



Scientific integrity and Plagiarism

Form improvement:
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Call students by name



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- Quran and hadith
- **Goals and objectives**
- Video
- Examples
- Quiz
- Reflection on a real case small groups
- Quiz
- What is the definition?

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

عن أسماء بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها أَنَّ
 امْرَأَةً قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ لِي ضَرَّةً، فَهَلْ
 عَلَيَّ جُنَاحٌ إِنْ تَشَبَّعْتُ مِنْ زَوْجِي غَيْرَ الَّذِي
 يُعْطِينِي؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: الْمُنْتَشِبِعُ بِمَا لَمْ
 يُعْطَ كَلَابِيسِ ثَوْبِي زُورٍ. رواه البخاري

+

مر صلى الله عليه وسلم على صُبرة طعام فأدخل يده
 فيها فنالت أصابعه بئلاً. 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



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 session will be interactive
inshallah***





امتحانات مصغرة



Goals and objectives

- To demonstrate in example how to use (quote) others work in an ethical way method(s).
- To describe how people feel when they are the victims
- To explain the best way to deal with this misconduct



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/



Video

<https://student.unsw.edu.au/plagiarism>



Examples



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.



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!!!



Current content

- hadith and ayah
- **Goals and objectives**
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- Examples
- Quiz
- Reflection on a real case small groups
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- What is the definition?

Scientific Misconduct Hurts FREE

Christine Laine, MD, MPH

Article, Author, and Disclosure Information

FULL ARTICLE

References

Comments



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Plagiarism and other forms of intellectual theft are far more common in science than one would like to think (1–3). Recently, *Annals of Internal Medicine* experienced an egregious case of scientific misconduct that I bring to light for 2 reasons—to assure readers that *Annals* takes such matters very seriously and to serve as an example that might deter such misbehavior.

In June 2015, Dansinger and colleagues from Tufts University in Boston, Massachusetts, submitted a manuscript to *Annals* titled “One-Year Effectiveness of the Atkins, Zone, Weight Watchers, and Ornish Diets for Increasing Large High-Density Lipoprotein Particle Levels: A Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Trial.” After external peer review, we decided not to publish the manuscript and sent our



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*.



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***.



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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



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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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epidemic of plagiarism and scientific fraud. Helping to raise awareness of the problem and identifying potential solutions would be positive steps in the right direction.

References

- 1** Dansinger ML, Gleason JA, Griffith JL, Selker HP, Schaefer EJ. Comparison of the Atkins, Ornish, Weight Watchers, and Zone diets for weight loss and heart disease risk reduction: a randomized trial. *JAMA*. 2005;293:43-53.
[CrossRef](#) [PubMed](#)
- 2** Finelli C, Crispino P, Gioia C, La Sala N, D'amico L, La Grotta M. et al. Notice of retraction: the improvement of large high-density lipoprotein (HDL) particle levels, and presumably HDL metabolism, depend on effects of low-carbohydrate diet and weight loss [retraction of: [Finelli C](#), Crispino P, Gioia C, La Sala N, D'amico L, La Grotta M, et al. In: *EXCLI J*.2016;15:166-76]. *EXCLI J*. 2016;15:570
[PubMed](#)

International Scholarly Research Notices, a Hindawi publication, has retracted a 2012 study by Carmine Finelli and colleagues, citing widespread misuse of text from two previously published

movement was prompted by the curiosity of a scientist in reading about Finelli's first retraction, made the logic once a plagiarist, often a plagiarist.



1. Describe your feelings, if you were the victim? The journal editor? Or (Allah forbid) The plagiarist?

- 2. What would you do in that situation? why?**
- 3. What are the expected consequences of your decision(s)?**
- 4. What did you learn from discussing this scenario?**
- 5. Do you feel more prepared in case you encounter a similar situation in reality?**



Small group exercise



Defining scientific integrity

+ 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.

تعريف النزاهة العلمية

النزاهة العلمية هي الشرط الناتج عن التمسك بالقيم والممارسات المهنية عند إجراء ، وإعداد التقارير ، وتطبيق نتائج الأنشطة العلمية التي تضمن الموضوعية والوضوح والتكرار ، والتي توفر العزل من:

التحيز ، والتصنيع ، والتزوير ، والانتحال ، والتأثير غير الملائم ، التدخل السياسي والرقابة وعدم كفاية الإجراءات الإجرائية وأمن المعلومات.

Scientific integrity is the condition resulting from adherence to professional values and practices when conducting, reporting, and applying the results of scientific activities that ensures objectivity, clarity, and reproducibility, and that provides insulation from bias, fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, inappropriate influence, political interference, censorship, and inadequate procedural and information security.



What is Scientific Integrity?

A commitment to truthfulness, to personal accountability, and to vigorous adherence to standards of professional conduct (e.g. 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 an appropriate behavior

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

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 is

- The "wrongful appropriation" **تخصیص** and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work.

+ Common Forms of Plagiarism

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



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

+ 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



Plagiarism: What is it?

Brainstorm few examples of plagiarism

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

From Professor Jamal Jarralah



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

اسباب التجاوزات في النشر العلمي

يمكن تلخيص الأسباب التي تؤدي الى التجاوزات في النشر العلمي فيما يأتي

- طموح الباحثين واستعجالهم النشر لكي يحققوا ما يريدونه من شهرة
- الضغط الواقع على الأكاديميين في ربط ترقياتهم العلمية بعدد الأبحاث التي ينشرونها مما يغريهم بالإكثار من النشر العلمي والتزويد ، وقد يؤدي هذا الى الاهتمام بالكم دون الكيف ، ويغري الباحث القيام بفبركة البيانات أو تزييف الحقائق.

- عدم القدرة على تصميم وتنفيذ بحث جديد مكتمل الأركان من حيث قوته العلمية، وقدرته على المنافسة الشريفة وغير ذلك من الأسباب

الضوابط الأخلاقية للنشر العلمي

. الامانه في النقل

. الامانه في عرض المادة العلمية

. التجرد وعدم الهوى وعدم التحيز

. تجنب الغش والخداع

. التثبت والتبين

. التواضع امام الحقيقه العلمية



Retraction—Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry analysis

Published Online
June 4, 2020
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31324-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31324-6)

After publication of our *Lancet* Article,¹ several concerns were raised with respect to the veracity of the data and analyses conducted by Surgisphere Corporation and its founder and our co-author, Sapan Desai, in our publication. We launched an independent third-party peer review of Surgisphere with the consent of Sapan Desai to evaluate the origination of the database elements, to confirm the completeness of the database, and to replicate the analyses presented in the paper.

Our independent peer reviewers informed us that Surgisphere would not transfer the full dataset, client contracts, and the full ISO audit report to their servers for analysis as such transfer would violate client agreements and confidentiality requirements. As such, our reviewers were not able to conduct an independent and private peer review and therefore notified us of their withdrawal from the peer-review process.

We always aspire to perform our research in accordance with the highest ethical and professional guidelines. We can never forget the responsibility we have as researchers to scrupulously ensure that we rely on data sources that adhere to our high standards. Based on this development, we can no longer vouch for the veracity of the primary data sources. Due to this unfortunate development, the authors request that the paper be retracted.

We all entered this collaboration to contribute in good faith and at a time of great need during the COVID-19 pandemic. We deeply apologise to you, the editors, and the journal readership for any embarrassment or inconvenience that this may have caused.

MRM reports personal fees from Abbott, Medtronic, Janssen, Roivant, Triple Gene, Mesoblast, Baim Institute for Clinical Research, Portola, Bayer, NupulseCV, FineHeart, and Leviticus. FR has been paid for time spent as a committee member for clinical trials, advisory boards, other forms of consulting, and lectures or presentations; these payments were made directly to the University of Zurich and no personal payments were received in relation to these trials or other activities since 2018. Before 2018 FR reports grants and personal fees from SJM/Abbott, grants and personal fees from Servier, personal fees from Zoll, personal fees from Astra Zeneca, personal fees from Sanofi, grants and personal fees from Novartis, personal fees from Amgen, personal fees from BMS, personal fees from Pfizer, personal fees from Fresenius, personal fees from Vifor, personal fees from Roche, grants and personal fees from Bayer, personal fees from Cardiorentis, personal fees from Boehringer Ingelheim, other from Heartware, and grants from Mars. ANP declares no competing interests.

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- 1 Mehra MR, Desai SS, Ruschitzka F, Patel AN. Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry analysis. *Lancet* 2020; published online May 22. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31180-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31180-6).



مذكره للامتحان

أ.د. جمال الجارالله

كتاب أخلاقيات البحوث الطبية

النزاهة العلمية وأخلاقيات النشر العلمي

النشر العلمي هو المحطة الأخيرة للبحوث العلمية ، حيث يطمح كل باحث أن ينشر بحثه ، وهي التي ترمز أشهر أو ربما سنوات من الجهد والمتابعه والمتابعة إن النشر العلمي ، كما البحث العلمي ، يتطلب المصداقية والموضوعية والأمانة والوضوح والشفافية ، وهي التي توصل إلى الحقيقه العلمية التي ينشرها أمام القاري دون غش أو تدليس أو تزوير . لقد أوضحنا في الفصل المتعلق بأخلاقيات الباحث أن من الأخلاقيات التي يجب أن يلتزم بها ، مثلاً ، الأصالة والإبداع ، ونضيف هنا معنى آخر للإصالة عند نشر نتائج البحث العلمي في ان يكون البحث المنشور أصيلاً ، ويكون كل ماكتب في الورقة العلمية أو الكتاب هو من أفكار الباحث وعبارته ، وعند نقله عن الآخرين عليه ان يبين ذلك بوضوح وسنقصل القول في هذا لاحقاً . وقبل ان نتحدث عن اخلاقيات النشر العلمي يجدر بنا ان نقول ان تجاوزات النشر العلمي .

التجاوزات في النشر العلمي

النزاهة العلمية و أخلاقيات النشر ١٤٤٠



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>

+ 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.

فما الضابط في احقية التأليف ؟

وأما الضابط في أحقية التأليف ، فقد اصطلح عليه بما يأتي :

١. أن يشارك الباحث مشاركته فعالاً في البحث وان تكون له مساهمة فكرية علمية جوهرية وذلك في مراحل البحث أو بعضها مثل : تصميم الدراسة البحثية والحصول على البيانات وتحليلها وتفسيرها
 ٢. كتابة مسوده الورقه العلمية الأولى او مراجعتها النقدية من حيث محتواها الفكري والعلمي
 ٣. الموافقه النهائية على النسخه التي يراد نشرها
 ٤. الموافقة على أن يكون مسؤولاً مسؤوليه كامله عن محتوى الورقة العلمية ودقة المعلومات المدونه فيها وعدم وجود اي امر يخل بالنزاهة العلمية .
- فإذا تحققت هذه الشروط الأربعة في اي مشارك في البحث فإنه قد امتلك حق التأليف وبالتالي لا بد ان يظهر اسمه مع المؤلفين عند نشر الورقه العلميه^{١٥}

+ 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>

+

The best way to avoid plagiarism is to:

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



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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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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 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.
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Coverage of *BMJ*'s investigation of Andrew Wakefield's

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Fighting plagiarism



Corbis

Raj Persaud

On June 21, the UK's General Medical Council suspended Raj Persaud from practice for 3 months, after an investigation into plagiarism. Persaud has admitted plagiarising others' work in newspaper pieces, journal articles, and a book. He has apologised and blamed his "confused mental state" and "cutting-and-pasting errors". As well as being a practising psychiatrist, Persaud is a media celebrity in the UK, having appeared as an expert consultant on TV and radio talk shows. His status has brought the issues of plagiarism and scientific misconduct into the limelight, but how many other cases go unnoticed or unchallenged?

Sandra Titus and colleagues report the results of a research integrity study in the June 19 issue of *Nature*. 2212 researchers from 605 institutions across the USA were asked whether they had witnessed fabrication or falsification of results, or plagiarism, during a 3-year period. The results equated to three cases of misconduct being observed per 100 researchers every year. Over a third of the incidents were plagiarism.

Plagiarism is a serious issue for the scientific community; it is intellectual theft, and totally unacceptable. Yet tackling the issue is fraught with problems. The boundaries of what constitutes plagiarism are blurred. Although several organisations have guidelines including the Committee of Publication Ethics and the US Office of Research Integrity, they are not uniform in their definitions. Emerging technologies (eg, electronic referencing programmes and cut-and-paste techniques) have brought with them greater risks of accidental errors, so identifying and proving dishonest manipulation is complicated.

Plagiarism undermines the value of research. The onus is on the whole scientific community to promote a state of professional integrity. Individuals must be honest, educated in authorship etiquette, and accountable for their actions. Peers should be prepared to report unethical behaviour, and be supported by their seniors and funders. All institutions must strive to achieve an environment of sound research integrity that researchers can be proud of, and that the public know they can trust. ■ *The Lancet*

For the results of the research integrity study see *Nature* 2008; 453: 980-82. DOI:10.1038/453980a



Exercise

Original

- 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 theories.



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

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



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 disjuncture between economy, culture and politics which we have barely begun to theorise" (Appadurai 1999, p. 221).



Q1. Which one is Acceptable?

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

B. The "fundamental disjuncture 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. 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



Q6A 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....

74

Q6B 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): Is this plagiarized, 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 plagiarized?

- 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 plagiarized?

- 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.

STAT

Harvard and the Brigham call for more than 30 retractions of cardiac stem cell research

By [Ivan Oransky @ivanoransky](#) and [Adam Marcus @armareus](#)

October 14, 2018

Harvard teaching hospital to pay \$10 million to settle research misconduct allegations

Brigham and Women's Hospital and its parent health-care network have agreed to pay \$10 million to the U.S. government to resolve allegations it fraudulently obtained federal funding.

The case, which involves three former Harvard stem cell researchers, dates back several years. In 2014, *Circulation* retracted a paper by Piero Anversa, Annarosa Leri, and Jan Kajstura, among others, amidst a university investigation into misconduct allegations. Anversa and Leri — whose lab was described as filled with “fear” by one former research fellow — later sued the hospital for notifying journals of that investigation. They lost.



Piero Anversa

Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital have recommended that 31 papers from a former lab director be retracted from medical journals.

The papers from the lab of Dr. Piero Anversa, who studied cardiac stem cells, “included falsified and/or fabricated data,” according to a statement to Retraction Watch and STAT from the two institutions.

Last year, the hospital agreed to a \$10 million settlement with the U.S. government over allegations Anversa and two colleagues' work had been used to fraudulently obtain federal funding. Anversa and Dr.



Harvard Medical School Requests Retractions for Former Professor's Research

After years of lawsuits, investigations, and controversy surrounding research malpractice, Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital requested retractions Sunday for 31 papers written by a former faculty member.

The professor, Dr. Piero Anversa, held a position at Harvard Medical School.

Harvard Medical School - Research Misconduct Leads to \$10 Million Settlement

NEJM retracts article from former researcher once hailed as heart stem cell pioneer

Owen Dyer

The BMJ

The *New England Journal of Medicine* has retracted one paper¹ and issued an "expression of concern" about two others² within

emerged that Harvard and Brigham were investigating Anversa's laboratory and warning journals of their worries. He and his

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What pushes scientists to lie? The disturbing but familiar story of Haruko

John Rasko and Carl Power

Wed 18 Feb 2015 13.30 GMT

The spectacular fall of the Japanese scientist who claimed to have triggered stem cell abilities in regular body cells is not uncommon in the scientific community. The culprit: carelessness and hubris in the drive to make a historic discovery



The year 2014 was one of extremes for Haruko Obokata. A year of high highs and even lower lows. Barely 30 years old, she was head of her own laboratory at the Riken Center for Developmental Biology (CDB) in Kobe, Japan, and was taking the male-dominated world of stem cell research by storm. She was hailed as a bright new star in the scientific firmament and a national hero. But her glory was short-lived and her fall from grace spectacular, completed in several humiliating stages.



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

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



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





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.

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



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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