



Scientific integrity and Plagiarism

By Prof Eiad Alfaris



قوله تعالى { وَيَلِّ الْمُطَفِّينَ . الَّذِينَ إِذَا
اُكْتَالُوا عَلَى النَّاسِ يَسْتَوْفُونَ . وَإِذَا كَالُواهُمْ
أَوْ وُزِنُواهُمْ يُخْسِرُونَ }

The session will be interactive inshallah







Goals and objectives

- To demonstrate in example how to use (quote) others work in an ethical way method(s).
- to describe how role models can influence
- To explain the Islam and west opinion on plagiarism.



Evaluation sheet

Advantages

Points for
improvement



***“Rather fail with honor than
succeed by fraud.”***

Sophocles

“Four plays: Ajax; The women of Trachis; Electra; Philoctetes” (1966)
:http://www.quoteyard.com/rather-fail-with-honor-than-succeed-by-fraud/

+ Background

- Misconduct in science is an old problem.
- In the last few years it has raised discussions about causes and effects
- Science has grown tremendously and the challenges are quite different from the past.

[Teaching scientific integrity and research ethics. Forensic Science International, Volume 113, Issues 1-3, 2000, 511-514](#)



Common Forms of Plagiarism

- Copying
- Collusion
- Inappropriate paraphrasing
- Relying too much on other people's material
- Inappropriate citation
- Self-plagiarising



Current trends

- The practice of plagiarism is mainly due to the rapid advancement in information technology. (Hansen, 2003, Introna et al, 2003).
- Other reasons or justifications for plagiarizing:
 - Pressure to meet deadlines
 - Poor skills in writing especially for English as Second Language

[A Different Perspective on Plagiarism. The Internet TESL Journal :http://iteslj.org/Articles/Yusof-Plagiarism.html](http://iteslj.org/Articles/Yusof-Plagiarism.html)



Historical Overview

- Plagiarism became the accepted norm sometime in the 1890s (Hansen, 2003).

[A Different Perspective on Plagiarism. The Internet TESL Journal :http://iteslj.org/Articles/Yusof-Plagiarism.html](http://iteslj.org/Articles/Yusof-Plagiarism.html)



Defining scientific integrity



What is Scientific Integrity?

Scientific integrity has been characterized as a commitment to truthfulness, to personal accountability, and to vigorous adherence to standards of professional conduct (eg accuracy, transparency, fairness)

[Scientific integrity, fidelity and conflicts of interest in research.](#)

TD Warner, LW Roberts - Current opinion in psychiatry, 2004



What is scientific integrity?

Cont....

- A quality of individual scientists (and their reasoning)
- Or the maintenance of the proper roles for values in science
- Values: are broad beliefs about what is appropriate behavior

Scientific Integrity: From Theory to Practice. Heather Douglas, University of Waterloo,
February 20, 2012, AAAS Meeting Vancouver BC

+ What violates scientific integrity?

- Fabrication (making up results)
- Falsification of evidence (manipulation)
- Ignoring evidence in preference for one's values
- Cherry-picking evidence or suppressing evidence, the incomplete evidence
- Deceptive research that has no possibility for real discovery

Scientific Integrity: From Theory to Practice. Heather Douglas, University of Waterloo,

February 20, 2012, AAAS Meeting Vancouver BC



Scientific and Scholarly Misconduct

Fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the scientific community for proposing, conducting, or reporting research.

US Public Health Service (USPHS) 1989

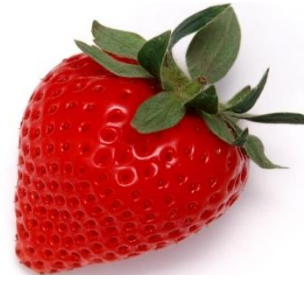


Plagiarism- Kidnapper



Plagiarism: What is it?

Brainstorm few examples of plagiarism




البحث يبدأ بفكرة

أستاذ مساعد في كلية الطب.. جاء بفكرة بحث على الأطفال
المصابين بالربو واستأذن الاستشاريين لإجراء البحث على
مرضاهم ووافقوا

وبعد مدة وجد أن أحد الاساتذة المشاركين بدأ بتنفيذ نفس الفكرة على
المرضى دون التواصل مع أحد!!!



حصل الطبيب (غ) على منحة مالية من شركة أدوية لإجراء بحث على دواء جديد ستنتجه الشركة، ووعد بمكافأة مالية كبيرة قام الطبيب بإجراء البحث على مجموعة محدودة من المرضى (22 مريضا) ثم توقف ، نظرا لقلّة عدد المرضى ولأن ذلك سيأخذ وقتا طويلا. وبعد مدة سلم نتائج البحث للشركة لتقوم بنشرها
حيث سجل نتائج لعدد 203 مرضى.



شيء لم يسبق إليه يخترعه
شيء ناقص يتمه
شيء مستغلق يشرحه
شيء طويل يختصره
شيء مختلط يرتبه
شيء أخطأ فيه مصنّفه يبيّنه
شيء مفرق يجمعه

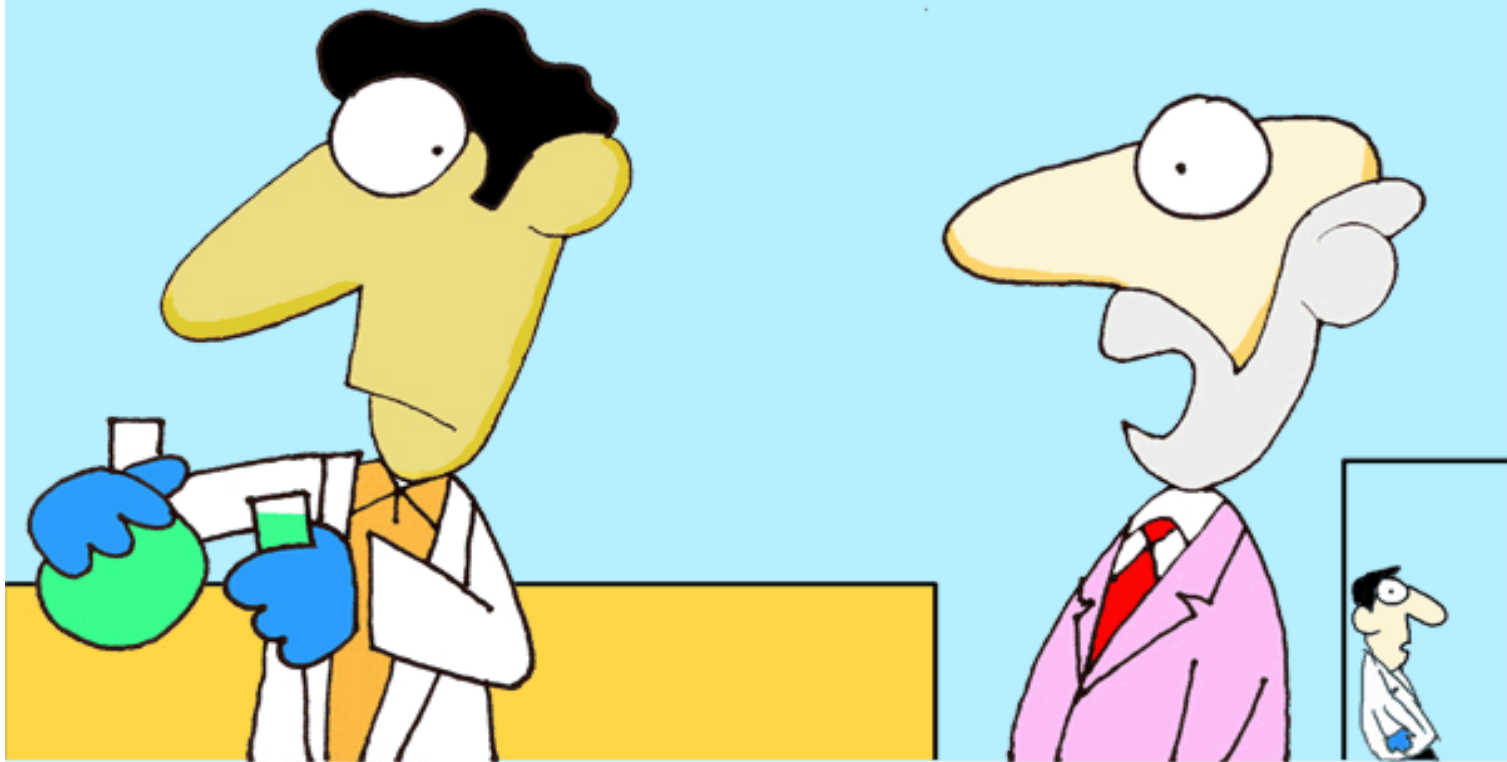
From Professor Jamal Jarralah

+

مر صلى الله عليه وسلم على صُبرة طعام فأدخل يده فيها
فنالت أصابعه بللاً. فقال: « ما هذا يا صاحب الطعام؟ » قال:
أصابته السماء يا رسول الله. قال: « أفلا جعلته فوق الطعام
كي يراه الناس؟ من غش فليس مني

«وفي رواية» من غشنا فليس منا «وفي رواية» ليس منا
من غشنا [«رواه مسلم.»]

حذر النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم من الغش وتوعد فاعله



“No, it’s my wife’s turn to be the first author
on **your** paper.”

From Professor Jamal Jarralah

What is plagiarism?

- Plagiarism is taking the ideas or words of others and passing them off as your own.
- Plagiarism is a type of intellectual theft.
- Plagiarism can take many forms:
 - deliberate cheating
 - accidentally copying** from a source without acknowledgement

Plagiarism & Academic Integrity:<https://student.unsw.edu.au/plagiarism>

+ Plagiarism is unethical for three reasons.

- It is a form of theft.
- It is unethical because the plagiarizer subsequently benefits from this theft.
- A degree is evidence of its holder's abilities and knowledge.



The best way to avoid plagiarism is to:

- Know what it is
- Develop the skills to write well and consequently avoid doing it.

University of Queensland scientists accused of falsifying research

ROB KIDD HIGHER EDUCATION REPORTER • THE COURIER-MAIL • SEPTEMBER 04, 2013 6:31AM

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4 Signs of a Heart Attack www.newsmax.com

Right Before a Heart Attack Your Body Will Give You These 4 Signs.

UNIVERSITY of Queensland scientists have been accused of fabricating research that was published in a prestigious European scientific journal.

UQ referred the claims to the Crime and Misconduct Commission in July and asked for the study to be retracted pending the outcome.

A university investigation has found "no primary data".

"We simply cannot locate the data," UQ vice-chancellor Professor Peter Hoj told The Courier-Mail.

UQ was first made aware of the allegation in September 2012 when a whistleblower raised concerns. Prof Hoj said



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Autism/MMR Vaccine Study Faked: FAQ

Facts Behind Journal's Claim That Autism Study Was Hoax



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What was wrong with the Wakefield study?

Details of the medical histories of all the children in the Wakefield study were made public in an investigation by the U.K. General Medical Council. Deer also interviewed several of the parents whose children were in the study.

Here are some of the major problems with the study, as laid out by Deer in *BMJ*.

- ❖ The children in the study were not randomly selected. None of them lived anywhere near the hospital where Wakefield's team examined them. One came from as far away as California. All were recruited through anti-MMR-vaccine campaigners.
- ❖ Wakefield did not disclose that he was acting as a paid consultant to a U.K. lawyer who was suing MMR vaccine makers for damages. Wakefield was paid about \$668,000 plus expenses.
- ❖ Despite being described as "previously normal," five of the children had evidence of developmental problems before receiving the MMR vaccine.
- ❖ Only one of the 12 children in the study had regressive autism, although the study reported that nine of them had this condition. Three of these nine children were never diagnosed with autism.
- ❖ In nine cases, gut examinations of the children were changed from "unremarkable" to "non-specific colitis."
- ❖ For all 12 children in the study, medical records and parent accounts contradict case descriptions in the published study.

The *BMJ* editors conclude that these discrepancies show that Wakefield deliberately faked the study.

"Is it possible that he was wrong but not dishonest: that he was so incompetent

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Autism/MMR Vaccine Study Faked: FAQ

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Facts Behind Journal's Claim That Autism Study Was Hoax

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By [Daniel J. DeNoon](#)
WebMD Health News

Reviewed by [Laura J. Martin, MD](#)



Jan. 6, 2011 -- The discredited study purportedly linking the [measles-mumps-rubella](#) (MMR) vaccine to [autism](#) wasn't just poor science, it was outright fraud, a leading U.K. medical journal claims.

The man behind the 1998 study, Andrew Wakefield, MD, continues to defend it. But 10 of his co-authors have repudiated it. Last year it was [formally retracted](#) by *The Lancet*. And after a [months-long hearing](#), Wakefield and his senior research advisor had their medical licenses revoked for unethical treatment of patients.

But now a lengthy investigation by U.K. investigative reporter Brian Deer finds that Wakefield deliberately faked the study. Deer's findings, first published in the Sunday Times, now appear in *BMJ*-- accompanied by a scathing editorial by *BMJ* editors Fiona Godlee and colleagues.

"Deer unearthed evidence of clear falsification," the editorial says. "Who perpetrated this fraud? There is no doubt that it was Wakefield's."

Despite the fact that it involved only 12 patients, the Wakefield study had a huge effect. MMR vaccination rates plummeted in the U.K., Europe, and parts of the U.S. Wakefield continues to have a following among parents who believe, in spite of strong medical evidence to the contrary, that vaccination is a major [cause of autism](#).

Vaccine-Autism Study **WebMD** Called Fraud



More WebMD coverage of the *BMJ* article calling a controversial

vaccine study "fraudulent."

♦ Reporter Talks to WebMD

Interview with the *BMJ* article's author, investigative journalist Brian Deer.

♦ *BMJ* Editor Talks to WebMD

Interview with *BMJ* editor-in-chief Fiona Godlee.

♦ *BMJ* Calls Study 'an Elaborate Fraud' Coverage by WebMD's U.K. bureau.

♦ *BMJ* Says Researcher Stood to Profit Coverage of *BMJ*'s investigation of Andrew Wakefield's



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Dr. Andrew Wakefield



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5

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ابتداءً من 555 ريال



Small group exercise



In June 2015, Dansinger and colleagues from Tufts University, submitted **a manuscript to *Annals*** titled “One-Year Effectiveness of the Atkins, Zone, Weight Watchers...: After external peer review, it was decided not to publish the manuscript in July 2015. In August 2016, Dansinger contacted *Annals*, when he became aware of an article published in ***the EXCLI Journal*** on 23 February 2016 that was ***almost identical*** to the manuscript that he and his colleagues had submitted to *Annals*.



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IDEAS AND OPINIONS | 17 JANUARY 2017

Dear Plagiarist: A Letter to a Peer Reviewer Who Stole and Published Our Manuscript as His Own FREE

Michael Dansinger, MD

Article, Author, and Disclosure Information

FULL ARTICLE

References

Comments



MORE

Dr. Doctor,

I am aware that you recently admitted to wrongly publishing, as your own, a scientific research paper that I had submitted to *Annals of Internal Medicine*. After serving as an external peer reviewer on our manuscript, you published that same manuscript in a different medical journal a few months later. You removed the names of the authors and the research site, replacing them with the names of your coauthors and your institution.

It took 5 years from conceptualization of the study to publication of the primary analysis (1). This study was my fellowship project and required a lot of work. It took effort to find the right research team, design the study, raise the funds, get approvals, recruit and create materials for study participants, run the diet classes, conduct the study visits, compile and analyze the study data, and write the initial

report. The work was funded by the U.S. government and my academic institution.

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10 Citations



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His concern was that an *Annals* reviewer plagiarized the work, and published it in the *EXCLI Journal*. The *Annals* determined that ***an author of the article*** in the *EXCLI Journal* was, in fact, ***someone who had reviewed the manuscript for Annals***. When I contacted that person, ***he admitted to plagiarism***.



- How would you feel if you were the victim?
The journal editor?
- How would you feel if you were (Allah forbid) ***The plagiarist?***
- What actions would the journal editor
would conduct?



Exercise

Original

- The complexity of the current global economy has to do with certain fundamental disjunctures between economy, culture and politics which we have barely begun to theorise.



Which one is Plagiarized and which is Acceptable?

- The complexity of the current global economy has to do with certain fundamental disjuncture between economy, culture and politics which we have barely begun to theorize.
- "The complexity of the current global economy has to do with certain fundamental disjuncture between economy, culture and politics which we have barely begun to theorize" (Appadurai 1999, p. 221).



What makes it acceptable?

- The use of quotation marks to indicate borrowed material
- Correct in-text citation
- The material between quotation marks is exactly the same as the original

At page 67 Bauman appears to reproduce material from Wikipedia, but while mentioning Wikipedia, gives no indication (through the use of appropriate punctuation or formatting) that he has copied the text wholesale from the Wikipedia article 'Slow Food'. The highlighted text indicates the high degree of similarity between the quoted passages.

Comparison

Wikipedia article: Slow Food (15 December 2011)

Slow Food is an international movement founded by Carlo Petrini in 1986. Promoted as an alternative to fast food, it strives to preserve traditional and regional cuisine and encourages farming of plants, seeds and livestock characteristic of the local ecosystem. It was the first established part of the broader Slow Movement. The movement has since expanded globally to over 100,000 members in 150 countries.^[1] Its goals of sustainable foods and promotion of local small businesses are paralleled by a political agenda directed against globalization of agricultural products ... All totaled, 800 local *convivia* chapters exist. 360 *convivia* in Italy — to which the name *condotte* (singular) / *condotte* (plural) applies — are composed of 35,000 members, along with 450 other regional chapters around the world. The organizational structure is decentralized: each convivium has a leader who is responsible for promoting local artisans, local farmers, and local flavors through regional events such as *Taste Workshops*, wine tastings, and farmers' markets. Offices have been opened in Switzerland (1995), Germany (1998), New York City (2000), France (2003), Japan (2005), and most recently in the United Kingdom and Chile.

SOURCE CITED: Slow Food International - Good, Clean and Fair Food. Web. 16 Nov. 2011 and <http://www.slowfood.com>

Does the Richness of the Few Benefit Us All? (11 July 2013; p. 66-67)

... Slow Food, an international (and now coming close to the status of global) movement founded in Italy by Carlo Petrini in 1986. Promoted as an alternative to fast food, it strives to preserve traditional and regional cuisine and encourages the farming of plants, seeds and livestock characteristic of the local ecosystem. The movement has expanded planet-wide, to reach over 100,000 members in 150 countries. Its goals of sustainable foods and the promotion of local small businesses are paralleled by a political agenda directed against the globalization of agricultural products. ... We can read in Wikipedia that 1,300 local *convivia* chapters presently exist: 360 of them in Italy – known as *condotte* – have 35,000 members between them. The movement is decentralized: each *convivium* has a leader who is responsible for promoting local artisans, local farmers, and local flavours through regional events such as taste workshops, wine tastings, and farmers' markets. Slow Food offices have been opened in Switzerland (1995), Germany (1998), New York City (2000), France (2003), Japan (2005), and most recently in the United Kingdom and Chile.

SOURCE CITED: None.



Read through both pieces of text
and make your choice whether
these examples an instance of
plagiarism?

ORIGINAL TEXT:

Defining nanotechnology is not a simple task. Many definitions describe an emergent science formed from the convergence of chemistry (classically restricted to atomic interactions) and molecular-scale physics and biology (previously restricted to the micron scale). However, this definition lacks precision and often results in the use of the 'nano' prefix to bolster interest in enterprises involved in research with any link to the molecular scale.

Quoted from:

Ure & Harris (2003), Dental Update, 30; 10-15

STUDENT WORK:

Nanotechnology is an emergent science formed from the convergence of chemistry (classically restricted to atomic interactions) and molecular-scale physics and biology (previously restricted to the micron scale).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ure & Harris (2003), Dental Update, 30; 10-15

The student has quoted directly from the source but has not indicated the quoted passage. Neither is a citation provided within the text to link the quoted material to the bibliography



ORIGINAL TEXT:

A more accurate definition of nanotechnology, and the one we will adhere to in this article, relates to the deliberate placement, manipulation and measurement of sub-100 nanometre scale matter. A nanometre is a billionth (10^{-9}) of a metre, several orders of magnitude smaller than the scale with which most scientists work.

Quoted from:

Ure & Harris (2003), Dental Update, 30; 10-15

STUDENT WORK:

Ure and Harris (2003) have suggested that nanotechnology can be defined as "...the deliberate placement, manipulation and measurement of sub-100 nanometre scale matter."

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ure & Harris (2003), Dental Update, 30; 10-15

This is not plagiarism. The student has quoted verbatim from the source, enclosing the quoted text within quotation marks. A citation is provided within the text allowing the reader to link the information to the source provided in the bibliography.

+ Relying Too Much on Other People's Material

Relying too much on other people's material; that is, repeated use of long quotations (even with quotation marks and with proper acknowledgement).

Unacceptable

- Australia's national identity "has always been contested" (Wignam, 1994:38). However, some images of Australianness 'have proliferated more widely than others' (Taylor, 2000:179). The most prominent and "resilient of national types has been the bushman" (Zatakis, 1977:66).



Why is it unacceptable?

- The paragraph's every sentence has been taken directly from another source.
- The writer has not included his or her own idea or words.



Evaluation sheet

Advantages

Points for
improvement



Conclusion

- Plagiarism is unfortunately a common phenomenon.
- Most of the incidences are not intentional but still this excuse is no more acceptable.
- Avoid grey areas
- We need to learn
- If in doubt please ask







Quiz

After few slides

- Please answer the following ten Qs in a separate page before looking at the answers in the last slide



Islamic perspective

- Allah says: "Allah commands you to render trusts to their owners, and when you judge between people, that you do so with justice. Excellent indeed is the admonition He gives you, for Allah hears and sees all things."
[*Sûrah al-Nisâ'*: 58]



- The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "He who credits himself with what was not given to him is like one who wears a double cloak of deception." [Ibn `Abd al-Barr, *Jâmi` al-Tahsîl* (1/98)]

<http://en.islamtoday.net/artshow-264-3417.htm>



أرسل الدكتور (ف) ورقة علمية للنشر في مجلة
علمية عن بحث لم يقم به عل الإطلاق وإنما قام
بوضع نتائج وأرقام من عنده.

From Professor Jamal Jarrah



قام البروفيسور (ك) بإجراء تجربة سريرية على المرضى لدواء جديد غير معروف الفعالية. المرضى لم يكونوا على علم بأن الدواء جديد وأنهم مشمولين في تجربة سريرية



From Professor Jamal Jarrah

مجموعة من الطلاب يقومون بإجراء بحث
يتطلب مقابلة المرضى. أحد الطلاب
قام بتعبئة الاستبانة بنفسه دون مقابلة المرضى



From Professor Jamal Jarralah

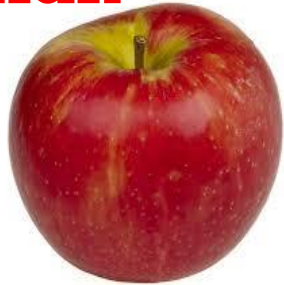


قام مجموعة من الأطباء بالتشارك في بحث على أن
ينشر بأسمائهم جميعا وفوجئوا بعد فترة بأن الباحث الرئيس
نشر البحث باسمه هو فقط وقدم لزملائه الشكر في نهاية
الورقة العلمية

From Professor Jamal Jarralah

كلف مجموعة من الطلاب بإجراء بحث و عند تقييم البحث
وجد أنهم نقلوا حرفيا بحثا سابقا تم إجراؤه من قبل زملاء
لهم في السنة الماضية

From Professor Jamal Jarralah





How plagiarism happens?

- Most students who plagiarise do so unintentionally
- Students don't have the skills to avoid over-reliance on the work of others or because they aren't sure what constitutes plagiarism.

Plagiarism & Academic Integrity: <https://student.unsw.edu.au/plagiarism>

+

Students can justify plagiarism in a number of ways:

- Lack of "academic" role models
- Other students are doing it and getting away with it
- Lack of discussion about plagiarism versus real educational goals

Plagiarism--A Guide for Instructors:

<http://www.southalabama.edu/univlib/instruction/Faculty/plagiarism.html>



Q1. Relying on Other People's Phrases and Sentences

Using your own ideas, but with heavy reliance on phrases and sentences from someone else without acknowledgement.

Original

- "The complexity of the current global economy has to do with certain fundamental disjunctures between economy, culture and politics which we have barely begun to theorise" (Appadurai 1999, p. 221).



Q1. Which one is Acceptable?

A. The fundamental disjunctures between economy, culture and politics makes free trade an impossible ideal.

B. The "fundamental disjunctures between economy, culture and politics" (Appadurai 1999, p. 221) make free trade an impossible ideal.



Most common way that we learned and learn moral and scientific practices is from good or bad role models.



Plagiarism Quiz

Q2. Which of the following are incidents of plagiarism?

You borrow an essay written by another student and then submit it as your own work. Is this plagiarism?

- A. Yes, because it's not my own work.
- B. No, because the other student gave me permission.

Q3. Which type of plagiarism is it called?



Cont....

Q4 You hand in an essay for one subject that you have already submitted for another: Is this plagiarism?

- A. Yes. Students shouldn't 'recycle' assignments.
- B. No. I wrote the essay, so it's my work.
- C. Not sure



Q5 You download an article from the internet, or take a published journal article or a section of a book, and pretend that it's your own work. Is this plagiarism?

- A. Yes
- B. No



Q6 You copy down exact sentences or paragraphs from someone else's work (essay, article, book, lecture, web page, newspaper) and put them in your essay without using quotation marks or a footnote/ in-text citation. Plagiarism?

A. Yes

B. No



Cont....

67

Q6 You borrow sentences or paragraphs from someone else and put them in your assignment. Although you haven't used quotation marks, you have provided correct citations (or footnotes): so you haven't plagiarised, have you?

- A. Yes, because plagiarism applies to both words and ideas.
- B. No, because I've cited my source



Q7 You paraphrase an idea you really like from a reading and put it in the essay you are working on. It's in your own words, so you don't bother with a citation. Have you plagiarised?

- A. Yes
- B. No



Q8 You have written a paragraph outlining a concept you have come up with. However, you have used part of sentences that have come from your reading. Because the concept is yours and you have provided references for the words, Have you plagiarised?

- A. Yes, because I've used the words and phrasing of other writers.
- B. No, because it's my own idea.



Q9 You hand in an essay where almost every line is a direct quotation from a source. In fact, you have done a lot of reading for this assignment. You have referenced these sources correctly (quotation marks and citation), so is it plagiarism?

- Yes, I've relied too much on the words of others.
- No, I'm showing that I've done lots of research



Q10 You find a great source for research on the internet. The site has no 'author', so you copy the information and use it in your assignment. Is this plagiarism?

- Yes, all sources of information must be cited.

- No, information on the net is up for grabs.



Key answers

Q1 B BUT WHY?

Q6 A

Q2 A

Q7

Q3 Collusion

Q8

Q4 C

Q9

Q5 A

Q10