

# Organization and Planning of Scientific Research

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# Lecture 5. Ethical issues in scientific publishing

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- Ethical issues in science
- Plagiarism: definition, regulation, procedure
- Antiplagiat.ru – how to use the system?
- Retraction: definition, cases and consequences

# Ethical issues in scientific publishing

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**Ethics** are broadly the set of rules, written and unwritten, that govern our expectations of our own and others' behavior.

Effectively, they set out how we expect others to behave, and why.

While there is broad agreement on some ethical values (for example, that murder is bad), there is also wide variation on how exactly these values should be interpreted in practice.

**Research ethics** are the set of ethics that govern how scientific and other research is performed at research institutions such as universities, and how it is disseminated.

# Research ethics

**Research ethics** provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of research. In addition, it educates and monitors scientists conducting research to ensure a high ethical standard. The following is a general summary of some ethical principles:

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## **Honesty:**

Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data.

## **Objectivity:**

Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research.

## **Integrity:**

Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.

## **Carefulness:**

Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities.

## **Openness:**

Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.

## **Respect for Intellectual Property:**

Honor patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Never plagiarize.

## **Confidentiality:**

Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.

**Responsible Publication:**

Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.

**Responsible Mentoring:**

Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions.

**Respect for Colleagues:**

Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.

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**Social Responsibility:**

Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.

**Non-Discrimination:**

Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, or other factors that are not related to their scientific competence and integrity.

**Competence:**

Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

**Legality:**

Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.

**Animal Care:**

Show proper respect and care for animals when using them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.

**Human Subjects Protection:**

When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy.

# COPE - Committee on Publication Ethics

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COPE is committed to educating and supporting editors, publishers and those involved in publication ethics with the aim of moving the culture of publishing towards one where ethical practices becomes a normal part of the publishing culture. Our approach is firmly in the direction of influencing through education, resources and support of our members, alongside the fostering of professional debate in the wider community.

COPE is registered as a charitable company limited by guarantee in the UK and was set up by a **Memorandum of Association** on 3 October 2007. It is also a registered charity (1123023). COPE's principal Objects are "*to educate and advance knowledge in methods of safeguarding the integrity of the scholarly record for the benefit of the public*".

<https://publicationethics.org/guidance/Guidelines>

# The Role of the Ethics Committee

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**Most universities have an ethics committee. This is required to scrutinize all research proposals, to ensure that they do not raise any ethical issues.**

There is likely to be a standard form to complete for ethical approval, which will cover who will be involved, how you will recruit your participants, and what steps you will take to ensure that they have provided informed consent.

**The ethics committee's role is to consider that what you are doing is appropriate and proportionate to your research aims.**

If a research proposal raises ethical issues, the committee will ask the researcher to look again at the issue, and consider whether they could do it differently.

***For example***, if you are proposing to carry out a study on a particular disease, and you want to ask all your participants whether they are married and have any children, the committee may want to know why this is relevant. It may be relevant (for example, if you think the disease may be reduced by living in a family), in which case, you will need to justify this.

The committee may also suggest alternative methods that they think are more suitable for the target group, or additional precautions that you should take.

**You cannot start your research until you have been granted ethical approval, which will be granted formally, together with an approval number.**

When you publish your research, whether as a thesis or in one or more journal articles, you will need to provide details of the ethical approval, including this number.



# Plagiarism

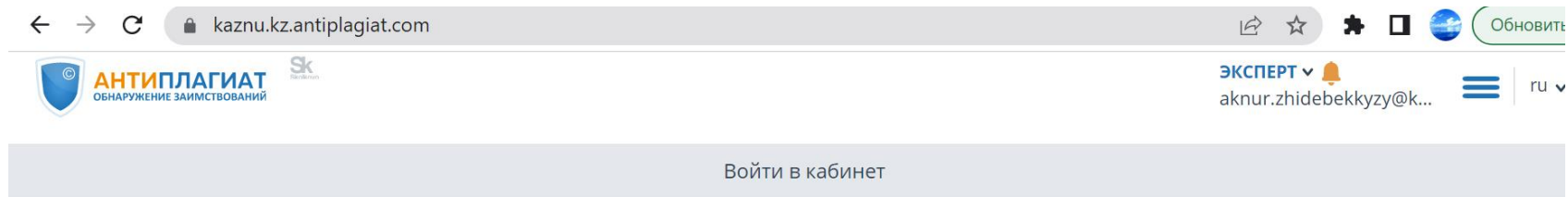
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According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, to "plagiarize" means:

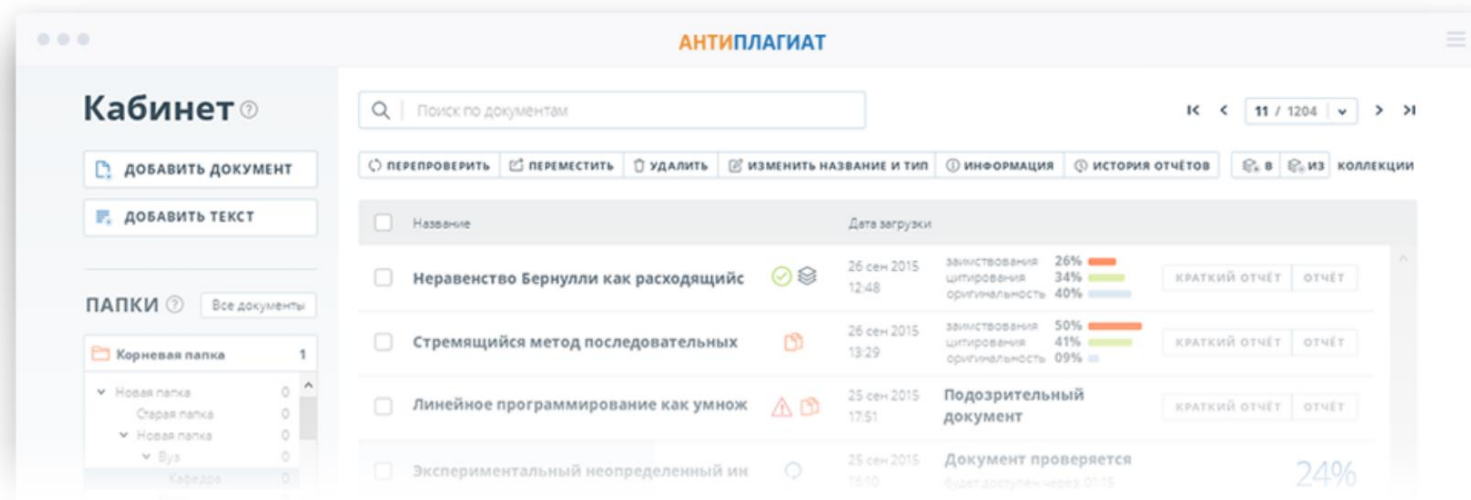
- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

**In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.**

# Antiplagiat.ru – how to use the system?



## Антиплагиат — российская система обнаружения текстовых заимствований



# Retraction of a paper

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/article-withdrawal>

<https://www.enago.com/academy/when-should-a-paper-be-retracted/>

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<https://publicationethics.org/files/retraction-guidelines.pdf>

**The retraction of a paper** involves a formal withdrawal of an already published article. This is a serious action and the last resort for dealing with misconduct. Before doing this, the journal adopts other measures to resolve the identified issues.

## Causes for Retraction

Because the retraction of an article will remain on record with the journal database, it has the potential to do long-term damage to a researcher's or a journal's reputation. For this reason, the grounds for retraction should be very clear, especially when distinguishing between acceptable human error and intentional academic misconduct.

**Human error:** Data collection or classification errors, problematic statistical analysis, and information that is unverifiable under peer review.

**Intentional academic misconduct:** Simultaneous submissions to multiple journals, conflicts of interest, fabrication or manipulation of data, failure to comply with research protocols, plagiarism, or salami slicing.

# Retraction: cases from Scopus

<https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85080074148&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=retracted&st2=&sid=9c6ab7fdea9947f808357d6bdd00bc84&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=14&s=ABS%28retracted%29&relpos=61&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=>

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<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57194589452&eid=2-s2.0-85080074148>

<https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85085617443&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=retracted&st2=&sid=9c6ab7fdea9947f808357d6bdd00bc84&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=14&s=ABS%28retracted%29&relpos=69&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=>

<https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090586383&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=retracted&st2=&sid=9c6ab7fdea9947f808357d6bdd00bc84&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=14&s=ABS%28retracted%29&relpos=42&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=>

[https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57203536820&eid=2-s2.0-85085617443&featureToggles=FEATURE\\_AUTHOR\\_DETAILS\\_BOTOX:1&at feature toggle=1](https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57203536820&eid=2-s2.0-85085617443&featureToggles=FEATURE_AUTHOR_DETAILS_BOTOX:1&at%20feature%20toggle=1)

<https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85084257894&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=retracted&nlo=&nlr=&nls=&sid=ef4c19100ced9c9e4c56b38013ed61f7&sot=b&sdt=sisr&sl=14&s=ABS%28retracted%29&ref=%28management%29&relpos=32&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=>

# Additional links

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<https://publicationethics.org/about/our-organisation>

<https://www.elsevier.com/connect/4-tips-to-avoid-accidental-plagiarism?sf238120339=1>

<https://www.theasa.org/ethics/guidelines.shtml>

<https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-code-responsible-conduct-research-2018>

<https://www.apa.org/monitor/jan03/principles>

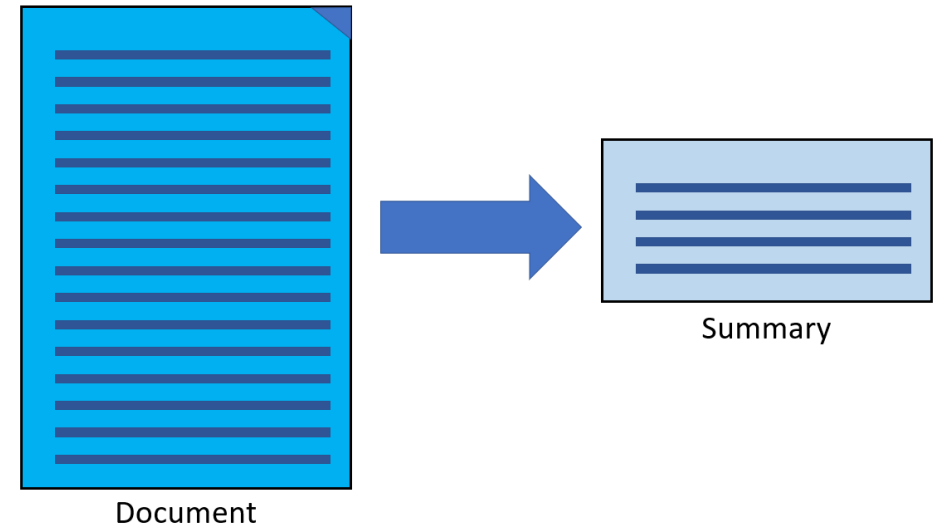
# Summarizing

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**Summarizing**, or condensing someone else's ideas and putting it into your own shortened form, allows you to be sure that you've accurately captured the main idea of the text you're reading.

When reading, summarizing is helpful for checking your understanding of a longer text and remembering the author's main ideas.

When writing, summarizing is critical when reviewing, writing an abstract, preparing notes for a study guide, creating an annotated bibliography, answering essay questions, recording results of an experiment, describing the plot of a fictional work or film, or writing a research paper.



# How to Write Summary Statements

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Use these processes to help you write summary statements:

- Underline important information and write keywords in the margin.
- Record ideas using a two-column note-taking system. Record questions you have about the text concepts in the left column and answers you find in the reading in the right column.
- Identify how concepts relate to what you already know.
- Add examples and details

For retaining key ideas as you read, write a summary statement at the end of each paragraph or section. For capturing the major ideas of the entire work, write a summary paragraph (or more) that describes the entire text.

# Tips for writing summary

For longer, overall summary projects that capture an entire reading, consider these guidelines for writing a summary:

- **A summary should contain the main thesis or standpoint of the text, restated in your own words.** (To do this, first find the thesis statement in the original text.)
- **A summary is written in your own words.** It contains few or no quotes.
- **A summary is always shorter than the original text, often about 1/3 as long as the original.** It is the ultimate fat-free writing. An article or paper may be summarized in a few sentences or a couple of paragraphs. A book may be summarized in an article or a short paper. A very large book may be summarized in a smaller book.
- **A summary should contain all the major points of the original text,** and should ignore most of the fine details, examples, illustrations or explanations.
- **The backbone of any summary is formed by crucial details** (key names, dates, events, words and numbers). A summary must never rely on vague generalities.
- If you quote anything from the original text, even an unusual word or a catchy phrase, **you need to put whatever you quote in quotation marks (" ").**
- **A summary must contain only the ideas of the original text.** Do not insert any of your own opinions, interpretations, deductions or comments into a summary.



# How to Summarize Text or Speech

## 1. Get a General Idea of the Original

First, speed read the text that you're summarizing to get a general impression of its content. Pay particular attention to the title, introduction, conclusion, and the headings and subheadings.

## 2. Check Your Understanding

Build your comprehension of the text by reading it again more carefully. Check that your initial interpretation of the content was correct.

## 3. Make Notes

Take notes on what you're reading or listening to. Use bullet points, and introduce each bullet with a key word or idea. Write down only one point or idea for each bullet. Make sure your notes are concise, well-ordered, and include only the points that really matter.

## 4. Write Your Summary

Bullet points or numbered lists are often an acceptable format for summaries – for example, on presentation slides, in the minutes of a meeting, or in Key Points sections like the one at the end of this article. However, don't just use the bulleted notes that you took in step 3. They'll likely need editing or "polishing" if you want other people to understand them. Some summaries, such as research paper abstracts, press releases, and marketing copy, require continuous prose. If this is the case, write your summary as a paragraph, turning each bullet point into a full sentence. Aim to use only your own notes, and refer to original documents or recordings only if you really need to. This helps to ensure that you use your own words. If you're summarizing speech, do so as soon as possible after the event, while it's still fresh in your mind.

## 5. Check Your Work

Your summary should be a brief but informative outline of the original. Check that you've expressed all of the most important points in your own words, and that you've left out any unnecessary detail

# Paraphrasing

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**Paraphrasing** is the act of putting an author's ideas into your own words.

When reading, paraphrasing is helpful for checking your understanding of what you read as well as remembering what you read.

When writing, paraphrasing is an important skill to have when constructing a research paper and incorporating the ideas of others alongside your own.



# How to Paraphrase Text

## 1. Read and Make Notes

Carefully read the text that you want to paraphrase. Highlight, underline or note down important terms and phrases that you need to remember.

## 2. Find Different Terms

Find equivalent words or phrases (synonyms) to use in place of the ones that you've picked out. A dictionary, thesaurus or online search can be useful here, but take care to preserve the meaning of the original text, particularly if you're dealing with technical or scientific terms.

## 3. Put the Text into Your Own Words

Rewrite the original text, line by line. Simplify the grammar and vocabulary, adjust the order of the words and sentences, and replace "passive" expressions with "active" ones. Remove complex clauses, and break longer sentences into shorter ones. All of this will make your new version easier to understand .

## 4. Check Your Work

Check your work by comparing it to the original. Your paraphrase should be clear and simple, and written in your own words. It may be shorter, but it should include all of the necessary detail.

# Literature:

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1. C.R. Kothari. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. Jaipur, India: New Age International, 2004.
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3. Jalongo, M. R. and N. Saracho, O. (2016) Writing for Publication - Transitions and Tools that Support Scholars' Success, Springer Texts in Education. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-31650-5
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Thank you for your attention!

