

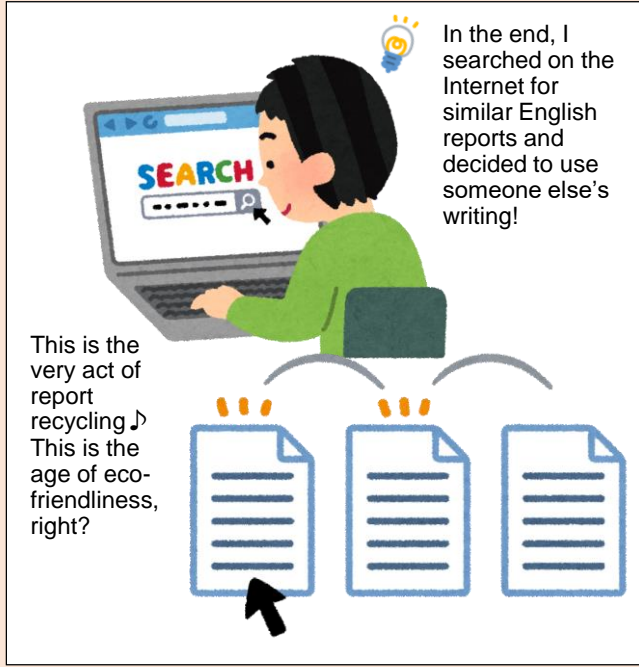


# That's Research Misconduct!

I'm a university student. The deadline for submitting my English report is approaching.



But I'm not good at English.



In the end, I searched on the Internet for similar English reports and decided to use someone else's writing!

This is the very act of report recycling♪ This is the age of eco-friendliness, right?

Oh, no! I can't meet the deadline.



Hey somebody, please make me bilingual right now!

Pressure

That's impossible.

I successfully completed my report.



At this rate, I won't be able to get a credit ...



Wait!

Hey! That's not cool!



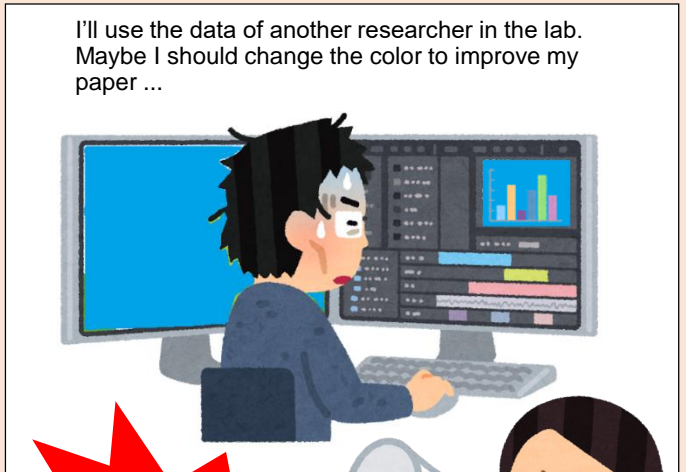
**Copying and pasting constitutes plagiarism!**

If you copy and paste another person's writing without proper citation or referencing the original source, it constitutes plagiarism. For details, see the reverse side.

Do you think research misconduct has nothing to do with you? Do you think "this much is OK"? Not true! Be careful not to engage in misconduct in research activities due to a lack of understanding.



Using someone else's data without proper authorization constitutes plagiarism, and processing data constitutes falsification!



How can you do that!

### Type of Research Misconduct

The following acts (fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism) are called "specific research misconduct."

Please be aware that if you engage in any act of research misconduct, it can erode the trust and confidence of the public in the university and in yourself, so make sure to engage in honest research activities.



#### Fabrication: Creating data, etc. that do not exist

- Creating a fictitious reply statement to an interview that has not actually been conducted
- Making up fictitious data as the result of an experiment that has not actually been conducted



#### Falsification: Modifying or falsifying data

- Processing the experimental data/results of a certain subject to use them as data of another subject
- Changing the dates entered in a lab notebook to different dates that do not correspond to the data/results obtained from the experiment
- Trimming or altering obtained data using an image editor



#### Plagiarism: Using someone else's data, research results, etc. without proper citation

- Using part of someone else's paper as one's own without proper attribution

Other examples of misconduct:

- Duplicate submission of a research paper (Submission of a paper of essentially the same content as one that has already been published or submitted)
- Inappropriate authorship (Authorship that cannot be acknowledged as having made an essential contribution to the research activities, having responsibility for the content of the research, or having made substantial contribution to the creation of the research outcomes)

To prevent the occurrence of research misconduct, it is necessary that you promote quality communication with your fellow researchers at the lab and your supervisors, and seek advice from your supervisors or a reliable person around you if you have any questions in your research or studies. It is also important to acquire appropriate experimental knowledge and skills and firmly understand the rules concerning citations and references.

