

Publication Ethics As A Base For Character Education to The University Students of Indonesia

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the importance of character education for Indonesian students, especially in publication ethics as the basis for developing character education in Indonesia. Character education is needed not only for student social behaviour but also in scientific writing activities, which are an obligation for students. This research is a literature study sourced from library materials using a qualitative approach. Thus, this research activity explores several primary and secondary data with several concrete steps such as reading and studying preliminary data in research books, theses or dissertations related to character education and its relationship with publication ethics. Character education, especially in the ethical aspect of student publications, is essential as one of the basics for the development of education in Indonesia because so far, students are only oriented to the final grade, without paying attention to the meaning and spiritual values behind the process itself, at least the results of the analysis in this study found four ethical values in publications, namely first: Honesty, namely students in writing scientific papers must be oriented to the values of honesty, and free from plagiarism, duplication, fabrication, and falsification. Second, the validity of the data (validity) is related to concepts or ideas that have an apparent legal basis reference. Moreover, the third is reliability (Reliability: accuracy and consistency). The fourth is to uphold Copyright in a scientific paper.

Keyword: *Publication Ethics, Character Education, University Students*

INTRODUCTION

Character education is one of the roles of educational institutions to foster the nation's young generation to behave appropriately and correctly by the norms that apply in society. To produce a young generation of character as aspired to together, education for students is critical as a foundation for self-formation. Most educators, both teachers and parents, are unaware of the primary reasons for early childhood character education, known as the golden age.

The government issued a character-based education policy to create an intelligent society in thinking and behaving from an early age. This is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 58 of 2009 concerning Standards for Early Childhood Education and has included priority character-building values. The implementation of educational policies in the character-based curriculum is based on the appreciation that character education needs to be provided at all levels of education. Another situation that also encourages the implementation of a character-based curriculum is the moral degradation of the nation, starting from the behaviour of the nation's leaders, representatives of the people, to all levels of society.

Character education is needed in students' social behaviour and scientific writing activities, which are an obligation. This research is a literature study sourced from library materials using a qualitative approach. Character education, especially in the ethical aspect of student publications, is critical as one of the foundations for developing education in Indonesia. So far, students are only oriented to final grades without paying attention to the meaning and spiritual values . Therefore, this research activity explores primary and secondary data with several concrete steps such as reading and studying initial data in research books, theses or dissertations related to character education and its relationship with publication ethics. From the above background, this study aims to analyze the importance of character education for Indonesian students, especially in publication ethics as the basis for developing character education in Indonesia.

ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Ethics in Scientific Writing

Ethics are norms or standards of behaviour that critically, rationally, and systematically about morals and direct these morals to choose our behaviour and its relationship with others. As stated by Cooper and Schindler as follows (2011: 32).

Many experts argue that ethics is a branch of philosophy about human behaviour that views it from good and evil. Ethics and morals are often treated as synonymous terms even though there are differences. Ethics is a moral philosophy that discusses the norms that determine the standard rules of human behaviour in life. In contrast, morals are a value system about how we live as humans. Ethics is a theoretical discussion of applicable values, while morality assesses Gandhi's actions as expressed as follows (2011: 54).

Ethics is a theory of values, a theoretical discussion of values, and the science of morality, which contains the basis for doing morals – meanwhile, the moral implementation in life.

Every writer has ideas and thoughts expressed in various statements or sentences. Various statements of ideas and the results of his thoughts must be respected and valued as his own. Ethics of scientific writing is a norm or standard of code of conduct that writers must do (and should not be done) regarding the good (and wrong) way of scientific writing. In this case, what is judged is not true (true) and false (false) of a scientific paper, but the suitable (and wrong) method of scientific writing and the author is sure that he knows what is good (bad) for him. An author may have written a scientific paper correctly, but there is still a risk of violating the ethics of scientific writing. Therefore, the ethics of scientific writing aims to make the writer know that although he has the freedom and can act independently (autonomously) in writing scientific papers, the author must be able to take responsibility for what he writes so that

(1) quality standards of scientific writings can be maintained and maintained and

(2) the community is protected, and their respective interests are protected and protected from the possible negative impacts.

Thus, besides having the right to freedom to express his thoughts so that others respect and appreciate it, the writer must also be responsible for what he writes.

The Nature of Scientific Writing Ethics

The ethical nature of scientific writing consists of honesty (honesty), freedom from plagiarism, respect for Copyright, validity (validity), and reliability (reliability: accuracy and consistency).

1. Honesty (Honesty)

Honesty is an essential trait and condition that a writer must own. Authors who express the results of a scientific method or scientific application must be free from any influence and pressure. Authors are required to express what is appropriate to avoid deviating from the standard rules so that the writing can be more easily accounted for.

2. Free from Plagiarism

The next trait is free from plagiarism. The preparation of scientific writings must be free from plagiarism, namely the use of an idea, result, statement, or sentence of another person who is recognized as his written work without mentioning the source. The inclusion of the source is essential to give credit to the author in the form of proper acknowledgement of the article. The acknowledgement can be by mentioning the source of the quote, such as the author's name, year of publication, and the page quoted. An understanding of plagiarism that can be referred to as:

following. Acts intentionally or unintentionally in obtaining or trying to obtain credit or value for a scientific work by quoting part or all of the work or scientific work of others, without stating the source appropriately and adequately (Permendiknas Number 17 of 2010, Article 1 paragraph 1).

From this description, it can be concluded that plagiarism prioritizes the inclusion of the source so that this type of plagiarism can be in the form of (1)

taking direct quotations from other authors as a whole, ideas or thoughts of other authors without mentioning the source; (2) taking direct quotations from other authors only part of the statement or sentence without mentioning the source; and can also (3) take indirect quotations described using the author's own words or sentences without mentioning the source. In this case, the meaning of the quote can be published or unpublished, and the meaning of the source is that it can come from other authors and can also come from the author himself.

3. Uphold Copyright

Copyright is closely related to the right to the authenticity of the findings of science and knowledge. Therefore, Copyright is the inventor's right to the authenticity of his findings in science and knowledge and the right to publish or reproduce his findings, as described in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2002 concerning Copyright (2002).

Copyright is the exclusive right for the creator or recipient to publish or reproduce his creation or give permission for it without reducing the restrictions according to the applicable laws and regulations (p.1).

4. Validity

The following characteristic that the author must own is validity. A scientific paper has the nature of validity. Validity is related to the concept or idea expressed. Every writer of scientific writing must express the concept or idea that he describes well that his idea is the idea that is the basis of his description. From the beginning of an article, the author must express his ideas well so that he can give another meaning to his writing.

5. Reliability (reliability: accuracy and consistency)

Reliability is the main characteristic of scientific writing. Reliability is the accuracy and consistency of the written material. Writing must be able to be expressed precisely according to its meaning while at the same time it must

be consistent in every description. Validity has a relationship with reliability. If an article is valid (valid), then it is certain that the writing is reliable; conversely, if the writing is reliable, it is not necessarily valid.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that publication ethics is the basis for developing character education in Indonesia, especially in all universities in Indonesia. All elements of the academic community, including students, educators, and even professors, must have the characteristics described in this study, such as honesty, freedom from plagiarism, respect for Copyright, validity, and reliability: accuracy and consistency).

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