

Ethical Considerations in Preparing Scientific Articles

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- ❑ ***Ethics = a system of accepted beliefs which control behavior, especially such a system based on moral***
- ❑ ***Moral = standards of good behavior, fairness, and honesty which people believe in, not (just) because of law***

Ethical Considerations in Scientific Writing may be concerned with:

- Scholarly writing in general:**
 - a. Dealing with the linguistic aspects: punctuations, choice of words, sentence construction, and paragraph writing.**
 - b. Dealing with presentation of the ideas or contents: accurate, brief, and clear**
- Scholarly writing in scholarly journals:**
 - a. The structural (or substantial) components of a research-based article: Introduction, Method, Result, and Discussion (IMRaD)**
 - b. The quantitative proportions of each component should be considered.**

- **Scholarly writing in a specific scholarly journal/the target journal:**
 - a. **Number of words/characters for the abstract and the full text.**
 - b. **Manuscript preparation: with/out a cover letter, with/out biodata, tables and figures, etc.**
 - c. **Format: where to write results of literature review, how to write Results and Discussions, Conclusions, etc.**
 - d. **Referencing systems using Harvard, Vancouver, or others: what to quote (80% from recently published journal articles, no quotations from quotations), how to quote (verbatim or paraphrase), how to write references, etc.**

3 most serious violations of ethical codes in scholarly writing:

- ❑ Fabrication is the construction and/or addition of data, observations, or characterizations that never occurred in the gathering of data or running of experiments.
- ❑ Falsification is the changing or omission of research results (data) to support claims, hypotheses, other data, etc.
- ❑ **Plagiarisme:** Plagiarism is using others' ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information.
 - ❑ **Self-Plagiarism:** Just as researchers should not present the work of others as their own (plagiarism), they should not present their own previously published work as new scholarship (self-plagiarism).

Cases to judge (1):

- (1) Publishing an article in a journal without being involved in the research study.
- (2) Publishing an article in a journal based on one's thesis supervisee without putting the supervisee's name as an author/a co-author.
- (3) Publishing a journal article containing research findings different from the original research reports.
- (4) Publishing a journal article based on his/her supervisor's research reports.
- (5) Publishing a book based on his/her collection of articles previously published in scholarly journals.

Cases to judge (2):

- (6) Submitting a manuscript to different journals so that more than one journal publish it.
- (7) Submitting a manuscript previously published in a book/proceeding to a journal.
- (8) Republishing a manuscript of his/her own previously published in a different language.
- (9) Rewriting parts or all of his/her own research reports in a new manuscript without mentioning the sources.
- (10) A manuscript containing more than 30% similarity is surely considered plagiarism.
- (11) A manuscript containing less than 30% similarity is surely NOT considered plagiarism.
- (12) Plagiarism committed before Permendiknas 17/2010 cannot be considered plagiarism.

Legal Reference for Controlling Plagiarism for Academics in Indonesia is Permendiknas No. 17/2010.

According to Permendiknas (No. 17/2010):

“*Plagiat* adalah perbuatan secara *sengaja* atau *tidak sengaja* dalam memperoleh atau mencoba memperoleh kredit atau nilai untuk suatu karya ilmiah, dengan mengutip *sebagian* atau *seluruh* karya dan/atau karya ilmiah pihak lain yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai.”**

Permendiknas (No. 17/2010):

- ***Karya ilmiah*** (yang berpotensi mengandung unsur plagiat) adalah hasil **karya akademik** oleh sivitas akademika di lingkungan perguruan tinggi, yang dibuat dalam bentuk tertulis, cetak maupun elektronik, yang diterbitkan dan/atau dipresentasikan
- ***Karya*** (yang mungkin diplagiat) adalah hasil **karya akademik** atau **non-akademik** oleh orang perseorangan, kelompok, atau badan di luar lingkungan perguruan tinggi, baik yang diterbitkan, dipresentasikan, maupun dibuat dalam bentuk tertulis.

Permendiknas (No. 17/2010):

“Plagiat meliputi tetapi tidak terbatas pada:

- (1) mengacu dan/atau mengutip** istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyebutkan sumber dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**
- (2) mengacu dan/atau mengutip** secara acak istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyebutkan sumber dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**

- (3) menggunakan** sumber gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- (4) merumuskan dengan kata-kata dan/atau kalimat sendiri** dari sumber kata dan/atau kalimat, gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;**
- (5) menyerahkan suatu karya ilmiah** yang dihasilkan dan/atau telah dipublikasikan oleh pihak lain sebagai karya ilmiahnya **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai.**

Permendiknas (No. 17/2010):

- “sumber” adalah orang perseorangan, kelompok orang, atau anonim penghasil satu atau lebih karya dan/atau karya ilmiah baik yang **dibuat, diterbitkan, dipresentasikan, atau dimuat** dalam bentuk tertulis, cetak maupun elektronik
- **Penyebutan sumber dianggap memadai** apabila dilakukan sesuai dengan **tata cara pengacuan dan pengutipan** dalam **gaya selingkung** setiap bidang ilmu, teknologi, dan seni.

Overall, the applications of the ethical considerations in scholarly writing are intended to:

- (1) to ensure the accuracy of scientific knowledge,
- (2) to protect the rights and welfare of research participants, and
- (3) to protect intellectual property rights.

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THANK YOU