

Building and maintaining healthy mentor/mentee relationships

A PhD student and their advisor may have to set standards for how much time and oversight the advisor should dedicate to the student's thesis. They would have to balance the student's need for expert feedback and guidance with the advisor's need for time to allocate to their own research and to mentor other students, as well as the student's need for developing independence as a researcher.

An issue could arise if the relationship is so strong that the mentor helps the mentee more than he is supposed to. For example, if the mentor gives all the critical ideas for a publication but allowing the mentee to take all the credit.

A mentor may not give a mentee proper credit in a publication. I have heard of faculty abusing their power over graduate students and taking credit for the student's work.

Mentor and mentee had very little communications either because mentor is busy or mentee doesn't reach out.

Publication...

A mentor could compel a mentee to review (far too many) papers on his/her behalf, without properly attributing credit for who performed the reviewing.

You want to publish your paper so you rush through and have inaccurate research results which could impede research because other researchers will waste time building on these results.

... and peer review

The reviewer will not only be based on the quality of the paper but also based on the relationship between him/her with the writer.

Data and the reproducibility of research results

A statistician notices that his result holds for one set of simulated data but not the other three he tested. He then publishes the paper without disclosing this fact. Researchers may be unable to reproduct the result.

How to avoid mistakes; when a mistake becomes negligence

Ph.D. students are trainees who make honest mistakes; when PI's don't take an interest in the details of certain work, or more generally don't provide constructive guidance and mentoring to students, this can result in research negligence.

Mistakes are a natural part of research. However, some mistakes have higher magnitudes than others, and ignoring emphasized warnings or proper practices can lead to scientific misconduct.

... understanding human nature and principles to avoid pitfalls...

Some students would try to hide mistakes instead of mending them.

We should not neglect small mistakes in research works as it can pile up. At the end it can create a big issue with the credibility of the research work.

Recognizing and responding to conflicts of interest

If one scientist can not recognize and respond to other's interest, he/she can not trust other scientists and the relationship of scientific society can be harmed.

Some researchers will pretend to be interested with some topics.

[FROM A PREVIOUS STATS 810] *It is the responsibility of every researcher to be driven by certain unselfish goals. Otherwise it might also affect the congenial relationships among collaborators and hamper active research.*

SHOULD WE ALSO BE DRIVEN BY SELFISH GOALS?

HOW SHOULD WE BALANCE RESPONSIBILITIES TO OURSELVES
AND TO OTHERS?

WHAT ARE THE DANGERS OF BEING TOO IDEALISTIC ABOUT THE
SCIENTIFIC PROCESS?

Misconduct in research: plagiarism, falsification and fabrication.

If a researcher is not getting the results they were hoping or expecting for, they may be tempted to change the data or create data that would create the result that would be more interesting or publishable.

Plagiarism in coursework

Running late for a coding assignment may lead to copying some one else's code and it not only raises questions on integrity but also prevents the person from learning whatever was to be learnt from that particular assignment.

IS IT PLAGIARISM TO PASTE FROM THE READING ASSIGNMENT
(WITHOUT ATTRIBUTION) IN AN 810 HOMEWORK?

Is academic misconduct common in UM classes?

What are the main sources of funding for research? How has this led to the current requirements on teaching and practicing RCRS?

Funding mostly come from public/governmental sources which can then be tracedback to each individual in the society. Hence, to insure academia act in the interest on the society, it is not surprising that public agencies remind researchers of responsibleconduct.

What role does RCRS play in the value of scientific research and scholarship to society as a whole?

In the short-term, RCRS can delay the research process and slow down the proliferation of benefits to society. For instance, the regulations associated with clinical trials may prevent some patients from receiving a new drug in a timely manner. However, society benefits from RCRS in the long-term since it creates trust in the scientific establishment and ensures that consumers receive accurate information as well as safe and effective products.

RCRS play a role like legal. For individuals, they benefit from the fair environment, and they have to cost money and time to learn RCRS and maintain RCRS.

How does your reputation as a responsible researcher and scholar become generated and transmitted through the academic community?

I expect this mainly occurs through both word-of-mouth as advisors and colleagues talk to other researchers, and the evidence of one's publication record. In more extreme cases, say, retractions of papers would communicate a negative reputation, while clear and transparent descriptions of one's research methods would tend to give someone a positive reputation.

Do good research and publish it on magazines.

How important is reputation as a responsible researcher and scholar, in the context of a modern academic career? How does this kind of reputation compare in importance to quantitative measures of academic success?

My guess is that aside from very egregious violations of responsible standards, academia still probably rewards number and quality of publications more heavily.

Of primary importance! What else do we have besides our reputation, word, and history? Quantitative measures may play a disproportionate role in the short term (e.g., perhaps while seeking tenure), but it seems that qualitative measures “rule” in the long term (and even lead to bolstered quantitative measures).

Reputation is very important as it decides the future. Some would want to go for postdoc, others would join industry and in either way, if someone has for example, a badreputation, like plagiarism issue on one of his papers, it might create problems in his career, however academic success he may have.

The rise of diversity, equity & inclusion (DEI) as an RCRS issue.

What is DEI, and why is it related to RCRS?