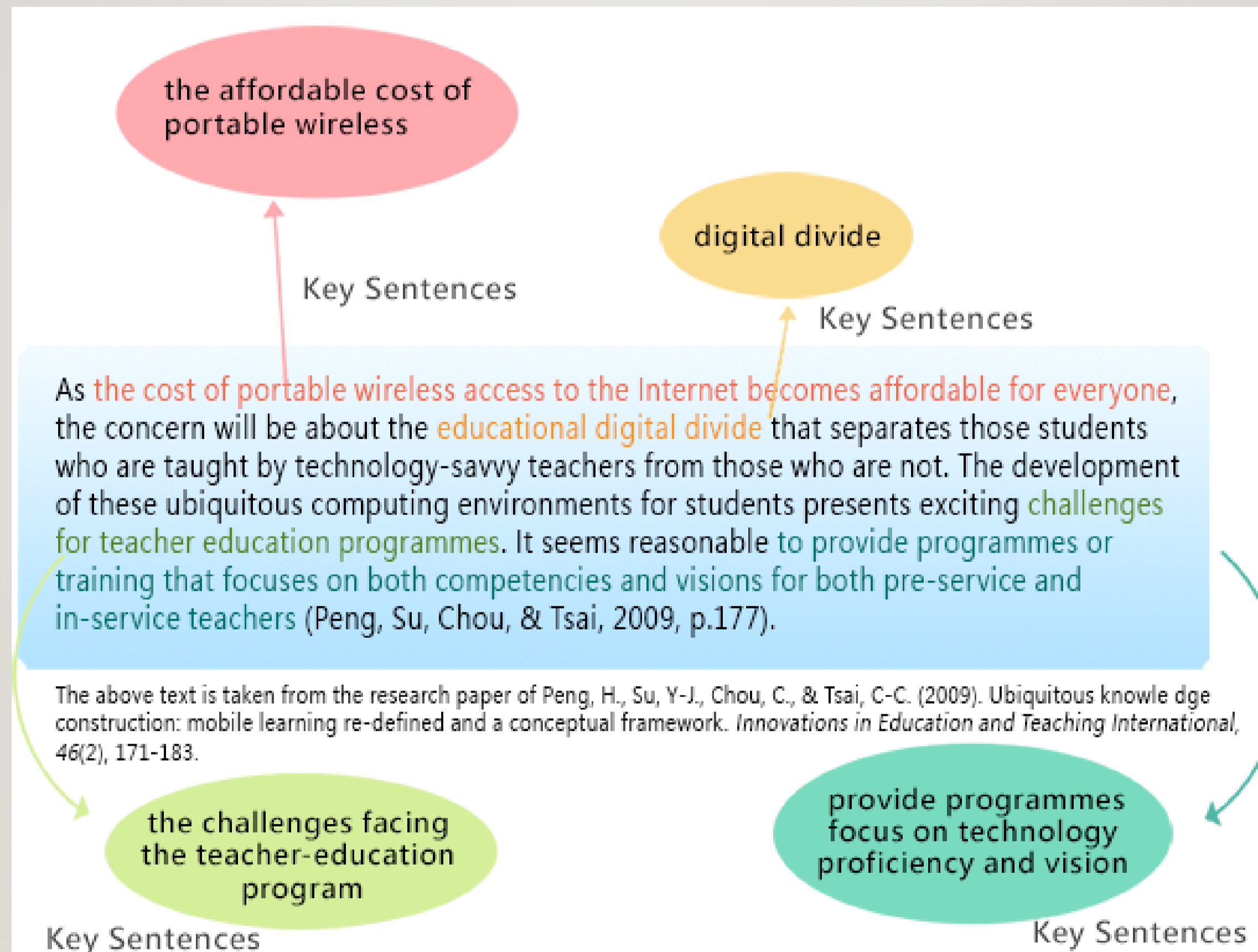
2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (7/8)

Example of paraphrasing

- When the researcher intends to cite this paragraph, he/she can try to identify the keywords or key sentences from the original text and employ them to identify their relationship to ensure that an effective paraphrasing strategy is achieved.

2.3.1 THE WRITING SKILL OF PARAPHRASING (8/8)

Paraphrase



2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING

2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (1/7)

- Please take a moment to recall if you have ever shared a joke you heard from others. If so, did you hear about the joke from a friend or an online forum?



Whether it is a summary or the notes you make from the textbook, you have to read, understand, and highlight the important concepts of the original texts before writing down the summary and notes in a concise and structured fashion. This way of distilling the most important information from a story or a lengthy textbook into just a few sentences is called “summarizing.”

2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (2/7)

The Definition of Summarizing

- The “summarizing” skill refers to a “brief restatement of an author's words that conveys only the author’s main point(s)” (Duke University, n.d.). Summarizing often involves cutting down a long paragraph or identifying the main ideas of a book or a long online article. As a result, in Chinese we often call summarizing “writing key points,” which means to condense an article into a short and succinct summary.

2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (3/7)

The Definition of Summarizing

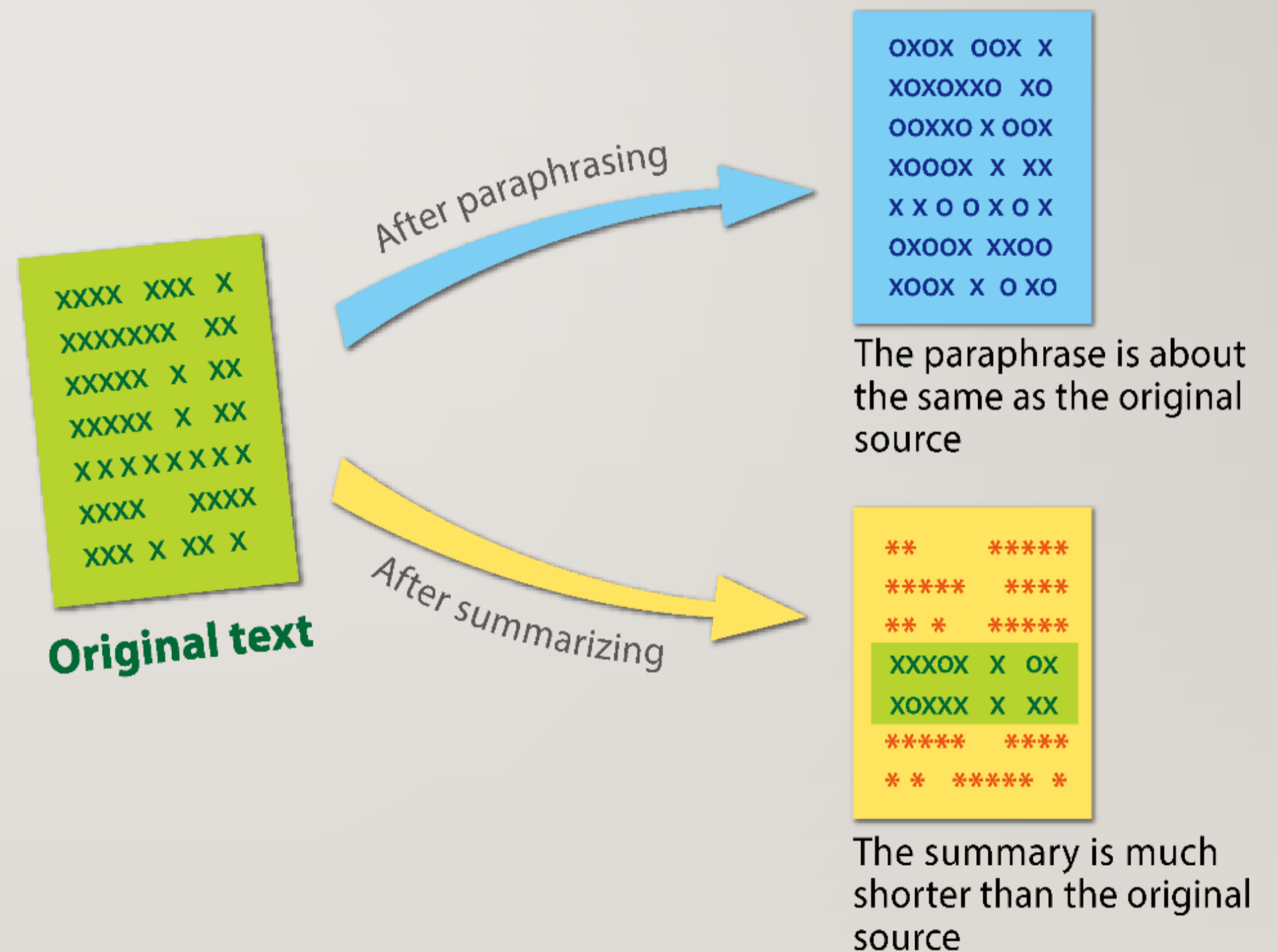
- When making a summary, you should follow three basic rules (楊晉綺, 2010; Stern, 2007):
 1. Use neutral and concise words.
 2. Avoid using too many sentences from the original text.
 3. Apply quotation marks when using exact words or phrases from the original text.

2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (4/7)

The Difference between Paraphrasing and Summarizing

- Summarizing and paraphrasing are a little bit different. In general, the length of a paraphrase is about the same as the original text, while a summary is much shorter.

(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2010)



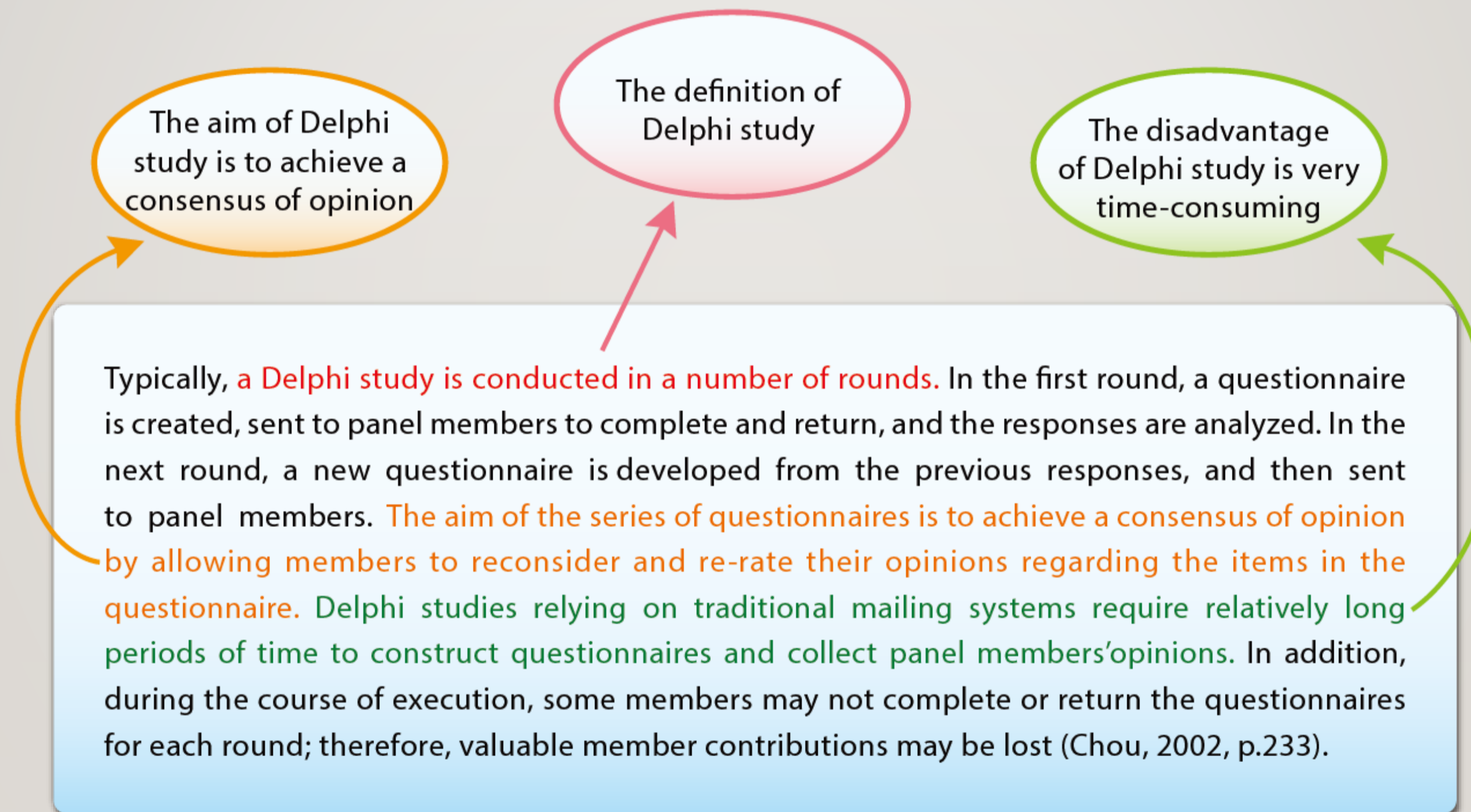
2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (5/7)

The Difference between Paraphrasing and Summarizing

- The following summaries are written in APA format. Please compare the original text with the text summarized.
- Let's look at the English example and then compare the following original text with the summary.

2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (6/7)

Original text - English example



Reference: Chou, C. (2002). Developing the e-Delphi system: a web-based forecasting tool for educational research. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 33(2), 233-236.

2.3.2 THE WRITING SKILL OF SUMMARIZING (7/7)

Summary

- As stated in Chou (2002), the Delphi method uses mailing systems to identify consensus among experts regarding research questions. After the responses are analyzed and synthesized, a researcher develops a new questionnaire, sends it to experts, and modifies the research questions. However, opinion collection and questionnaire revision are time-consuming which may result in the fragmentary of the expert-response procedure.

Reference: Chou, C. (2002). Developing the e-Delphi system: a web-based forecasting tool for educational research. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 33(2), 233-236.

2.3.3 THE WRITING SKILL OF QUOTING (1/6)

- Please recall how often you mention any of the following in your daily conversations



2.3.3 THE WRITING SKILL OF QUOTING (2/6)

- This method of using the quotations of others to enrich your own speech content is the skill of “quoting.”
- “Quoting” means the direct use of someone else’s words in an article. APA format specifies two types of citation methods—“in-text direct quotes” and “block quotes”—depending upon whether the quotation is under or over 40 words (American Psychological Association, 2010).
- If under 40 words: Incorporate the quotation into the text, and cite the source.

2.3.3 THE WRITING SKILL OF QUOTING (3/6)

- Incorporate the quotation into the text, and enclose the quotation in double quotation marks.

Example

The term “method”, defined by Edward Anthony (1963) as **”an overall plan for systematic presentation of language based upon a selected approach”** (as cited in Brown, 2001, p. 14), is still widely used among language instructors nowadays.

References: Brown, H.D. (2001). Teaching by principles: An interactive approach to language pedagogy (2nd ed.). White Plains, NY: Longman.

2.3.3 THE WRITING SKILL OF QUOTING (4/6)

- Alternately, italicize the quotation.

Example

The term “method”, defined by Edward Anthony (1963) as an *overall plan for systematic presentation of language based upon a selected approach* (as cited in Brown, 2001, p. 14), is still widely used among language instructors nowadays.

References: Brown, H.D. (2001). Teaching by principles: An interactive approach to language pedagogy (2nd ed.). White Plains, NY: Longman.

2.3.3 THE WRITING SKILL OF QUOTING (5/6)

- In quotes more than 40 words, the quotation is in an individual paragraph without quotation marks but the source must be cited as illustrated below:
 1. Use block quotation.
 2. Omit quotation marks.
 3. Indent the quotation from the left margin.

2.3.3 THE WRITING SKILL OF QUOTING (6/6)

Please refer to the following example:

- Conflict, competition and cooperation, as proposed by Deutsch (2005), are the three essential elements in a group or a team. He gave his own explanation of how they are interrelated :
 - Although competition produces conflict, not all instances of conflict reflect competition.... Conflict can occur in a cooperative or a competitive context, and the processes of conflict resolution that are likely to be displayed will be strongly influenced by the context within which the conflict occurs (Deutsch, 2005, p.2).

References:Deutsch, M. (2005). Cooperation and conflict: A personal perspective on the history of the social psychological study of conflict resolution. In M.A. West, D. Tjosvold, & K.G., Smith. (Eds.), The essentials of teamworking: International perspectives (pp. 1-35). West Sussex, UK: Wiley.

2.4. INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP (1/5)

- In recent years, most research requires various areas of expertise and teams of researchers from different disciplines. As a result, the definition of authorship has become an important issue in research ethics.
- Many university faculty and graduate students in Taiwan must fulfill research performance requirements for promotion or graduation.

2.4. INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP (2/5)

- Therefore, to accelerate the process of publishing findings, inappropriate assignment of authorship can occur. However, what exactly is inappropriate assignment, and what defines authorship? Simply put, these two terms refer to “an intentional and untruthful listing of author names.”
- Possible problematic assignments of authorship include unfaithful listing of authors who might not deserve to be listed, of those whose permission has not been granted, and those who have ghostwritten the manuscript.

2.4. INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP

(3/5)

The Definition of Authors

- Who do you think can qualify as an author of a paper?
- According to the American Psychological Association, authorship is not limited to the individual who actually composed the manuscript: it also includes individuals who have made substantial contributions to the research, such as drafting research questions or hypotheses, organizing and conducting statistical analysis, and analyzing and interpreting the results.

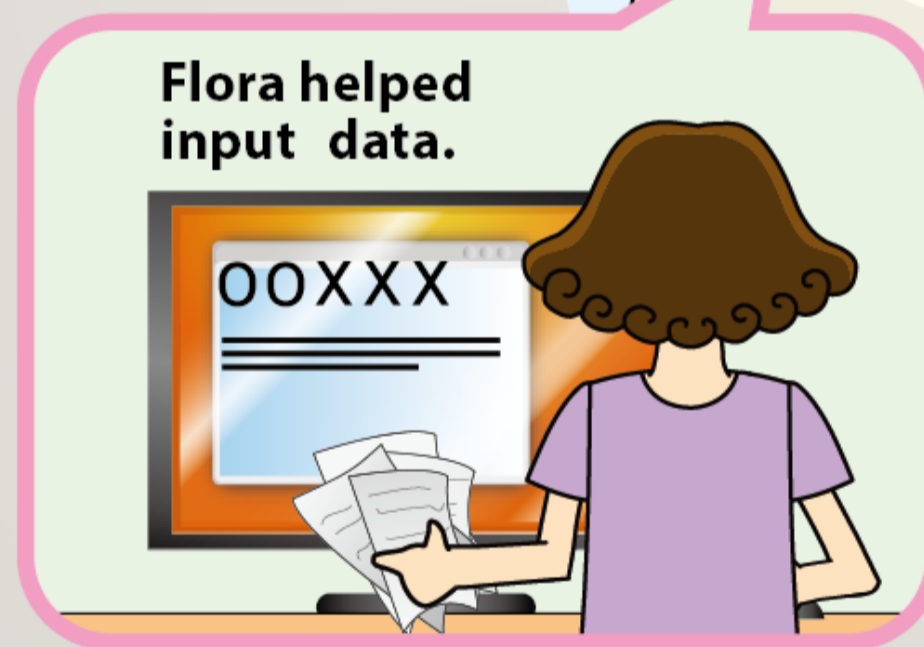
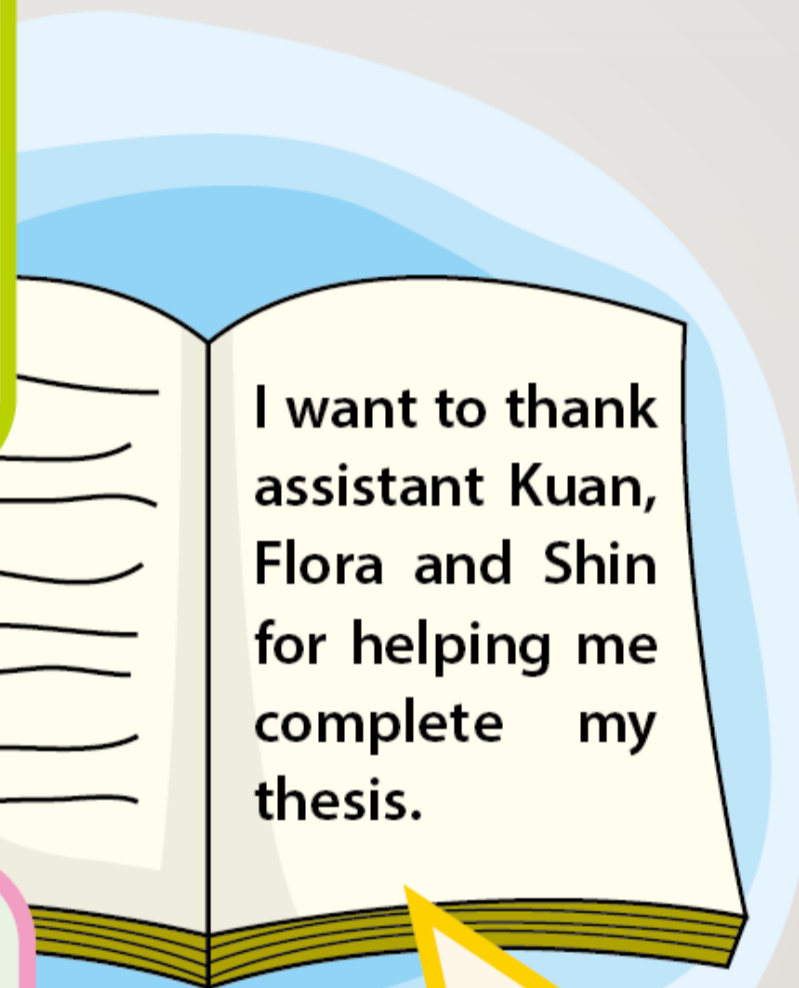
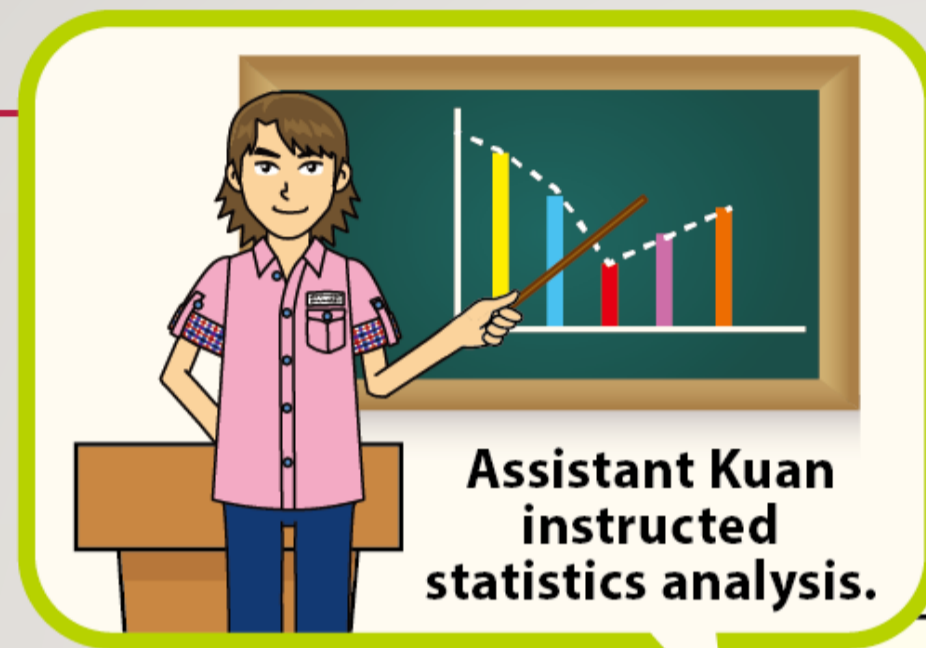
2.4. INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP

(4/5)

The Definition of Authors

- However, those who have only contributed a single task, such as coaching statistical analysis, collecting or inputting data for entry, modifying or writing computer software, or recruiting research subjects, should be listed in the acknowledgments section but not as authors.

50 2.4. INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP (5/5)



Q&A – Q7 (1/3)

Think About it

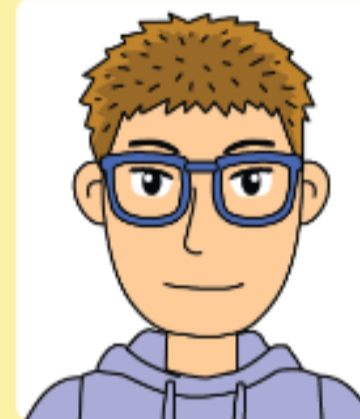
- 1) Shin is a graduate student at an information research institute. While writing his thesis, Shin met many individuals who offered him a lot of assistance and valuable advice. Who can be listed as co-authors?
(see the next page for the figure)

Q&A – Q7 (2/3)



Professor Fung

Professor Fung instructed him during the whole process and helped him refine his research direction, research design, and manuscript revisions.



Roommate Joe

His roommate Joe also helped to proofread his thesis.



Assistant Rose

Assistant Rose provided him with many valuable suggestions for analysis.



Classmate Guang

His classmate Guang volunteered to arrange administrative work on the thesis defense day.



Assistant Kuan

Assistant Kuan taught Shin how to use the latest statistics software and helped him analyze the data.



Professor Hao

The thesis reviewer, Professor Hao, also provided Shin with many suggestions for revising his thesis, and encouraged him to expand his thesis into a longer paper and submit it to a conference.

Q&A – Q7 (3/3)

(Continued)
After revising the thesis manuscript, Shin talked to Professor Fung about submitting a paper to a conference. They decided to use some of the data in the thesis to conduct further statistical analysis, and put all of the results together, turning them into a paper and submitting it to a conference in the field of information technology.

With so much assistance from others throughout the process, Shin wondered who qualified as an author of the submitted paper and who should be included in the acknowledgments section.

Think About it

Q&A – Q7 (1/2)

- 1) If you were Shin, who would you list as a co-author of the conference paper?
- 2) And who should be mentioned in the acknowledgments section?

-
- In general, it is honorable to be listed as the co-author if one has made a substantial contribution to the paper.
 - Regardless of the order of authorship, all listed authors should consent to and be responsible for the final submission of the paper.
 - In a sense, when the paper is questioned, all of the listed authors share collective responsibility. The honor is shared, and so is the responsibility.

2.4.1 INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP AND DESIGNATION (1/3)

- What is inappropriate authorship and designation? Essentially, inappropriate authorship and designation can be divided into two scenarios.
 1. An honorary author, also known as guest author who is listed as an author but has not made any significant contribution to the paper. He/she is mentioned only out of courtesy and due to his/her reputation in the related field.
 2. A ghost author is someone who has substantially contributed but is not listed as an author.
- However, both scenarios constitute inappropriate authorship that violates the fundamental spirit of truth seeking in research ethics and academic research.

2.4.1 INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP AND DESIGNATION (2/3)

- A thesis is the final product of the tireless efforts of academic researchers. To qualify to be listed as an author, a researcher must substantially contribute to the research results.
- Authors of a paper share both the acclaim and responsibilities.
- Before putting together the manuscript, researchers are recommended to discuss issues such as division of labor, author listing, and sequence of listing among others to avoid any subsequent disputes that may arise.

2.4.1 INAPPROPRIATE AUTHORSHIP AND DESIGNATION (3/3)

- In author listing, researchers should also recognize their research responsibilities as the research results may become the foundation of future studies.
- In other words, if a paper contributes to others' research, authors of the paper will share the glory of making such contributions; on the contrary, if the content of a paper is incorrect and misleads others, the authors' reputation will also be adversely affected.

2.5. DUPLICATE SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION

2.5. DUPLICATE SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION (1/4)

- The last common type of research misconduct is duplicate submission and publication. Duplicate publication refers to the practice of using the same research data, manuscript, and research proposal draft or research concept for multiple grant applications or publications.
- One can violate the Copyright Act or infringe the copyright of the original funding agency, which sponsors the researcher or the journals that publish the duplicate papers.

2.5. DUPLICATE SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION (2/4)

- Many domestic and foreign funding agencies, academic journals, and conferences state explicitly that they do not accept duplicate applications or duplicate publications.
- Once the misconduct is discovered, the grants and published papers will be withdrawn, and the authors' misconduct could also affect the acceptance rate of their future research publications or grant applications.

2.5. DUPLICATE SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION (3/4)

- Another form of research misconduct similar to “duplicate publication” is “self-plagiarism.” In certain circumstances, some researchers consider citing too many references of their own as looking bad, so they quote their own words and texts directly without citation.
- In fact, this action can mislead reviewers or readers’ judgments regarding the contributions and innovation of the study. The severity of self-plagiarism depends on the content and proportion of copying, including whether the degree of the paper’s innovation is exaggerated or whether the copied content forms the core of the paper.

2.5. DUPLICATE SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION (4/4)

- When a researcher divides one complete study into many smaller pieces and publishes them separately, he/she not only damages the truthfulness, accuracy, and contribution of the research findings, but also misleads other researchers, the scientific community, and the general public.

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3. CONCLUSION



Home

3. CONCLUSION (1/4)

- When entering graduate school, students should understand their academic responsibilities. In Taiwan, researchers can enjoy complete academic freedom but because of this freedom, they should adhere to research ethics and maintain self-discipline.
- During the entire process of research, researchers should not ever commit research misconduct or violate research ethics. Some graduate students who have violated research ethics are even professional researchers, who often claim that the violations are not intentional or are due to inadequate knowledge or training on research ethics.

3. CONCLUSION (2/4)

- However, these reasons do not qualify as reasonable arguments. Therefore, responsible researchers should fully understand the scope of research ethics to avoid committing research misconduct, intentionally or unintentionally.

3. CONCLUSION (3/4)

- This section introduces paraphrasing, summarizing, and quoting that are effective writing methods in avoiding plagiarism. In terms of skills, these three methods comprise re-writing the original text using a researcher's own words after thoroughly understanding it.
- However, there is a slight difference between paraphrasing and summarizing. Paraphrasing is an alternative method of describing that transforms the concept of information. Summarizing denotes simplifying the concept of information in a nutshell. Quoting indicates incorporating others' words verbatim into one's own paper.

3. CONCLUSION (4/4)

- To better understand the differences mentioned above, researchers can read more articles.
- On the other hand, researchers can familiarize themselves with the appropriate academic writing skills through actual writing, learning how to cite references accurately to avoid plagiarizing others' studies while allowing readers to understand the relationship between this study and other related studies and take advantage of research resources in previous studies.

QUIZ

Q1. Which of the following writing skills is incorrect while paraphrasing?

- (a) Paraphrasing is employed when reproducing the meaning or connotation of a paper or integrating the meaning of multiple papers into one paragraph.
- (b) Retain the author's viewpoint from the original text and incorporate the researcher's own perspective accordingly to extend the original idea.
- (c) The length of the paraphrased text is completely different from the length of the original text.
- (d) It is an "in other words" type of concept that utilizes other words and descriptions to convey the essence of the original text.

QUIZ

Q2. Which of the following writing skills is incorrect while summarizing?

- (a) Summarizing is employed when reducing a lengthy fragment of text such as one complete section or the entire book.
- (b) The summarized text is longer than the original one and more sentences are added to interpret the original text.
- (c) The summarized text is shorter than the original.
- (d) It is an "in a nutshell" type of concept that uses fewer words to convey most of the content in the original text.

QUIZ

Q3. Guang has several projects due by the end of the semester. To ensure these projects are completed before their due dates, Guang asks his senior fellow students for their past projects for reference.

However, Guang is running out of time to paraphrase those projects appropriately and instead, incorporates everything into his own report verbatim. Finally, Guang is able to finish all his projects on time. What type of research misconduct does Guang's behavior commit?

- (a) Inappropriate data collection**
- (b) Data fabrication/falsification**
- (c) Plagiarism**
- (d) Duplicate submission/publication/application**

QUIZ

Q4. The graduate institution where Guang studied required all graduate students to publish at least one journal paper before graduation. However, Guang was too busy writing his thesis, so he did not have time to draft another manuscript for journal publication.

As a result, he went to an online platform that graduate students often visit, seeking help in hopes of finding another graduate student who would be willing to list them as the second author of that graduate student's journal paper. In this situation, what type of research misconduct did Guang commit?

- (a) Inappropriate data collection**
- (b) Data fabrication/falsification**
- (c) In appropriate authorship/designation**
- (d) Duplicate submission/publication/application**

QUIZ

Q5. The graduate institution where Guang studied required all graduate students to publish at least one journal paper before graduation. After composing a manuscript for journal submission, Guang found that the graduation deadline was approaching, and he was not sure whether his paper would be accepted before the deadline.

As a result, he submitted the same manuscript to three different journals to increase the likelihood of acceptance. He also decided that, once the paper was accepted to any one of the journals, he would withdraw the other two submissions. In this situation, did Guang commit research misconduct?

QUIZ (CONTINUED)

- (a) No, because he would only publish in one journal in the end.
- (b) No, because what Guang did only increases the acceptance rate of his paper, which is quite common in the academic field.
- (c) Yes. To avoid research misconduct, Guang should simply accept the multiple publication.
- (d) Yes. Although Guang would only choose one journal to publish his paper, submitting the same paper to different journals constitutes duplicate submission, which is a violation of research ethics.

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A Etika Publikasi Ilmiah

- . ~~Peneliti = insan yang kepakarannya diakui dalam suatu bidang ilmu tertentu, dengan tugas utama melakukan penelitian ilmiah untuk cari kebenaran ilmiah (LIPI 2013).~~
- . Tujuan = mencari kebenaran ilmiah dalam menemukan dan memajukan iptek, dan menghasilkan inovasi yang bermanfaat bagi peradaban dan kesejahteraan manusia.
- . Peneliti harus menjunjung tinggi dan menjaga perbuatan dan tindakan yang bertanggung jawab



Kampus
Merdeka
INDONESIA JAYA

**MERDEKA
BELAJAR**



Definisi Peneliti

Peneliti adalah orang yang membaktikan dirinya pada pencarian kebenaran ilmiah untuk memajukan ilmu, menemukan teknologi, dan menghasilkan inovasi yang bermanfaat untuk memperbaiki peradaban dan kesejahteraan umat manusia

PERBUATAN TERCELA DALAM SAINS

(9)

- . meliputi
 - . aspek di luar kesalahan jujur (*honest errors*)
 - . kesalahan yang disebabkan oleh kelalaian (*negligence*), yaitu kesalahan yang melibatkan pembohongan (*deception*)
- (Comitte on Science Engineering and Public Policy 2019)

1 Fabrikasi

- . **Mengarang dan membuat data atau hasil riset**
- . **Memalsu hasil riset: mengarang, mencatat, dan/atau mengumumkan hasil risetnya tanpa pembuktian telah melakukan proses penelitian**

2 Falsifikasi

- . Mengubah atau salah melaporkan data atau hasil riset, termasuk membuang data yang bertentangan secara sengaja untuk mengubah hasil.**
- . Memalsu data riset dengan memanipulasi bahan penelitian, peralatan, atau proses, mengubah atau tidak mencantumkan data atau hasil sedemikian rupa sehingga penelitian itu tidak disajikan secara akurat dalam catatan riset**

3 Plagiarisme

- . Menggunakan ide atau kata-kata orang lain tanpa memberi pengakuan
- . Mencuri proses dan/atau hasil (*plagiat*) dalam mengajukan usul penelitian, melaksanakannya, menilainya, dan dalam melaporkan hasil-hasil
- . Misal: mencuri gagasan, pemikiran, proses dan hasil riset, baik dalam bentuk data atau kata-kata, termasuk bahan yang diperoleh dalam riset terbatas (bersifat rahasia), proposal riset, dan naskah orang lain tanpa menyatakan penghargaan

4 Misappropriateness of other's ideas

- . Menggunakan informasi khusus tanpa izin (mis. melanggar kerahasiaan sewaktu menelaah proposal atau naskah artikel), atau praktik lain yang menyimpang dari yang sudah diterima umum dalam suatu komunitas ilmiah

5 Penduplikasian

- . Menduplikasi temuan-temuan sebagai asli dalam lebih dari satu saluran, tanpa ada penyempurnaan, pembaruan isi, data, dan tidak merujuk publikasi sebelumnya**

6 Perilaku tidak jujur

- . perilaku tidak jujur dalam meneliti maupun perilaku curang sebagai peneliti.
- . Batasan ini tidak dapat dikenakan jika kejadian yang sejujurnya keliru; pertikaian pendapat sejujurnya; perbedaan dalam menafsir data ilmiah; dan selisih pendapat berkenaan dengan rancangan riset

7 EKSPLOITASI TENAGA PERISET DAN TENAGA PEMBANTU

Mis. ~~peneliti senior memeras tenaga peneliti yunior dan pembantu penelitian~~ untuk mencari keuntungan, kepentingan pribadi, mencari, dan/atau memperoleh pengakuan atas hasil kerja pihak lain

8 Perbuatan tidak adil sesama peneliti


- . **Tidak adil dalam memberi hak kepengarangan dengan cara tidak mencantumkan nama pengarang dan/atau salah mencantumkan urutan nama pengarang sesuai sumbangan intelektual seorang peneliti**
- . **mempublikasikan data dan/atau hasil tanpa izin lembaga penyandang dana atau menyimpang dari konvensi yang disepakati dengan lembaga penyandang dana tentang hak milik KI hasil riset**

9 Kecerobohan yang disengaja

- . tidak menyimpan data penting selama jangka waktu sewajarnya, menggunakan data tanpa izin pemiliknya, atau tidak mempublikasikan data penting atau menyembunyikan data tanpa alasan yang dapat diterima**

DAMPAK

KECURANGAN

- . Jika seorang peneliti mengambil jalan pintas yang salah dengan alasan apa pun  berdampak pada pertaruhan reputasi peneliti, rekan kerja, institusi, serta kepercayaan publik**
- . Peneliti tidak akan pernah 100% dipercaya lagi**

BAGIAN RISET YANG SENSITIF ETIKA (7): 1 TEKNIK PERCOBAAN

- . ~~Prosedur dalam riset harus dapat diverifikasi secara independen untuk mengurangi bias yang mungkin terjadi~~
- . Hasil yang diperoleh dapat direproduksi kembali (replikasi)
- . Metode yang tidak dibangun dengan cermat akan menyulitkan dalam membedakan antara sinyal dan *noise*, mengenali sumber *error*, mengaburkan permasalahan yang sedang dikaji, bahkan akan mengantarkan ke kesimpulan yang salah

2 Pengolahan data

- . **Validitas data sangat penting dalam riset**
- . **Validitas data bergantung pada validitas dan akurasi metode yang digunakan**
- . **Peneliti harus mengerti sifat (*nature*) data yang dikumpulkan (di sinilah pentingnya seorang peneliti terlibat langsung dalam setiap proses yang dijalankan selama riset)**
- . **Hati-hati dalam menangani data pencilan (*outlier*)**
- . **Kejanggalan pada data yang berasal dari ≥ 2 sumber pengukuran harus dicermati.**

3 Benturan kepentingan

- . Perlu dicermati terutama pada riset yang dibiayai oleh sponsor tertentu
- . Peneliti yang menjadi *reviewer* atas suatu naskah artikel ilmiah atau proposal yang memiliki topik sama dengan yang sedang dikerjakan olehnya, tetapi naskah artikel atau proposal itu lebih maju lagi dari miliknya.

4 Publication and openness

- . Ilmu pengetahuan bukanlah pengalaman individu, tetapi merupakan pengetahuan yang dimiliki bersama atas aspek fisik dan sosial
- . Publikasi sangat esensial bahkan dapat menjadi acuan untuk menentukan siapa yang pertama menemukan, tetapi kejadian plagiarisme perlu dicermati dalam berbagai bentuk
- . Keterbukaan diperlukan, tetapi kejujuran dan saling menghargai harus dijunjung
- . Informasi ilmiah yang akan disampaikan ke publik sebaiknya telah ditelaah dahulu oleh para *peer-reviewer*

5 Allocation of credit

- . Pengakuan personal dalam penelitian
- . Pengakuan personal ini dalam artikel ilmiah yang baku dinyatakan dalam:
 - Nama-nama penulis
 - Persantunan atau *Acknowledgements*
 - Daftar pustaka, acuan atau sitasi
- . Memberi dukungan pada pandangan yang dikemukakan dalam tulisan ilmiah yang disajikan
- . Mengangkat nilai ilmiah tulisan yang sedang disajikan

6 Authorship practices

- . ~~Urutan nama penulis dalam suatu artikel ilmiah sangat bergantung pada kesepakatan yang dibangun oleh tim peneliti~~
- . Kesepakatan juga diperlukan antara dosen pembimbing dan mahasiswanya
- . Perlu dihindari pencantuman nama lain yang tidak memberi sumbangan pada penelitian yang bersangkutan

7 Error and negligence in science

- Kesalahan dapat terjadi karena beberapa faktor:
 - Waktu yang terbatas
 - Sumber daya yang terbatas
 - *Negligence* atau kelalaian
 - *Deception* yang meliputi fabrikasi, falsifikasi, dan penggunaan kata atau ide orang lain tanpa memberi kredit
- Jika hasil riset telah dipublikasikan, koreksi dipublikasikan pada jurnal yang sama
- Tunjukkan bahwa kesalahan yang terjadi adalah kesalahan yang jujur

B. ETIKA DALAM KEPENGARANGAN

Peneliti mengelola, melaksanakan, dan melaporkan hasil penelitian ilmiahnya secara bertanggung jawab, cermat, dan saksama.

Bagaimana memberi pengakuan

1. Penyertaan sebagai penulis pendamping,
2. Melalui pengutipan pernyataan atau pemikiran orang lain, dan/atau
3. Dalam bentuk ucapan terima kasih yang tulus kepada peneliti yang memberi sumbangan berarti, yang secara nyata mengikuti tahapan rancangan penelitian dimaksud, dan mengikuti dari dekat jalannya penelitian itu

C Plagiarisme (dan autoplagiarisme) dan Pencegahannya

- . ~~Prinsip: suatu karya tulis ilmiah hanya dapat dipublikasikan “sekali itu saja”.~~
- . **Plagiat: (Kemendiknas, 2010) = perbuatan sengaja atau tidak sengaja dalam memperoleh atau mencoba memperoleh kredit atau nilai untuk suatu karya ilmiah, dengan mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya dan/atau karya ilmiah pihak lain yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai**

PENCEGAHANNYA

- ❖ **Tuliskan sumbernya secara memadai**
 - ❖ **Cek kemiripan/kesamaan dengan pustaka yang sudah ada**
- ?** **Sanksi terberat dari plagiat adalah dibatalkan kelulusan dan diberhentikan tidak hormat dari jabatan akademik sebagai dosen**



Pengecekan plagiarisism dengan Ithenticate

