STOP!! Misconduct in Research

<Behaviors regarded as research misconduct>※

Fabrication	Making up data, research results, etc.
Falsification	Manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
Plagiarism	The appropriation of another person's ideas, analysis or analytical methods, data, results, research papers, or words without consent of the researcher or giving appropriate credit.

POINT Policies of research misconduct apply to all research activities starting with class assignments!

※ The "Guidelines for Responding to Misconduct in Research" issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology describes fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism as main types of misconduct in research activities.

Keio University

Encouraging responsible conduct in research. Why now?

Science is founded on trust. Scientists are entrusted with keeping abreast of each other's research activities by collecting data with careful and critical attention to detail, using appropriate analytical and statistical methods, and reporting their results in an accurate manner. At the same time, the public believes that results from scientific research are gained through the trustworthy and truthful observations made by scientists. If this trust is weakened or lost, the very foundation of science will fall apart.

Thus, it is unfortunate that there have recently been a series of misconduct cases, such as data fabrication and falsification and misuse of public funds, some of which have been taken up in the media. Unless measures are taken, the public's faith in science will waver.

Against this backdrop, public response to misconduct in research has become increasingly critical and harsh, and also from the perspective of the important role science plays in society, promoting responsible conduct in research with greater earnestness and rigor has become imperative.

Keywords

Laboratory Notebook

In general, experimental data is recorded in laboratory notebooks. These notebooks, in which data and ideas are managed in a proper format, are important tools for maintaining laboratory records that could become primary evidence for research and managing knowledge and information.

Keeping an appropriate laboratory notebook without fabricated content → a signpost for proper conduct of research in reporting, writing, and presenting research results!

Authorship

Authorship refers to indicating the identity of the person who has written the paper. With authorship comes the responsibility and duty of the author to guarantee that the research presented has no errors and is not fabricated.

Source

When using the ideas and results of other researchers, the source must be clearly indicated so that the readers can find information about the source. Using the ideas and research results of others without citing the source is **plagiarism**.

Other types of misconduct in research…

▶ False authorship

Gift authorship is credit offered by the real author out of a sense of goodwill to an individual who has not contributed to the work as an author. In contrast, ghost authorship is the failure to identify as an author, someone who has contributed to the writing of the paper.

▶ Duplicate publication (or self-plagiarism)

Duplicate publication is when an author reuses his or her own published work without providing the appropriate references.

【Reference】
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science
For the Sound Development of Science -The Attitude of a Conscientious Scientist-
https://www.jsps.go.jp/j-kousei/data/rinri_e.pdf

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