Ethics in Academic Research

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Background

Significance

Theoretical basis

Contribute to innovation

What is required

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The qualities a researcher should possess include:

Inclination toward Contemplation and Analysis

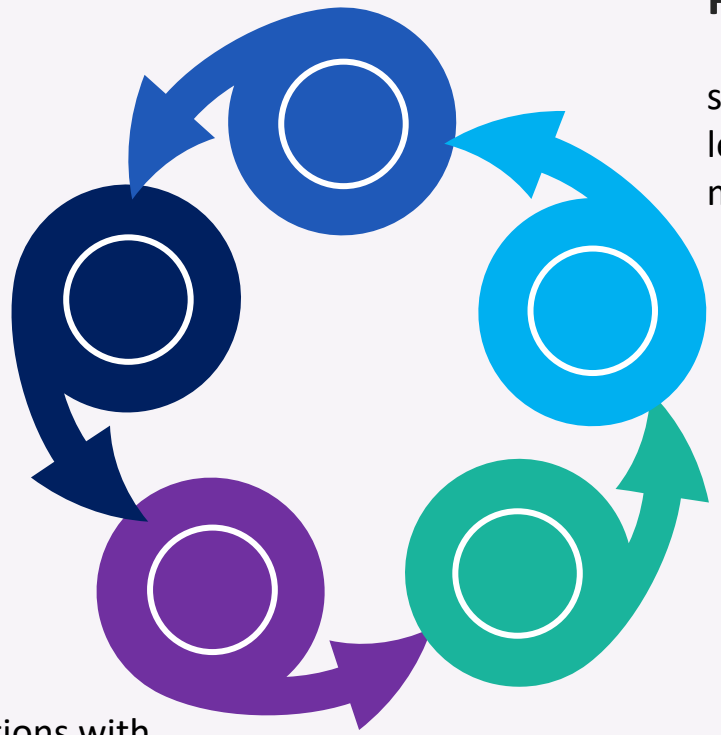
A tendency to engage in contemplation and thorough analysis of information.

Respect for Diverse Perspectives:

Integrity in Conveying Others' Opinions and Evidence:

Precision in Evidence Gathering and Observations

The capacity to gather evidence and make observations with accuracy.



Passion for Knowledge

should have a genuine love for learning and a broad, inquisitive mind.

Wide and Deep Reading Habits:

The ability to explore extensively and delve deeply into topics of interest.

Openness to Constructive Criticism

A willingness to accept constructive criticism and feedback from others.

What is a scientific research

The scientific research is a continuous human effort that requires the researcher to survey the endeavors of previous researchers, acknowledge and build upon them, and pave the way for future researchers.

It is imperative for the researcher to reference results from others in the field, either to adopt and build upon them, or **to critique and highlight their shortcomings**. The researcher may benefit by incorporating ideas from others, quoting them entirely, or formulating them in their own language. In all these cases, the ethics of scientific research necessitate referencing and documenting the sources of information that the researcher has utilized.

It is imperative for the researcher

to reference results from others in the field

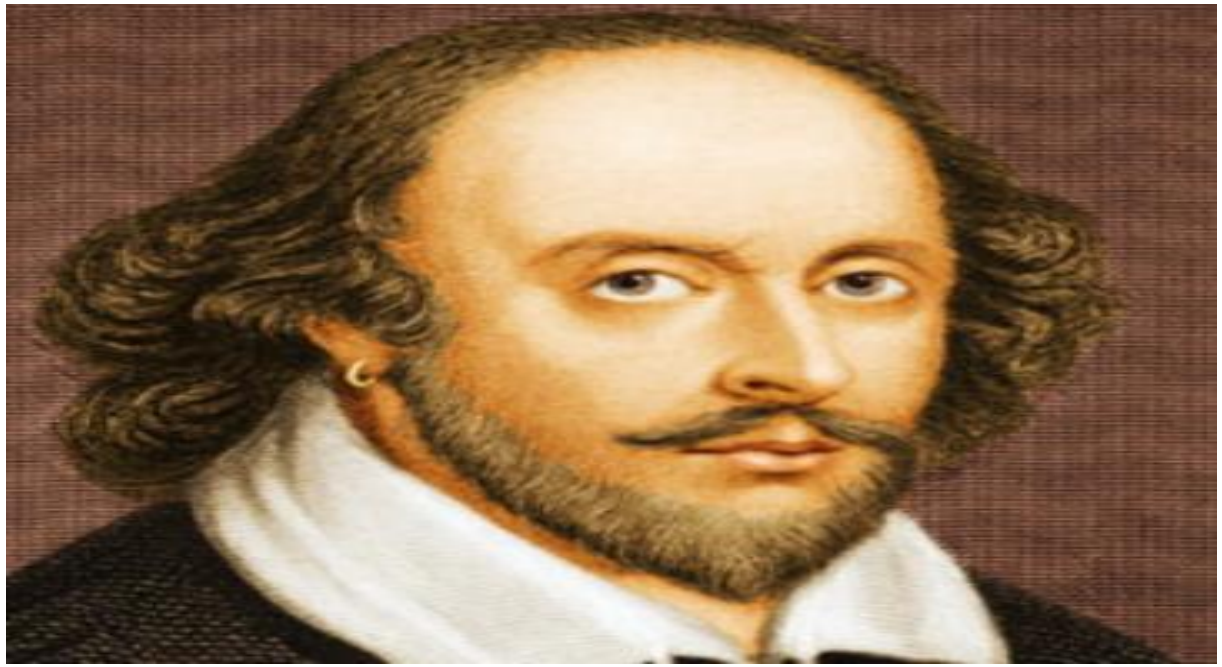
to adopt and build upon them

To incorporate ideas from others, quoting them entirely, or formulating them in your own words

to critique and highlight their shortcomings

examples

- You might find a **brilliant analysis of Hamlet by a previous researcher.** You can adopt and extend their insights or critically examine where their interpretation falls short.



Previous Studies are like finding a treasure map

Why does Ali decided to plagiarise?

Ali, a second-year master student with a dissertation dilemma. Ali loves success but struggles with finding research and expressing ideas. Ali prioritizes MA degree over learning and faces challenges due to limited citation knowledge. He is unaware of the importance of research skills, language proficiency, and academic integrity on the journey to success. The pressure to be successful made him take shortcuts. He decided to contact a ghostwriter without thinking about the consequences.

Why do students plagiarise?

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Why do students plagiarize?

- Low Research Skills:
- Low Proficiency in Language Skills:
- Lack of Awareness of the Severity of Scientific Plagiarism:
- Underdeveloped Culture of Scientific Integrity:
- Underdeveloped Culture of Academic Honesty:
- Pursuit of Academic Degrees and Success at the Expense of Knowledge:
- Limited Awareness of Citation Techniques and Source Attribution:
- Lack of Knowledge of Optimal Citation and Documentation Practices:

Ghostwriting refers to the practice where one person writes content on behalf of another individual, who then presents it as their own work.

Anonymous Authorship:

The actual writer (ghostwriter) remains anonymous and is not credited for their work.The individual who hired the ghostwriter takes credit for the content.

According to Chapter 2, Article 3 of Ministerial Decision No. 933 dated July 28, 2016:

"Scientific plagiarism, is considered any act by a student, professor, researcher, academic supervisor, permanent researcher, or anyone participating ,involving **impersonation**, **forgery of results**, **cheating** in scientific works subject to evaluation, or in any scientific or pedagogical publications. The following actions are considered scientific plagiarism:"

Recognize different forms of Plagiarism

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a student used a specific argument or evidence from a previous works without citing its source and original authors

a) **Improper Attribution**
b) Copy-Pasting
c) Uncited Evidence
d) Paraphrasing

a student used a specific argument or evidence from a previous works without citing its source and original authors

a) **Improper Attribution**
b) Copy-Pasting
c) Uncited Evidence
d) Paraphrasing

Answer: c) Uncited Evidence

When a researcher attributes work to another individual who didn't contribute to boost the publication's credibility, it is known as:

a) Ghostwriting
b) Improper Collaboration
c) Inappropriate Authorship
d) Academic Deception

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Answer: c) Inappropriate Authorship

What form of plagiarism involves assigning someone to conduct scientific work for personal gain, such as boosting academic reputation?

a) Unauthorized Collaboration
b) Ghostwriting
c) Unauthorized Assignment
d) Academic Deception

What form of plagiarism involves assigning someone to conduct scientific work for personal gain, such as boosting academic reputation?

a) Ghostwriting
b) Unauthorized Assignment
d) Academic Deception

Answer: c) Unauthorized Assignment

Presenting a piece of work as your own when it was actually written by someone else.

a) Ghostwriting
b)
c) Academic freedom
d) Uncited Evidence

Presenting a piece of work as your own when it was actually written by someone else.

a) Ghostwriting
b) Improper Attribution
c) Academic freedom
d) Uncited Evidence

Answer: a) Ghostwriting

Types of research misconductd

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Important Aspects of Publishing in High Impact Journals

A Two-day workshop at UTM CEES, Johor Bahru

Facilitator: Prof. Dr. Zainal Salam,
Centre of Electrical Energy Systems (CEES),
Faculty of Electrical Engineering,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia.
Date: 28, 29 March 2017.

- **Examples 01:**
- Ali is conducting a survey on mobile phone usage among their peers.

➢ Original Question:

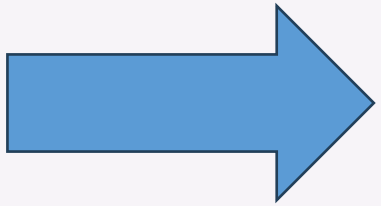
"How many hours per day do you spend on y

Genuine Response:

Respondent 1: 2 hours

Respondent 4: 8 hours

Respondent 5: 6 hours



Fabricated Responses:

Respondent 6: 5.5 hours

Respondent 2: 3 hours

Respondent 3: 1.5 hours

He wants to impress the audience with impressive data but decides to **fabricate** responses to enhance the results.

Example 02

- New Teaching Method: Dramatic increase in student engagement, substantial improvement in test scores.

Ali alters the **results** to align with the anticipated positive outcome, the student **misrepresents** the effectiveness of the teaching method==**Falsification:**

Research Misconduct

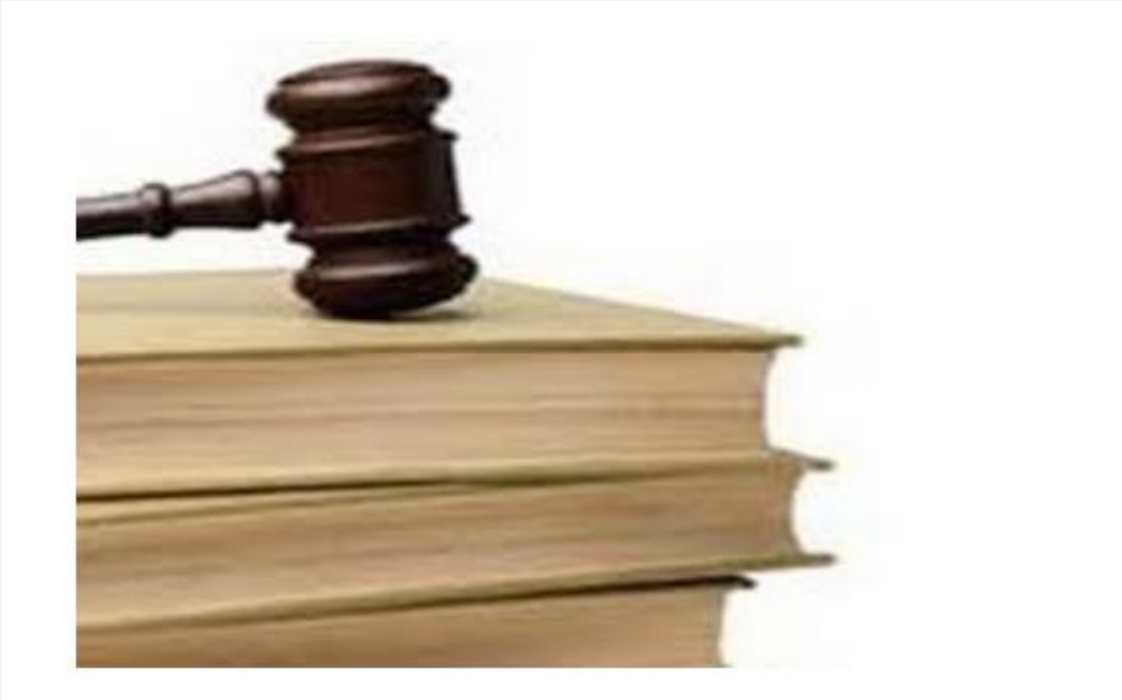
Fabrication :
making up data/results which does not exist and recording them

Falsification:
Manipulating research material, processes, result to achieve pre-planned outcomes
Omitting data such that the results are not accurately represented.

Plagiarism:
Using other person(s) material, ideas, sentences, paragraph, pictures etc. without appropriately acknowledging them.

Data Fabrication/Falsification

- *"Trimming"*: altering data
- "*Cooking*": selective reporting of data
- "*Forging*": making up the data



When Citating, consider the following:

- Ensuring accuracy in quoting, paraphrasing ideas without distortion or addition, preserving scientific integrity for both the researcher's ideas and those borrowed.
- Keeping the citation within permissible limits.
- Adhering to formal rules in citation and documentation.
- Ensuring relevance of the borrowed ideas to the research and avoiding unnecessary padding.
- Avoiding citation from scientifically unreliable sources.

Story Corner

You are a teacher in a classroom with a group of students who are all working on various research projects. The teacher, recognizing the importance of academic integrity, decides to initiate a discussion on plagiarism solutions.

THANKS

Respondent

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