

receiving the results of X-ray structural analysis of DNA, which was conducted by Rosalind Franklin. This is not why the high award was devalued so much that one of the laureates sold the Nobel medal. These stories about scientific discoveries are evidence of how difficult it is sometimes to determine priorities, especially if behind them are big money, fame, recognition and social significance of a scientist, it is better not to mention virtue as a category of morality. Often, scientists become vulnerable, especially to employers who can appropriate the intellectual achievements of employees. Under such conditions, integrity does not have the power of protection, this function must be performed by an independent regulatory and legal structure.

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## **SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT: THE MAIN TYPES AND BACKGROUND**

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**Introduction.** Nowadays, the scientific environment is steadily growing more competitive, hence scientific misconduct has become a matter of consideration to everyone in the academic context. Scientific and academic misconduct is increasingly being noticed today. Even though there are many scholars who are genuinely dedicated to the highest standard of ethics, there are some others who employ scientific misconduct. This may not only result in a scepticism to the publication process, but it also has destructive effects on the area of science in particular and the community in general.

**Results.** Mainly, there are some patterns of scientific misconduct, the implications of which can influence the professional scientific

environment in a negative way. Varied types of scientific misconduct can be encountered at different stages of the research process, starting from the origination of various types of scientific studies to the publication of research outcomes. This issue is being widely discussed and can be categorized as follows.

*Ideas misappropriation.* This involves taking someone else's intellectual property, possibly after reconsidering other scholar's article or manuscript, and advancing with the concept as your own.

*Plagiarism.* It implicates exploiting someone else's opinions, published articles, research papers, or investigation outcomes without citing the author in appropriate manner.

*Self-plagiarism.* This comprises reprocessing or re-utilising your own publication without a proper citation, which can be avoided by using plagiarism checkers accessible online.

*Authorship indecency.* It engages requesting unjustified authorship on your own behalf, eliminating data contributors from co-authorship, counting non-contributors as authors, or submitting papers to journals without the agreement of all the authors.

*Noncompliance with the requirements.* This encompasses intentional infringements of rules relating to the improper usage of research materials, equipment or funding.

*Infringement of Acknowledged Research Procedures.* It covers the intended misapplication of experiments to produce the desired results, or incorrect describing results to present the preferred conclusions.

*Misrepresentation of facts.* This consists in total falsification of data, in spite of practicing misapplication of experiments to produce the desired outcomes, listed above.

*Invalid support of research.* It embraces the failure or refusing to provide the essential information or research material necessary to validate the study results and conclusions.

*Disregarding the identified instances of invalid outcomes.* This suggests that an article with recognised invalid results should be eliminated from the journal that published it.

*Improper actions concerning assumed misconduct.* It contains the cases of incorrect cooperation with any statements of misconduct, not informing of assumed misconduct, elimination of any proofs

of misconduct, or intentionally making false statements of misconduct.

**Conclusion.** The most significant aspects that should be integrated into the general perception of a proper ethical conduct in scientific research include: upholding the highest level of integrity for all research and experiment, publishing outcomes of research in journals and other kinds of media, allowing admission to others in order to replicate the testing outcomes, recognising the contributions of others.

**Key words:** integrity, misconduct, plagiarism, authorship, research.

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## **PRINCIPLES OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND INTEGRITY AT IVAN FRANKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LVIV**

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**Introduction.** Studying the principles of academic freedom and integrity at Ivan Franko National University of Lviv is important for several reasons: academic freedom and integrity are essential for the pursuit of knowledge and truth, the preservation and transmission of knowledge, and the reputation and standing of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

**Materials and Methods.** Case studies for examining specific cases of academic misconduct or academic freedom violations to learn from them.

**Results.** Ivan Franko National University of Lviv promotes academic integrity among higher education students. Applicants have