

ACADEMIC ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

- a practical guide for students of
Babeş-Bolyai University

Ethics Committee



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI
TRADIȚIE ȘI EXCELENȚĂ

Academic dishonesty

- **PLAGIARISM** - using another person's words, ideas or data without crediting the source
- **MISREPRESENTATION** - using fabricated information or tampering with research
- **Academic FRAUD** - fraudulent act or attempted act of cheating regarding misappropriation of information that students are expected to have mastered (**COPYING**) or other conduct aimed at obtaining an illegal academic benefit for oneself or to the academic prejudice of another student
- <https://www.slideshare.net/ElsaCoiffier/academic-dishonesty-presentation>

Plagiarism and self-plagiarism

Article 4 of Law 206/2004 on good conduct in scientific research, technological development and innovation

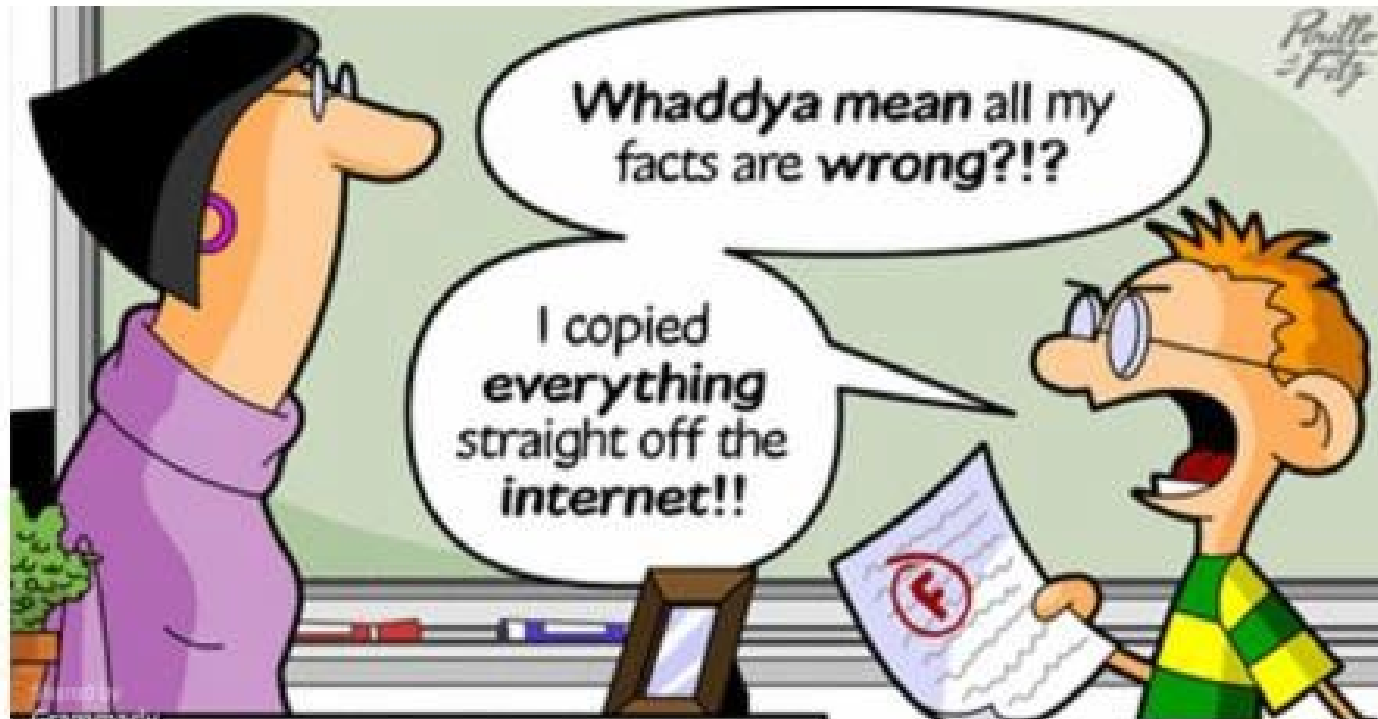
- **plagiarism** - the presentation in a written or oral contribution, including in electronic form, of texts, expressions, ideas, demonstrations, data, hypotheses, theories, results or scientific methods extracted from written works, including in electronic form, of other authors, *without mentioning this and without reference to the original sources*;
 - **self-plagiarism** - the presentation in a written or oral contribution, including in electronic form, of texts, expressions, ideas, demonstrations, data, hypotheses, theories, results or scientific methods extracted from written works, including in electronic form, of the same author(s), *without mentioning this and without reference to the original sources*
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PLAGIARISM EXAMPLES

- 1 Quoting another person's words, sentences, paragraphs or entire work without crediting the source.
- 2 Copying another person's words without using quotation marks.
- 3 Using another person's ideas, opinions, theories (even if entirely paraphrased) without crediting the source.
- 4 Borrowing data, statistics and illustrations (not considered common knowledge) without citing the source.
- 5 Failure to credit the contribution of a co-author in the work submitted.
- 6 Appropriation of material, in whole or in part, by another person.



See also [A Guide to Identifying Plagiarism](#) (2017)



Cartoon by Pirillo & Fitz 2015

<https://csulb.libguides.com/c.php?g=39196&p=250001>



Falsifying scientific data

Article 4 of Law 206/2004 on good conduct in scientific research, technological development and innovation

- fabricating results or data - reporting false results or data that are not the actual result of research and development;
- falsification of results or data - selective reporting or discarding unwanted data or results; manipulation of representations or illustrations; altering the experimental or numerical apparatus to obtain the desired data, without reporting the alterations that were carried out;



EXAMPLES of FALSIFICATION

1. Submitting for marking work containing falsified, invented or fictitious data or information.
2. Citing information not taken directly from the indicated source
3. Including in the bibliography sources not used in the paper



Other EXAMPLES of academic FRAUD

1. Copying or allowing to copy another student's work and appropriating it for marking
2. Copying or allowing to copy another student's test answers
3. Unauthorised collaboration in completing a test or project
4. Using electronic tools (e.g. mobile phones, tablets, etc.) to pass information in relation to an exam
5. Unauthorised use of a textbook, notebook or notes in a test assignment



Other EXAMPLES of Academic FRAUD

6. Sitting an exam or test on behalf of another student.
7. Requesting to sit a test and/or prepare a project on behalf of another student.
8. Facilitating or not reporting known academic misconduct
9. Passing out solved assignment or academic essays to peers without permission



PREVENTING ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT IN WRITTEN WORK

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CITATION AND REFERENCE

CITATION - A way of mentioning (directly or indirectly) a book, an article or an author in scientific research. It refers to a specific source that has been referenced in the paper itself.

REFERENCES - An alphabetical listing of sources cited (i.e. Specialised books, scientific papers) in one's report, paper or essay. This is provided at the end of the paper and is designed to establish to the reader that the information used comes from external sources and has not been contrived.

CORRECT CITATION AND REFERENCING IN WRITTEN ACADEMIC WORK

The data required for correct referencing is:

- Name of author(s)
- Title of work
- Publisher (and its location)
- Journal
- Year of publication
- URL (if referencing an online source)
- Pages (the range of pages containing the source)

This data will vary depending on the type of sources used (i.e. books, journals, articles, websites). Careful verification must be made of the specific requirements for referencing the type of source used.

CORRECT CITATION AND REFERENCING IN WRITTEN ACADEMIC WORK

- Citation format may vary depending on the citation style
- Examples:
 - Young and Blair (1970) argue that the impact of pollution...
 - “The impact of pollution in various parts of the United States is very serious” (Young and Blair, 1970, p....)
 - “The impact of pollution in various parts of the United States is very serious” ¹*Footnote 1*: C. Young and B. Blair, “Factors impacting the pollution in the US,” in C. Barassi and F. Favela (eds), *Environmental risks in the US*, Oxford University Press, London-New York, 2020, pp.202-220.
 - A. Neagu, “Interview: what happens to non-COVID patients during the pandemic: People died because until they intervened on the vascular accident, they tested them for corpse. It took 7 hours” (Romanian only):<https://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-sanatate-23988462-interviu-intampla-pacientii-non-covid-vremea-pandemiei-murit-oameni-din-cauza-pana-intervenit-accident-vascular-testat-pentru-coronavirus-durat-7-ore.htm> (accessed at 20.05.2020).

CORRECT CITATION AND REFERENCING IN WRITTEN ACADEMIC WORK

- References at the end of a paper should contain only the sources that were actually used in the paper and cited as such, not generic books or articles in the field. They will be listed in alphabetical order of authors' names.
- Example:
 - Young C. and Blair B., “Factors impacting the pollution in the US,” in C. Barassi and F. Favela (eds), *Environmental risks in the US*, Oxford University Press, London-New York, 2020, pp.202-220
 - Dragos, D.C., Neamtu, B., *Freedom of Information in the EU in the midst of Legal Rules, Jurisprudence and Ombudsprudence: The European Ombudsman as Developer of Norms of Good Administration*, *European Constitutional Law Review*, Volume 13, Issue 4, 2017, pp. 1-32

Bibliographic references

<http://www.andertoons.com/teacher/cartoon/6382/would-have-done-bibliography-sources-prefer-remain-anonymous>

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"I would have done a bibliography, but my sources prefer to remain anonymous."

IN BRIEF

- Direct quotation - use quotation marks (“...”) to credit the quoted source
 - **Paraphrasing** - involves crediting a source by presenting the ideas taken from it in your own words.
 - The only part of a paper where quotation or paraphrasing with citation is not used is in sections containing the *author’s own ideas or analyses*.
 - A bibliographical list comprising only references *used in the paper* is provided at the end of the paper.
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PREVENTING ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

1. Awareness of the importance of academic integrity
2. Observing academic rules and regulations
3. Developing good research and learning habits
4. Reaching out for help and assistance
5. Fair attitude - striving to discourage academic misconduct by other students in a supportive and collegial manner

See [UBB Code of Ethics](#)



POLICIES TO
PREVENT ACADEMIC
MISCONDUCT ARE
NOT PUNITIVE, BUT
EDUCATIONAL!
