

Avoid Scientific Misconduct

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Abstract

One of the most important research ethical issues that should be taken into consideration is “scientific misconduct” such as fabrication, falsification and plagiarism. Plagiarism can occur at any stage of the research activities such as reporting, communicating, authoring, and peer review. The purpose of this workshop is to engage researchers in their responsibility to conduct an ethical research.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Scientific Misconduct, Research tools, Scientific unethical behavior, Science Scandals, Research Visibility, Research Impact

**Do Research,
Don't Re-Search**

A word cloud featuring the names 'Research', 'Ale', 'Ebrahim', 'Nader', 'Tools', and 'Founder' in large, colorful fonts. Smaller words related to research and academia are scattered around them, including: Science, Volume, ISSN, Citation, Year, impact, researchers, Scopus, Author, Article, Record, databases, Hadi, Education, nodes, citation tools, URL, Short Issue, Pages, citations, Keywords, Type, Web, Attachments, Original, File, Abstract, Reference, Farhadi, H-index, Google, study, results, Number, Title, Journal, Date, ICT, Publication, h-index, scholar, and two.

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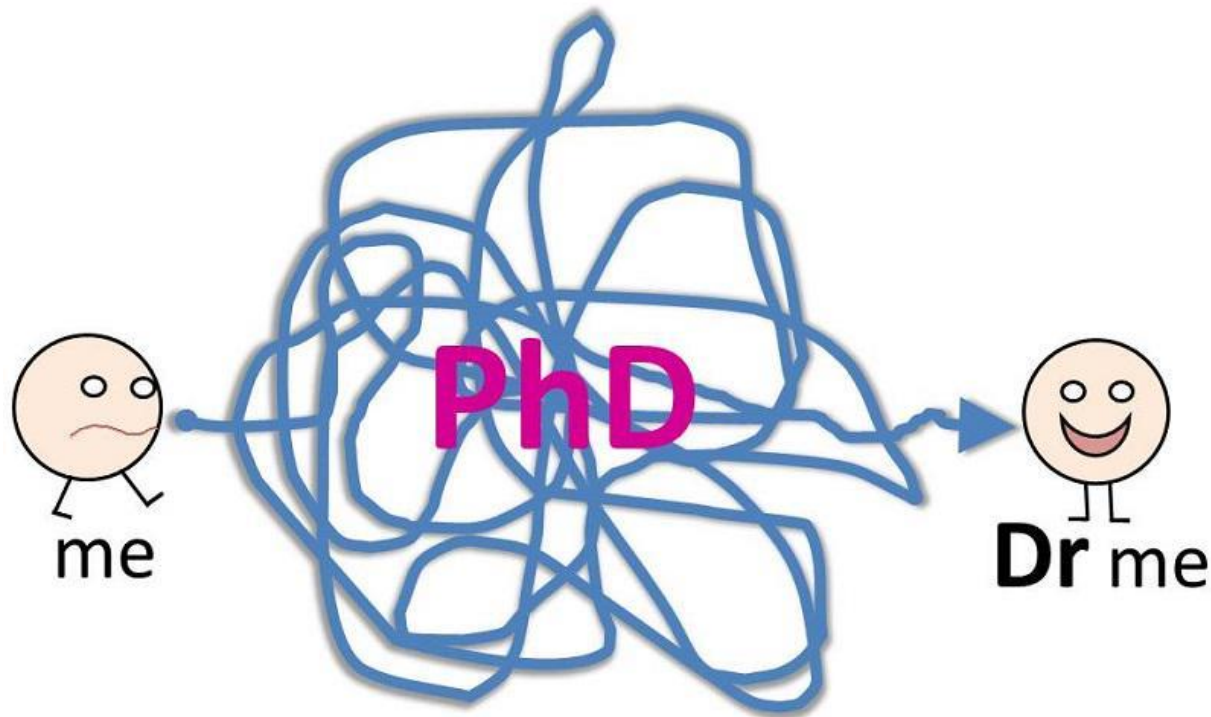
Ethical and Unethical Methods of Plagiarism Prevention in Academic

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Citation Frequency and Ethical Issue

Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2437323>

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F-number	f/4.5
ISO speed rating	800
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Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation's largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

Source: J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; <http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/>.

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German minister Annette Schavan quits over 'plagiarism'

🕒 9 February 2013

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German Education Minister Annette Schavan has resigned after a university stripped her of her doctorate for plagiarism.

Duesseldorf's Heinrich Heine University voted last Tuesday to remove her doctorate following a review.



Analysts say Ms Schavan's resignation will be hugely embarrassing to Chancellor Merkel

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ASEAN BEAT

Philippines Senator Accused of Plagiarism... Twice

The issue of intellectual property has been a topic of much debate thanks to one Filipino Senator's choice of words.

By Mong Palatino

September 11, 2012



When Philippine Senate Majority Leader Vicente Sotto III delivered a speech last month about the



Plagiarism Allegations Haunt Russian Duma Deputies

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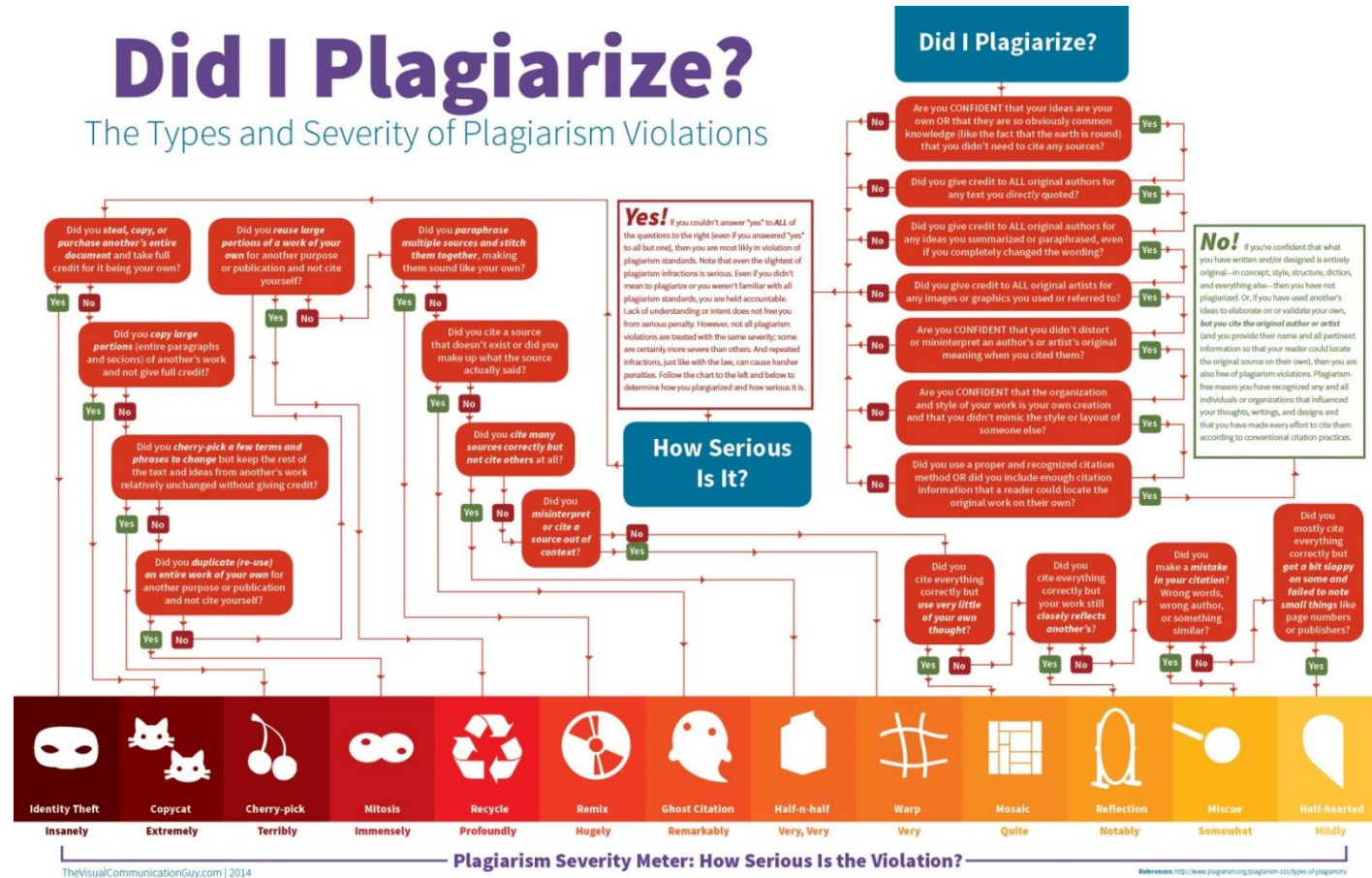
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In the latest plagiarism scandal, yet another State Duma deputy, Rishat Abubakirov, is facing allegations of copying chunks of his dissertation from another source, the Dozhd TV channel reported on Thursday.

MOSCOW, February 7 (RIA Novosti) - In the latest plagiarism scandal, yet another State Duma deputy, Rishat Abubakirov, is facing allegations of copying chunks of his dissertation from another source, the Dozhd TV channel reported on Thursday.

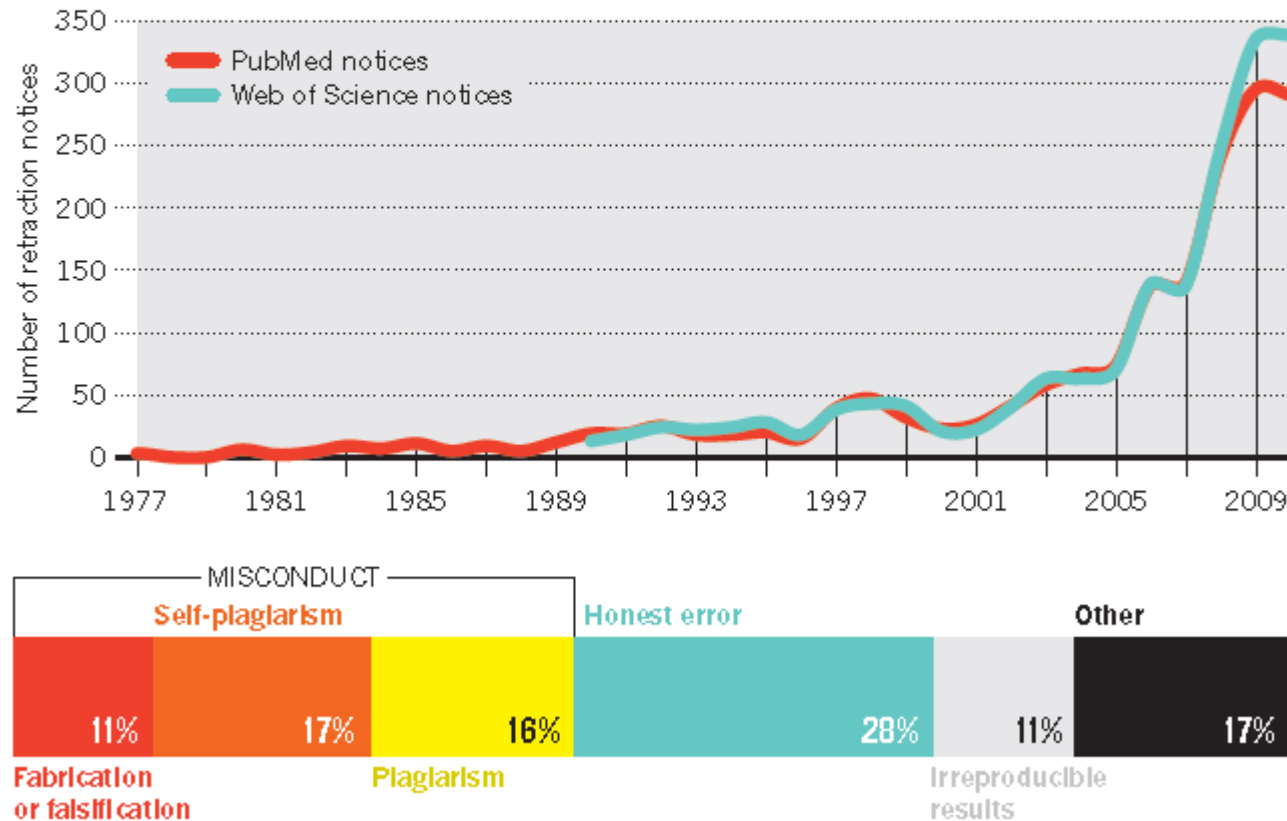
The channel quoted bloggers claiming that Abubakirov plagiarized about 45 percent of his 2009 economics doctorate dissertation from the work of Stanislav Sirota. Both men had defended their theses at Kazan State University but Sirota defended his dissertation

Did I Plagiarize? The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations



RISE OF THE RETRACTIONS

In the past decade, the number of retraction notices has shot up 10-fold (**top**), even as the literature has expanded by only 44%. It is likely that only about half of all retractions are for researcher misconduct (**middle**). Higher-impact journals have logged more retraction notices over the past decade, but much of the increase during 2006–10 came from lower-impact journals (**bottom**).



Source: [Van Noorden R. . Science publishing: the trouble with retractions. Nature 2011;478:26–8](#)

Research Article

Mechanical and Thermal Stability Properties of Modified Rice Straw Fiber Blend with Polycaprolactone Composite

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The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of modified rice straw (ORS) on the mechanical and thermal properties of modified rice straw/polycaprolactone composites (ORS/PCL-C). The composites (C) of polycaprolactone (PCL) with ORS were successfully synthesized using the solution-casting method. The RS modified with octadecylamine (ODA) as an organic modifier. The prepared composites were characterized by using powder X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), and mechanical properties were investigated. Composite of ORS/PCL showed superior mechanical properties due to greater compatibility of ORS with PCL. The XRD results showed that the intensity of the peak decreased with the increase of ORS content from 1.0 to 20 wt % in comparison with PCL peaks. Tensile measurement showed an increase in tensile modulus but a decrease in tensile strength and elongation at break as the ORS contents are increased from 1.0 to 20 wt %, on the other hand, tensile strength was improved with the addition of 5.0 wt % of ORS. Thermal stability was decreased with the increase of ORS contents. SEM micrograph indicated good dispersion of ORS into the matrix, and FT-IR spectroscopy showed that the interaction between PCL and ORS is physical interaction.

1. Introduction

Natural fibers have recently attracted the attention of researchers for use as reinforcement material for different types of polymer matrix due to its advantages over other established components. They are completely biodegradable, abundantly available, and renewable [1]. Among the different agricultural straw, rice straw could be very interesting material as filler in biodegradable polymer composites due to their good thermal stability compared with other agricultural wastes. The resistance of rice straw to bacterial decomposition makes this material suitable as a filler material in the construction of composites. Furthermore, a high content of silica (up to 20%) represents a potential additional benefit over the flame retardant when used in the construction industry [2]. It represents about 45% of the volume of rice production, which

produces the greatest amount of crop residues. Rice straw has the most amount of cellulose from agricultural crop residues because its composition is cellulose (38.3%), hemicelluloses (31.6%), and lignin (11.8%).

Polycaprolactone (PCL) is one of the most attractive and commonly used biodegradable polyesters [3]. It can be used in various biomedical applications such as scaffolds for tissue engineering applications and for the controlled release of drugs [4]. Poly(ϵ -caprolactone) is a semicrystalline polymer with a crystallinity degree of approximately 50%. PCL is regularly achieved through ring opening process (ROP) of ϵ -caprolactone in the presence of metal alkoxides (aluminum isopropoxide, tin octoate, etc.).

Flexibility, biodegradability, low glass transition temperature (T_g) of -61°C , melting point of 65°C , high elongation at break, low modulus, relatively high price, and rather long



Potential user factors driving adoption of IPTV: What are customers expecting from IPTV?

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Reading, PA 19610-6009, USA

Received 4 December 2005; received in revised form 1 May 2006; accepted 8 May 2006

Abstract

Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), the convergence services of television and Internet, is being rapidly developed around the world. The advent of digital technologies has changed the convergence market dramatically with the wide diffusion of the convergent services. Using the Technology Acceptance Model as a conceptual framework and method of logistic regression, this research analyzes the demand for IPTV by drawing data from 452 consumers. Individuals' responses to questions about whether they accept IPTV are collected and combined with observations of their socio-economic characteristics. Intrinsic/extrinsic factors modified from the Technology Acceptance Model. Results of logistic regression show two variables (intrinsic and extrinsic factors) that seem to explain what influences consumer behavior towards adopting IPTV. Overall, the logistic regression model explains over 50% of the variance in IPTV adoption. The variances shed light on the multi-open platform environment that IPTV will forge.

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Keywords: IPTV; User analysis; Logistic model; South Korea

1. Introduction

Recent development of IT and media technologies have given a tremendous push toward the development of convergence services like Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB) and IPTV (Internet Protocol Television). Korea has been taking a leadership role in developing not only IPTV, but also the

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Effect of ST3GAL 4 and FUT 7 on sialyl Lewis X synthesis and multidrug resistance in human acute myeloid leukemia

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ABSTRACT

Sialyl Lewis X (sLe X, CD15s) is a key antigen induced on tumor cell surfaces during multidrug resistance (MDR) development. The present study investigated the effect of α 1, 3-fucosyltransferase VII (FucT VII) and α 2, 3-sialyltransferase IV (ST3Gal IV) on sLe X oligosaccharide synthesis as well as their impact on MDR development in acute myeloid leukemia cells (AML). FUT7 and ST3GAL4 were overexpressed in three AML MDR cells and bone marrow mononuclear cells (BMC) from AML patients with MDR by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A close association was found between the expression levels of FUT7 and ST3GAL4 and the amount of sLe X oligosaccharides, as well as the phenotypic variation of MDR of HL60 and HL60/ADR cells both in vitro and in vivo. Manipulation of the two genes' expression modulated the activity of phosphoinositide-3 kinase (PI3K)/Akt signaling pathway, thereby regulating the proportionally mutative expression of P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and multidrug resistance related protein 1 (MRP1), both of which are known to be involved in MDR. Blocking the PI3K/Akt pathway with specific inhibitor LY294002 or Akt short hairpin RNA (shRNA) resulted in the reduced MDR of HL60/ADR cells. These results strongly indicated that sLe X involved in the development of MDR of AML cells probably through FUT7 and ST3GAL4. The activity of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway and the expression of P-gp and MRP1.

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1. Introduction

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), the most common type of leukemia in adults, has the lowest survival rate among all leukemia [1]. It is a clonal malignancy of the hematopoietic system characterized by accumulation of immature cell population in the bone marrow or peripheral blood [2]. Multidrug resistance (MDR) is a major challenge to the successful treatment of AML. Classic MDR is the consequence of overexpression of transporter proteins belonging to the ATP binding cassette (ABC) family, such as MRP1, which lead to lower intracellular drug accumulation and reduce cellular toxicity of chemotherapeutic agents [3]. Nowadays, many researchers are managing to

adequately evaluate the interaction of glycan alterations and resistance to chemotherapy of neoplastic cells so as to understand their pathogenesis. However, there is still little information about the role of glycosyltransferases and relevant glycogenes in the development of AML MDR except the modification of glycan structures has been observed in drug-resistance leukemia cells [4,5].

Glycosylation is one of the most important modifications of proteins and lipids [6]. Alterations in cell surface glycosylation are acknowledged as a hallmark of carcinogenesis which usually leads to the expression of tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens (TACAs) on glycoproteins or glycolipids that decorate cell surfaces [7]. Lewis antigens are functionally important terminal glycan epitopes, which are usually subdivided into two groups: types 1 and 2, depending on whether the terminal galactose is bound to the preceding GlcNAc by β -1, 3-galactosyltransferases (Gal-T) or β -1, 4 Gal-T [8]. All type 1 structures contain an α 1, 4-Fuc residue on the GlcNAc catalyzed by α 1, 4-FucTs such as Le^x, sLe^x and Le^a. It is the same for type 2 antigens including Le X, sLe X and Le Y, but the linkage is α 1, 3 instead (catalyzed by products of FUT3 through -7 and FUT9) [9].

Sialyltransferases (STs) catalyzed the transformation of sialic acid residues from donor substrate CMP-sialic acid to the oligosaccharide side chains of glycoconjugates. Different STs showing cell and tissue tropism are unique in substrate specificities and in types of linkage formed

Abbreviations: ST, sialyltransferase; FucT, fucosyltransferase; MDR, multidrug resistance; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; PI3K, phosphoinositide 3 kinase; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; MRP1, multidrug resistance related protein 1; shRNA, short hairpin RNA; ADR, adriamycin; BMC, bone marrow mononuclear cells; PBS, phosphate buffered saline; PI3K, PIS containing 0.1% Tween 20; DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia.

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¹ Hongye Ma and Huimin Zhou contributed equally to this work.

Electrochemical Study of Structural Effects in Complexation of Nano-baskets: Calix[4]-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6

Bahram Mokhtari and Kobra Pourabdollah

Razi Chemistry Research Center (RCRC), Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahreza, I. R. Iran

Eight nano-baskets of calix[4]arene-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6 were synthesized and their binding abilities towards alkali and alkaline earth metals as well as some lanthanides were studied using differential pulse voltammetry. The novelty of this study was investigation of those macrocyclic complexes by voltammetric behaviors of two acidic moieties in each scaffold during complexation of crown ether ring. The results revealed that by increasing the binding ability of macrocycle and cation, the anodic oxidation peak of carboxylic acids was decreased. Moreover, the

calix[4]crowns lag far behind. Combining crown ethers with calix[4]arenes increases the cation binding ability of the parent calixarenes, and control of the selectivity is obtained through modulation of the crown ether size. Attachment of proton-ionizable groups to calixcrowns can further improve their extraction properties because the ionized group not only participates in metal ion coordination, but also eliminates the need to transfer aqueous phase anions into the organic phase. Ungaro et al.^[9] reported the first di-proton-ionizable calix[4]crown-5 in

Retraction: Retraction notice

Posted by [PLOS_ONE_Group](#) on 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

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It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.

Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.

Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 104: 2602–2607.

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. ([comment on this retraction](#))



Potential user factors driving adoption of IPTV.
What are customers expecting from IPTV?

Dong Hee Shin *

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Abstract

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Electrochemical Study of Structural Effects in Complexation of Nano-baskets: Calix[4]-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6

Bahram Mokhtari and Kobra Pourabdollah

T Razi Chemistry Research Center (RCRC), Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahreza, I. R. Iran

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Absolute quantification of free tumor cells in the peripheral blood of gastric cancer patients

N. Bayat¹, M.M. Mokhtari¹, M. Rezaei-Tavirani¹,
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ABSTRACT. Gastric cancer remains the third most common cancer in the world. Metastatic disease is a major cause of death in about half of the patients; therefore, early diagnosis is crucial for successful outcome. This study applied a sensitive method for the detection of circulating tumor cells using specific tumor markers for early detection. A total of 80 blood samples from 40 patients and 40 age-matched healthy controls were collected for the study. Circulating mRNA levels of two tumor markers, tumor endothelial marker 8 (TEM-8) and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) were evaluated using absolute quantitative real-time PCR assay in the Stratagene Mx-3000P real-time PCR system. GAPDH was used to normalize the data. TEM-8 and CEA were detected in patients' blood more than in controls, 22/40 vs 9/40, $P = 0.005$, and 30/40 vs 11/40, $P = 0.008$, respectively. The mRNA level of these markers in patients was significantly higher in comparison to normal controls ($P = 0.018$, 0.01). This panel showed an overall sensitivity of 64% and specificity of 73%. Statistical analysis for demographic variants did not show any significant differences. Both markers were detected more frequently and in significantly higher levels in blood samples of patients.

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- it reports unethical research

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Router: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy

Jeremy Stribling, Daniel Aguayo and Maxwell Krohn

ABSTRACT

Many physicists would agree that, had it not been for congestion control, the evaluation of web browsers might never have occurred. In fact, few hackers worldwide would disagree with the essential unification of voice-over-IP and public-private key pair. In order to solve this riddle, we confirm that SMPs can be made stochastic, cacheable, and interposable.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many scholars would agree that, had it not been for active networks, the simulation of Lamport clocks might never have occurred. The notion that end-users synchronize with the

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. For starters, we motivate the need for fiber-optic cables. We place our work in context with the prior work in this area. To address this obstacle, we disprove that even though the much-touted autonomous algorithm for the construction of digital-to-analog converters by Jones [10] is NP-complete, object-oriented languages can be made signed, decentralized, and signed. Along these same lines, to accomplish this mission, we concentrate our efforts on showing that the famous ubiquitous algorithm for the exploration of robots by Sato et al. runs in $\Omega((n + \log n))$ time [22]. In the end, we conclude.

II. ARCHITECTURE

Source: <https://pdos.csail.mit.edu/archive/scigen/router.pdf>

Examples

Here are two papers we submitted to [WMSCI 2005](#): Router: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy ([PS](#), [PDF](#))
Jeremy Stribling, Daniel Aguayo and Maxwell Krohn

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[Acceptance e-mail](#)

A strange [follow-up email](#), along with our [response](#)

[Anthony Liekens](#) sent an [inquiry](#) to WMSCI about this situation, and received [this response](#), with an amazing letter ([PS](#), [PDF](#)) attached. (Also check out Jeff Erickson's [in-depth deconstruction](#) of this letter.)

With the many generous [donations](#) we received, we [paid](#) one conference [registration](#) fee of \$390.

Our registration fee was [refunded](#). See [above](#) for the next phase of our plan.

We received many [donations](#) to send us to the conference, so that we can give a randomly-generated talk.

The Influence of Probabilistic Methodologies on Networking ([PS](#), [PDF](#))
Thomer M. Gil

For some reason, this paper was [rejected](#). We [asked for reviews](#), and got [this response](#).

Source: <https://pdos.csail.mit.edu/archive/scigen/#examples>


[Pramana](#)

August 2007, Volume 69, [Issue 2](#), pp 285–300 | [Cite as](#)

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Hydrogenated nanocrystalline silicon germanium thin films

Authors

[Authors and affiliations](#)

A. R. M. Yusoff , M. N. Syahrul, K. Henkel

Article

First Online: 12 September 2007

110

1

Downloads Citations

This paper has been withdrawn by *Pramana* as the editors have determined that the material presented in this paper is a **complete copy** of the material which has been published by other authors in other journals and reports.

The retraction note to this article can be found online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12043-013-0515-6>.

Source: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12043-007-0129-y>

Authorship issues spell retraction for breast cancer paper

The corresponding author of a 2014 paper in the *Indian Journal of Medical and Paediatric Oncology* has retracted the article because he was a bit too generous with his list of coauthors.



Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/2015/04/21/authorship-issues-spell-retraction-for-breast-cancer-paper/>

Pain paper scratched for authorship issues

A group of pain researchers in Austria has lost their 2014 paper in the *European Journal of Anaesthesiology* because one of the authors wasn't, well, one of the authors.

The article, "Intravenous nonopioid analgesic drugs in chronic low back pain patients on chronic



The author Gisela Scharbert fabricated my signature on the submission material but never informed me about the submission, the signature, the acceptance, the publication – and above all, about the change in outcome parameters compared to the ethics committee approved project plan. Because of this insult against good scientific practice I would not have given my permission and signature for submission.

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/2015/03/26/pain-paper-scratched-for-authorship-issues/>

Authorship

Author Unresponsive	Author(s) lack of communication after prior contact by Journal, Publisher or other original Authors
Concerns/Issues About Authorship	Any question, controversy or dispute over the rightful claim to authorship, excluding forged authorship
Concerns/Issues about Third Party Involvement	Any question, controversy or dispute over the rightful claim to authorship, excluding forged authorship
Forged Authorship	The fraudulent use of an author name in submitting a manuscript for publication

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

Data

Concerns/Issues About Data	Any question, controversy or dispute over the validity of the data
Conflict of Interest	Authors having affiliations with companies, associations, or institutions that may serve to influence their belief about their findings
Duplication of Data	Also known as “self-plagiarism”. Used when the all or part of the data from an item written by one or all authors of the original article, are repeated in the original article without appropriate citation.

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

Data

Error in Analyses

A mistake made in the evaluation of the data or calculations

Error in Data

A mistake made in the data, either in data entry, gathering or identification

Falsification/Fabrication of Data

Intentional changes to data so that it is not representative of the actual finding

Plagiarism of Data

Used when the all or part of the data from an item not written by one or all authors of the original article, are repeated in the original article without appropriate citation.

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

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Data

Unreliable Data

The accuracy or validity of the data is questionable

Unreliable Results

The accuracy or validity of the results is questionable

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

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Image

Concerns/Issues About Image	Any question, controversy or dispute over the validity of the image
Duplication of Image	Also known as “self-plagiarism”. Used when an image from an item written by one or all authors of the original article is repeated in the original article without appropriate citation.
Error in Image	A mistake made in the preparation or printing of an image
Falsification/Fabrication of Image	Intentional changes to an image so that it is not representative of the actual data

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

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Image

Manipulation of Images	The changing of the presentation of an image by reversal, rotation or similar action
Plagiarism of Image	Used when an image from an item not written by one or all authors of the original article is repeated in the original article without appropriate citation.
Unreliable Image	The accuracy or validity of the image is questionable

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

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Authors “in shock” when image reuse doesn’t fly with publishers of paper on emu oil and stem cells



Image by Terri Sharp from Pixabay

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/2019/11/27/authors-in-shock-when-image-reuse-doesnt-fly-with-publishers-of-paper-on-emu-oil-and-stem-cells/>

In references

Cites Prior Retracted Work	A retracted item is used in citations or referencing
Concerns/Issues about Referencing/Attributions	Any question, controversy or dispute over whether ideas, analyses, text or data are properly credited to the originator

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

Review

Fake Peer Review

The peer review was intentionally not performed in accordance with the journal's guidelines or ethical standards

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/retraction-watch-database-user-guide/retraction-watch-database-user-guide-appendix-b-reasons/>

Publisher retracts nearly 50 papers at once



A year after retracting 29 papers in one fell swoop, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), a scientific society which is also one of the world's largest scientific publishers, is retracting 49 articles from a journal and a conference because of problems in the way they were peer reviewed.

Source: <https://retractionwatch.com/2019/12/04/publisher-retracts-nearly-50-papers-at-once/>

10 Major source of plagiarism

1. **Replication:** Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
2. **Duplication:** Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
3. **Secondary Source:** Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
4. **Misleading Attribution:** Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript
5. **Invalid Source:** Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
6. **Paraphrasing:** Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
7. **Repetitive Research:** Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
8. **Unethical Collaboration:** Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct
9. **Verbatim:** copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks
10. **Complete:** Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name

Source: [iThenticate \(2013\) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research](#)

Research Visibility and Impact Center-(RVnIC)

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10 Major source of plagiarism

Replication

Example

A scientist submits a manuscript to five journals located in several different countries. Once he/she receives an acceptance notice by one of the journals, he/she does not immediately notify the other four journals, resulting in the manuscript being published in two journals.

How to Avoid it

Ideally, papers should only be submitted to one publication at a time. In situations where this is impossible, all journals should be notified immediately if the paper is accepted for publication. Manuscripts, once published, should not be resubmitted for publication with another journal.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Duplication

Example

A researcher inserts sections of text from an earlier published manuscript in a new manuscript that he/she will be submitting to a different publisher, without citing the earlier work.

How to Avoid it

When using text and elements from one's own previous work, take care to cite those works correctly, using the same format used for other outside sources. In some cases, such as repeating an entire methodology, it may be preferable to include copied text as an attributed attachment to the paper.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Secondary Source

Example

When evaluating previous inquiries into a subject, a researcher comes across a relevant meta study and paraphrases from it heavily. However, while he/she cites the original sources of the studies, the meta study that the information actually came from is absent.

How to Avoid it

When pulling information from a secondary source, cite that source as well as any primary ones.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Misleading Attribution

Example

Despite the fact a scientist made significant contributions to a paper, a team of researchers feels there is a conflict of interest and agrees to remove the scientist's name from the author list so as to not hinder the study's chance at publication.

How to Avoid it

Though researchers often work together, collaborations can raise ethical issues. If a conflict of interest remains despite attempts at a resolution, consider presenting the situation to the publisher or journal. At all times, keep an accurate record of what was discovered and when. Alternatively, consider taking the matter to any relevant ethics boards. In some cases, legal assistance may be required.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Invalid Source

Example

A researcher, unable to find a quality source for a statement he/she wants to make, either creates a source or misconstrues the meaning or context of a real source.

How to Avoid it

When doing research for a paper, keep effective notes on sources and double check their accuracy before submission. Never fabricate or falsify a source.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Paraphrasing

Example

A researcher incorporates ideas or data from another researcher's study, but rewrites the information in his/her words without providing proper citation.

How to Avoid it

Make sure that any and all ideas, data and elements from outside sources are cited correctly. One strategy is to note all sources, along with a brief description, throughout the writing process. When in doubt, it is better to provide extensive citation than to fall short.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Repetitive Research

Example

A researcher decides to conduct a new study similar to one already conducted by a different researcher. Many of the results overlap, so the researcher conducting the new study reuses sections and data from the previous study without attribution.

How to Avoid it

When reusing someone else's methodology, and in a situation when the results of a similar study cannot be stated differently, citing those sources will prevent any plagiarism accusations or foul play.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Unethical Collaboration

Example

A researcher collaborates with two other researchers on a study and submits a manuscript that is represented as the researcher's own work, without recognizing the contributions from the others who collaborated on the study.

How to Avoid it

Always cite other collaborators' contributions using proper citation formats. Incorporate as much original work as possible. Avoid copying written work, figures and images or ideas from collaborators without their permission and without giving proper credit.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Verbatim

Example

A researcher copies and pastes a block of text from someone else's work into a paper without providing proper citation, including quotation marks.

How to Avoid it

As with paraphrased plagiarism, always carefully cite any outside material used, even when translating to a different language. In the case of material used verbatim, clearly indicate that the text is a direct quote, either through blockquoting or quotation marks.

10 Major source of plagiarism

Complete

Example

A researcher copies and submits, under his or her name, the entirety of a previous paper published by someone else.

How to Avoid it

Never sign your name to someone else's work. Conduct original research and write papers in your own words. If conducting a different study is not an option, consider replicating the research, writing up the findings in original words, and citing the original material to provide credit for the idea of the study.



Source: http://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/index.php/SUNScholar/Research_Article_Metrics



nature > news > article

a natureresearch journal

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NEWS • 10 SEPTEMBER 2019

Elsevier investigates hundreds of peer reviewers for manipulating citations

The publisher is scrutinizing researchers who might be inappropriately using the review process to promote their own work.

Dalmeet Singh Chawla

Source: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02639-9>

Publisher:	Imperial College Press
Pre-print:	✗ author cannot archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Post-print:	✗ author cannot archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Copyright:	view policy
ROME0:	This is a <u>.....</u> publisher

Publisher:	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
Pre-print:	✓ subject to Restrictions below, author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Restrictions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be removed upon publication of final version • Set phrase must be added once submitted to IEEE for publication • Set phrase must be added when accepted by IEEE for publication • IEEE must be informed as to the electronic address of the pre-print
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Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On author or institutional server only • Published source must be acknowledged • Not used in direct conflict with Publisher's commercial interests
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Source: <http://www-library.desy.de/oa/sherpa.hep.html>

Full Length Research Paper

Computational study of environmental fate of ionic liquids using conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) method

Zakari, A. Y., Waziri, S. M., Aderemi, B. O. and Mustapha, S. I.*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation ($r^2=0.992$) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists

$$F=43.3C^{0.32}(1)$$

Where F is the number of twitter followers and C is the number of citations.

As a typical number of followers can now be calculated using this formula, Hall (2014) proposed that the Kardashian Index (K-index) can be calculated as follows:

$$K\text{-index}=F(a)/F(c)$$

Where $F_{(a)}$ is the actual number of twitter followers of researcher X and $F_{(c)}$ is the number researcher X should have given their citations. Hence a high K-index is a warning to the community that researcher X may have built their public profile on shaky foundations, while a very low K-index suggests that a scientist is being undervalued. Here, Hall (2014) proposed that those people whose K-index is greater than 5 can be considered 'Science Kardashians'



[Neil Hall, Prof](#)

Source: [N. Hall, "The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists," *Genome Biology*, vol. 15, no. 7, pp. 1-3, 2014/07/30, 2014.](#)





Thank you!

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Research Visibility and Impact Consultant



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[@aleebrahim](https://twitter.com/aleebrahim)



<https://publons.com/researcher/1692944>
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

My recent publication:

1. A. Ghanbari Baghestan, H. Khaniki, A. Kalantari, M. Akhtari-Zavare, E. Farahmand, E. Tamam, N. Ale Ebrahim, H. Sabani, and M. Danaee, (2019) ["A Crisis in "Open Access": Should Communication Scholarly Outputs Take 77 Years to Become Open Access?"](#), *SAGE Open*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 1-8,
2. Ale Ebrahim, S., Ashtari, A., Pedram, M. Z., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). Publication Trends in Drug Delivery and Magnetic Nanoparticles. *Nanoscale Research Letters*, 14(59). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s11671-019-2994-y>
3. Parnianifard, A., Azfanizam, A., Ariffin, M., Ismail, M., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). Recent developments in metamodel based robust black-box simulation optimization: An overview. *Decision Science Letters*, 8(1), 17-44. doi:10.5267/j.dsl.2018.5.004. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3192794>
4. Elaish, M. M., Shuib, L., Ghani, N. A., Mujtaba, G., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). A Bibliometric Analysis of M-Learning from Topic Inception to 2015. *International Journal of Mobile Learning and Organisation*, 13(1), 91-112. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJMLO.2019.096470>
5. Nordin, N., Samsudin, M.-A., Abdul-Khalid, S.-N., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). Firms' sustainable practice research in developing countries: Mapping the cited literature by Bibliometric analysis approach. *International Journal of Sustainable Strategic Management*, 7(1/2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSSM.2019.099036>

My recent presentations:

1. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 9: Writing a Paper. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.11319866.v1>
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 8: Avoid Scientific Misconduct. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.11300546.v1>
3. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 7: Indexing Research Tools. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10992596.v1>
4. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 6: Read a Paper. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10302095.v1>
5. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 5: Managing Research. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10257509.v1>

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2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader, Citation Frequency and Ethical Issue (May 11, 2014). Electronic Physician, April-June 2014, 6(2), 814-815.. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2437323>
3. J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; <http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/>.
4. [Van Noorden R. . Science publishing: the trouble with retractions. Nature 2011;478:26–8](#)
5. [N. Hall, “The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists,” *Genome Biology*, vol. 15, no. 7, pp. 1-3, 2014/07/30, 2014.](#)
6. [Van Noorden R. . Science publishing: the trouble with retractions. Nature 2011;478:26–8](#)
7. [iThenticate \(2013\) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research](#)