Research with integrity and responsibility

1. Respect the principles of ethics in teaching and research

The main tasks of the university are teaching and research, both of which are based on respect for the ethical values from which the rules of work and activities of the university community as a whole are derived. Freedom of teaching and research is a component of academic freedom, and it is a necessary condition for the search for (scientific) truth. It is up to the university and every member of the university community to affirm and respect it. Responsibility towards the university community, society and the environment is the result of the general mandate entrusted to the university. Academic freedom imposes a responsibility to the community in which the institution is a stakeholder. This results in duties and obligations within the university community. Respect for the university's responsibility towards the community by members of the university community to contribute to its educational and research mission, which requires fair treatment of the various members of the university community and the creation of an internal climate conducive to the achievement of this mission.

People sometimes use the word "respect" to mean "respect me as a person" and sometimes they use the word "respect" to refer to: "Respect me because I am the authority." "" Respect is not weakness. But the proof of good education is that " we are all different. Everything is unique. No one is the same. But we are all equal. "Respecting others is earning respect." Respect is not a one-way road

The principle of freedom of education and research:

This principle contains many general privileges already recognized in law, falling under the cloak of freedom of thought and expression, giving researchers the freedom to determine methods that allow the solution of scientific problems.

- The university demands academic freedom in the choice of teaching and research subjects. This freedom is necessary for the development and sharing of knowledge, as well as for its transmission. The university guarantees its respect.

- People engaged in teaching, research, or studies should be able to give a critical opinion without being censored or suppressed, while respecting the rights of others.
- Academic freedom also imposes duties. The study regulations, the values of the Charter and the resulting ethical standards must be exercised in accordance with the laws and academic obligations.
- Academic freedom is closely related in practice to the independence and personal integrity of those who claim it. In order to maintain this independence, the acceptance of privileges, gifts, invitations or other benefits is subject to a commitment to transparency.
- Facts or situations that are likely to cause a conflict of interest, morally or financially, must be disclosed. The same applies to all sources of funding related to activities carried out within the university.
- In no case will the influence that the job gives to be used for personal purposes or for the benefit of relatives. Every external activity is subject to the duty of loyalty to the enterprise.

Principle of Liability:

This principle covers two categories of responsibility. The first, somewhat vague, concerns the responsibility of researchers to the university community. The second responsibility is more interesting from an ethical point of view. The principle evokes responsibility towards society and the environment.

- The responsibility of the university is to work for the scientific and cultural impact of society, in the search for quality and the promotion of excellence, the recognition of the complementarity of disciplines, and openness to criticism.
- The Foundation and all its members are responsible for their actions. They must be aware of their impact and be able to report it.
- The greatest attention is paid to persons researching in the field of science, social sciences or life sciences, in order to preserve their independence and personal integrity, as well as to ensure their protection from the disclosure of data that could harm them.
- Experiment-based research involving living organisms is carried out in strict compliance with the specific ethical rules that guide their use.

- In its contractual relations with third parties, the University must be able to demonstrate its respect for the values affirmed by this Charter, as well as the ethical standards of operation and behavior it establishes.

- Within the university community, the primary responsibility of the university is to ensure the quality of the training provided to students. Training future generations is a key goal.

- On the part of the faculty, this training assumes the highest competence and determination to favor originality and objectivity, while promoting the transfer of knowledge with the most appropriate teaching aids.

- Members of the university community promote knowledge sharing with as many people as possible. To the extent that this does not directly affect their research activity, they ensure the accessibility of content to the widest scientific community.

- It is up to the institution to continuously evaluate the teaching provided, study plans and their content. It is also responsible for respecting the standards and procedures governing its work, both in the field of education and research and in the field of administrative and technical services.

- It is recognized that scientific research is about innovation, but it is necessary to take into account the precautionary principle, and consider the potential consequences of its consequences for society and the environment. The university and its members must therefore be able to evaluate potentially dangerous applications.

- Members of the university community must be available to the institution. They must use the resources available to them wisely, whether public or not, and be able to interpret their rational and transparent use. Refrain from fraudulent or dishonest acts involving the property and funds of the institution.

- Members of the university community respect the laws, norms, and regulations that affect them. They are aware of the values and ethical standards of this charter in the exercise of their own activities.

The principle of respect for the person:

Acting respectfully means treating everyone with dignity, kindness and wisdom. It also gives them the advantage of true listening, which means taking the time needed to understand the person and give them proper attention.

- All forms of discrimination, whether of a social, religious, ethnic, gender or other nature, must be prohibited, both in the performance of teaching and research tasks and in relationships within the university community itself.
- Members of the university community also refrain from behavior that constitutes all forms of harassment.
- The University is committed with every member of the University community to fostering a work environment in which people are treated fairly and respectfully, regardless of their duties, responsibilities, or hierarchical positions.
- The same spirit of fairness and respect governs the recruitment and evaluation procedures. These procedures are based on qualification and competence criteria for individuals.
- The organization and conduct of tests ensure that students are treated fairly, based on criteria of objectivity and impartiality.
- Respect for the individual guarantees all members of the university community, as those contracted have the right to fair compensation for their services.
- Academic, managerial or technical executives promote a stimulating work climate and a climate of trust, able to meet the expectations of professional development and personal fulfillment of their employees. They convey their expectations to them clearly and do everything they can to ensure that any disputes are resolved quickly. They ensure their ethical conduct, as well as maintain a well-understood climate of collegiality allowing for the expression of diverse views and criticism in mutual respect and recognition of the right of others to express their opinions.

2. Responsibilities in teamwork

An experienced researcher has the task of training and supervising Bachelor's, Master, PhD students and young researchers. It is also his responsibility to participate as a project leader and programme coordinator. Managing hierarchical relationships, creating a favorable environment for acquiring knowledge, and knowing how to respect collaborators and recognize their contribution can be complex and sensitive for a researcher who, in general, has not received training in personnel management. Team or laboratory. This chapter makes recommendations and draws attention to some of the obligations and regulations governing human resource management.

Professional equality of treatment:

Equality is a fundamental right, a republican principle. Its application is first and foremost a matter of justice. It also represents one of the assets for the development of institutions and states. The principle of professional equality of treatment can be summarized as follows: employees placed in the same position should be treated identically unless the difference in treatment is based on objective reasons.

It is the duty of research bodies to respect the regulatory framework of work and to know and define legislative texts that protect employees from any form of discrimination. While some of these texts are more specifically intended for employers, others have an impact on laboratory life and also relate to those involved in research who participate in employee appointments and promotions, selection committees, project evaluation, etc.

Behavior against discrimination:

Discrimination: Discrimination has a legal definition. It consists of "favoring or insulting someone, because of some of their characteristics or some of their personal choices. With some exceptions, discrimination is illegal and civil and criminal penalties are imposed."

It is the duty of researchers to know and define legislative texts that protect employees from all forms of discrimination. In particular, "no distinction can be made, directly or indirectly, among civil servants because of their political, union, philosophical or religious opinions, origin, sex, sexual orientation, identity, age, surname or status. their health, physical appearance, disability, affiliation or non-affiliation, real or presumptive, to a group or race." The relevant bodies intervene in the fight against all forms of inequality and discrimination. Discrimination and harassment fall under and are punishable under the General Labor Law.

Public Interest Research:

The concept of public interest only has meaning to a group of individuals who are members of a community, such as a group, to which they are aware of belonging.

It is the responsibility of the state to pursue the ends of the public interest—that is, to do actions that provide value or benefit to all those over whom it exercises its authority—and to do so, and to make certain private interests prevail.

In the name of the public interest, the state can confiscate (e.g. to build a communication road or airport) and must ensure compliance with obligations related to public education (compulsory school), public health (vaccination campaigns, ban on smoking in public places, prohibition of alcohol and tobacco advertisements) or (even the security plan) but the concept of public interest is evolving: while the energy, transport and communication sectors are increasingly subject to market law, environmental conservation is a modern area of public interest.

Inappropriate behavior in the context of teamwork:

While it is the duty of a public funded researcher to publish his results, they must be written and presented in accordance with the guidelines specific to each discipline. Here we present the standards held by the international scientific community as well as those associated with inappropriate behavior.

Commitments and recommendations in the preparation of publications:

- Data must be reliable and fairly aggregated and the results must be interpreted in a rigorous and objective manner.
- Pilot protocols must be sufficiently documented and open to allow reproduction by other teams.
- The choice of citations should be appropriate and accurately reflect the work already published by authors and other teams.
- Authors should seek to cite the work in the origin of the questions and theses considered.
- Splitting results into several publications should be avoided
- The same work may not be published in more than one journal.

Inappropriate behavior:

- Deliberately deviant interpretation of data to obtain the desired result.
- Deliberate misrepresentation/citation of competitors' work.
- Retouch the image.
- Intentional omission of contributions of other authors to references.
- Incorrect information about deployment progress

3. Adopting responsible behavior and combating abuses:

Scientific fraud:

Scientific fraud is an act aimed at deception in the field of scientific research in order to obtain personal benefit, sometimes at the expense of others. It constitutes a violation of research ethics and professional ethics in force in the scientific community. The term "scientific fraud" encompasses a variety of behaviors. It takes three main forms:

- falsification of data, in particular by changing the unfavorable outcome of the hypothesis.
- Data production.
- Plagiarism.

In general, other behaviors are sometimes perceived as scientifically fraudulent, for example non-compliance with ethical rules, failure to mention any conflict of interest, failure to retain raw data, the fact of seemingly increasing production by sending articles to many journals or conferences that are very similar in terms of results, etc.

Examples of fraud in the field of education:

- The total or partial use of text by others while passing it as their own text or without any bookmark during a test, work or activity being evaluated.
- Another person performing a job or activity under evaluation.
- Use any unauthorized assistance during the examination or to perform a job.
- Offer the same work without a permit in different courses. Obtaining by illegal means the questions or answers of the exam.
- Solicitation, display, or exchange of information during testing.

Conduct against fraud:

Anti-fraud has many facets ranging from prevention, detection and punishment. Thus, there is a whole range of activities and responsibilities involved, not all of which fall exclusively within the Committee's purview.

Prevention:

- Quality of legal documentation: well-drafted, non-fraudulent legislation, simple and transparent rules and procedures and well-drafted contracts.
- Transparent and efficiently managed tender procedures.
- Effective on-site monitoring and control procedures.
- Real internal audit within UNHCR and partner organizations.
- A strict "managerial" culture (formally and informally).

Detection and investigations:

- Willingness to ensure respect for the law by competent and qualified bodies within Member States.
- Real investigative capacity at European level.
- Good coordination and exchange of information between anti-fraud services.
- Good internal cooperation between the Authority's services. Adapting the legal bases of investigations.
- Anti-fraud culture - guarantees for those who ring alarm bells.

Lawsuits and Penalties:

- The will and ability of national jurisdictions to prosecute fraud cases at the expense of the European Union.
- Improve cooperation between the judicial authorities of Member States.
- An appropriate legal framework to prosecute cases of fraud that harm the EU, in particular fraud committed by EU officials.
- Real coordination of administrative, disciplinary and judicial procedures.
- Speedy settlement of fraud disputes in the criminal courts of Member States.

Scientific plagiarism

Definition:

Plagiarism is the appropriation of total or partial content (text, images, tables, graphics, etc.) without the consent of the author or without mentioning its sources. It targets not only

publications, but also theses, reports... Easy access to web resources has reduced the use of "copy/paste," and tends to make people forget that plagiarism is intellectual deception and fraud. The impersonator shall be punished by disciplinary sanctions and, in the case of theses, invalidate them. The definition of plagiarism remains the same, but on a practical level, plagiarism in research is more dangerous because by avoiding reference to sources, there is an obstacle to scientific progress unlike plagiarism where errors are relatively limited to the interests of the plagiarist. Author.

Different forms of plagiarism:

There are several types of plagiarism. It cites four main forms of plagiarism: "accidental plagiarism," "intentional plagiarism," "online plagiarism," and "self-plagiarism."

1. Accidental plagiarism: The reasons for "accidental plagiarism", according to the excuses given by plagiarists, are often related to ignorance of the rules, but no one is supposed to ignore the applicable rules of use in the place where it is located, nor ignore its responsibilities. University student. Therefore, none of the "excuses" given below are accepted as examples: lack of time, lack of knowledge, lack of confidence or creativity, passivity, misinterpretation of instructions.

2. Intentional plagiarism: Intentional plagiarism where the author deliberately "copies" his work on the work of one or more persons.

3. Plagiarism: Plagiarism consists of copying and pasting information on the web without indicating its sources, a modern form of plagiarism that has emerged with the development of resources available on the Internet. They consist of:

- Copy on a school assignment, in whole or in part, the content of a website or documents available on the Internet without reference to them and identification of the source."
- Copy the information from another student's computer or emails without pointing to the source."
- Copy the content of a school work downloaded from a website to buy that work or exchange it into school work, in whole or in part."

4. Self-plagiarism: refers to "the practice of giving a copy of the same work to different teachers when the same context gives way" or giving the same work to the same teacher as part of several different courses. This practice is a common form of fraud, but it is not trivial.

◼ "Committee on Ethics in Science and Technology for Youth». CEST-Jeunesse, 2005),

Here are some examples of plagiarism:

- Literally copy a paragraph from a book, magazine or web page without putting it in quotation marks and/or without mentioning the source
- Enter images, drawings, data, etc. into the function. From external sources without reference to the source.
- Summarize the author's original idea by expressing it in their own words, but omitting the reference to the source.
- Translating a text in part or in whole without mentioning its source.
- Reuse works produced in another class without first obtaining the teacher's consent.
- Use someone else's work and present it as their own (even if that person gives their consent).

Procedures to avoid unintentional plagiarism:

During our education and career, we will certainly be under pressure to deliver or improve results quickly. It is important to manage our time and effort well so that we are not tempted to come to the conclusion that the only way to complete our work is plagiarism. To avoid plagiarism, we can quote by repeating part of the text as it is and using quotes, or paraphrasing, that is, by paraphrasing the authors' ideas in our own words. In both cases, the source of the ideas must be cited.

1**. By making a "quote"**

- **Text quote:**

The text quote should be in quotation marks, it can be presented in a sentence or word, the reference to the document quoted from it should appear clearly, and there are several ways, we recommend using the footnote. At the end of the document, the bibliography should list all documents used with their full reference written in accordance with the applicable standards.

Example quotes with footnote

The full reference is presented in the general bibliography at the end of the document.

Comme l'écrit l'astrophysicienne Sylvie Vauclair : «L'existence de planètes autour d'étoiles semblables au Soleil est un fait établi. La première de ces planètes a été découverte en 1995 par les astronomes genevois Michel Mayor et Didier Queloz. Ces collègues de l'Observatoire de Genève effectuent fréquemment leurs observations à l'Observatoire de Haute-Provence, dans le sud de la France où ils ont construit plusieurs instruments très performants.»[1]. Ces planètes sont appelées exoplanètes….

1 Sylvie Vauclair. La Terre, l'espace et au-delà. Paris : Albin Michel, 2009. (Bibliothèque Sciences). P. 124.

Phrase introductive   Texte cité   Note de bas de page

- **Insert illustrations:**

By illustration we mean pictures, pictures, graphs, tables, etc. All fees must be accompanied by a suspension. If the illustration is not produced by the authors of the report, the source must be indicated. The source can be indicated within the illustration legend, in a footnote, or in a table of illustrations. The reference is drafted in accordance with the recommendations resulting from the standards. It is not mentioned in the general bibliography at the end of the report. It is recommended to give preference to illustrations whose origin has been determined.

Exemple avec note de bas de page

Image

Légende

Note de bas de page

Cratère du volcan Kilauea[1]

1 – Corinne Pomerleau. **Cratère du volcan Kilauea**. [Photo]. In : Le monde en images : des collections pour l'éducation. Disponible sur : http://monde.ccdmd.qc.ca/ressource/?id=52514&demande=desc Consulté le 30 mars 2012

<u>Exemple avec source indiquée sous l'illustration</u>

Cratère du volcan Kilauea

Corinne Pomerleau. **Cratère du volcan Kilauea.** [Photo].
In : Le monde en images : des collections pour l'éducation.
Disponible sur : http://monde.ccdmd.qc.ca/ressource/?id=52514&demande=desc
Consulté le 30 mars 2012

<u>Exemple avec renvoi à la table des illustrations</u>

Cratère du volcan Kilauea [1]

[1] renvoie à la référence 1 dans la table des illustrations située en fin de rapport

2**. Use paraphrasing**

Paraphrasing is paraphrasing what another person writes in their words and sentences. For citation, reference to the paraphrased document should be indicated in the footnote. At the end of the document, the bibliography should list all documents used with their full reference.

<u>Exemple de paraphrase avec note de bas de page (tiré du site Infosphère)</u>

Texte original

Leur principal problème n'est pas tant le travail lui-même (ils y excellent souvent) que leur incapacité totale à trouver du plaisir en dehors de celui-ci. Lorsqu'ils ne travaillent pas (les week-ends ou pendant les vacances), ils se sentent mal, insatisfaits, et, par contrecoup, s'investissent encore plus dans leur travail.
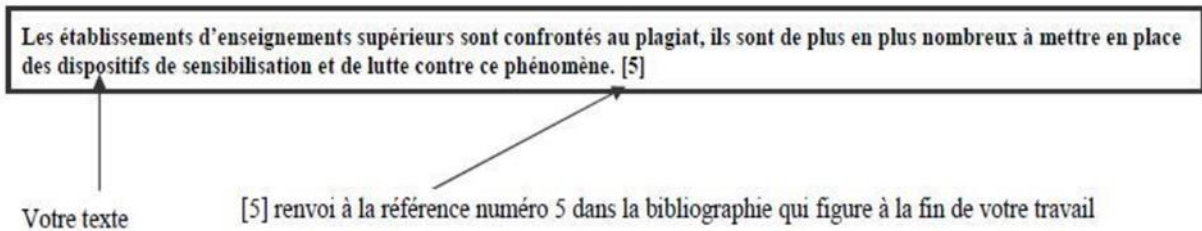
Texte paraphrasé

D'après Patrick Légeron, ce n'est pas le travail qui pose problème aux workaholics. C'est plutôt le fait qu'il leur est impossible de retirer une quelconque satisfaction des moments de détente, comme les fins de semaine et les périodes de vacances, et ce à un point tel que cela aura pour conséquence qu'ils se consacreront encore plus à leur travail.[1]

_____
[1] Patrick Légeron, *Le Stress au travail*, Paris : Odile Jacob, 2003, p. 68.

3**. By making references from text to bibliography:**

When the work of others is used or inspired apart from quoting or paraphrasing, you can refer to it as follows. The relevant text, written by the work of others, followed by a number corresponding to the document number used and mentioned in the bibliography

---

Les établissements d'enseignements supérieurs sont confrontés au plagiat, ils sont de plus en plus nombreux à mettre en place des dispositifs de sensibilisation et de lutte contre ce phénomène. [5]

Votre texte   [5] renvoi à la référence numéro 5 dans la bibliographie qui figure à la fin de votre travail

---

4. By systematically referring to the bibliographic sources used:

At the end of the report or letter, it is necessary to show a "bibliography", which lists all the works used: books, articles, websites, standards, reports, etc.

Besides the regulatory and legal aspects related to copyright, a bibliography is necessary:

- To attest to the scientific nature of the process.
- To allow your readers to identify and find the sources of information you used. References are drafted according to the established rules.

5. Some ways to fight plagiarism:

- Sensitize the entire university community to bad deeds and the consequences of plagiarism through integration into seminars and / or topics related to ethics and ethics and in particular in the aspect of plagiarism.
- Publishing online works (theses, theses, publications, etc.) that take place in-house
- Academic and/or research. Develop an anti-plagiarism charter at the university and/or research institution level.
- Establish a commitment for theses and theses to be signed by their author stating that their work does not involve plagiarism and that their sources have been appropriately cited.
- Use plagiarism detection software.

Plagiarism Detection:

1. Use free programs available online to verify electronic documents:

Some of these programs do not require subscription or registration. Type "plagiarism checker" in Google to find free programs that allow you to paste the text you want to check into the window. Click the radio button and let the program search if it finds identical text on the Internet.

- PDF documents can be converted to documents. Word despite everything, PDF documents should not always be suspected, someone who delivers a document in this format may try to hide plagiarism (PDF documents are considered images, not text)
- Good plagiarism detectors will have a feature to compare text. There may be some differences depending on the software, but the principle remains the same: when you click the verification button, the program indicates which pieces of text have been stolen by highlighting them. This allows you to see which parts have been stolen instead of just telling you "This text or article has been copied."

Here are some free plagiarism screening tools: Copyscape , Plagiarisma , Plagscan , Small SEO Tools or paid (Turnitin , Compilatio , ...).

2. Refine your eyes and ears to detect plagiarism:

- Look for sudden changes in speech or language expressions in a complex sudden.
- Look for content that doesn't match the assignment or that doesn't fit the entire text.
- Look for unusual changes in writing style.
- Look for different fonts, hyperlinks, and other layout errors.
- Be vigilant about out-of-date information.
- Follow your intuition.

Sanctions against impersonators:

The consequences of the act of plagiarism are dire for the future of any accused student and this, whatever his level of study, as is the case for the profession of any teacher-researcher, teacher-researcher-hospital-university and a permanent researcher accused and this, whatever his rank and / or the position he held at the time of the discovery of plagiarism. As mentioned in the examples listed in the preamble, the act of plagiarism can seriously destroy the reputation of the perpetrator and his career even if the The act decades before its appearance.

1. Student Status:

- Article 35 of Decree 933 of July 28, 2016 states that "any act of plagiarism related to the scientific and educational work required of the student in master's and doctoral theses, before or after the discussion, leads to the revocation of the scientific rank or to the withdrawal of acquired property." The acquired address can be withdrawn even if the act of plagiarism is found only several years after obtaining it. In this case, "anyone who has suffered harm as a result of plagiarism can bring the perpetrators of plagiarism to justice" [1], regardless of the sanctions taken against them by the authorities of the organization for which they work.

Self-plagiarism in a work carried out with the aim of obtaining a diploma, may, depending on its importance, lead to the cancellation of that work, and the title or diploma acquired may be canceled if self-plagiarism is detected after obtaining the title.

- If plagiarism or self-plagiarism relates to the work carried out during a training course (such as practical work reports, presentation reports, training reports, etc.), then its author

will see the rejection of his work, and a zero sign can be marked for because of this work, disciplinary action can be taken against him up to the point of exclusion.

2. Status of teachers and permanent researchers:

- Executive Decree No. 08-130 of May 3, 2008 relating to the special status of teacher-researcher, chapter 8, article 24, classifies "professional misconduct of the fourth degree, the fact that the teacher-researchers are authors or complicit in any act of plagiarism, falsification of results or fraud in the alleged scientific work in doctoral theses or in the context of any other scientific or educational publications "[2].

- Article 36 of Decree 933 of July 28, 2016 states that "any act of plagiarism [...] With regard to the scientific and educational work demanded by the research professor, the research professor at the university hospital and the permanent researcher during education and scientific. Activities, master's theses, doctoral theses and other research projects or university accreditation work, or any other duly referenced scientific or educational publication, during or after discussion, evaluation or publication, expose its author to cancellation of the debate, withdrawal or cancellation of the publication "[8].

- The author of plagiarism can withdraw his title and certificates acquired through plagiarism, dismiss him, or even remove him from the positions he holds. He may face legal action from the original authors of the stolen work.

Data forgery and manufacturing:

In general, data falsification means that data obtained during the experimentation process is transformed in one way or another (or by any other scientific method) so that the results correspond as much as possible to the research hypothesis or previous or simultaneous results. Find out if it is to invalidate or confirm it.

And so on. For example. These results may be deliberately omitted because they cast doubt on the confirmation of the hypothesis, and they require further experimentation and risk delaying the publication of research results, or even renewing the grant.

While data falsification is built on a concrete basis. It creates a fabrication of data from nothing. The question can be not only to devise results that have not been obtained before, but also to report fake experiments, processes or methodology that have never been prepared, or

collaborations that have never been achieved. On a level other than digital data, we can also refer to the creation of citations, the enrichment of the CV "CV" with fake articles, outright falsification (diplomas, letters of recommendation, or recommendation, etc.).

Reproduction of results is necessary in three types of circumstances:

- When the discovery is exceptional because of its originality, modernity and technical prowess it requires.
- When the results contradict or call into question generally accepted assumptions.

When research whose hypothesis is based on the conclusions or results of previous •

.research is unsuccessful

[1] http://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/component/k2/item/1130-prevention-et-lutte-contre-le-plaolat.

[2] https.illservices.mesrs.dz/DEJA/fichiers20137%/FR.PDF