



RESEARCH PAPER

Exploring Students' Perception about Research at the Higher Education Level

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PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Received: February 07, 2022</p> <p>Accepted: May 21, 2022</p> <p>Online: May 23, 2022</p> <p>Keywords: Plagiarism, Research Ethics, Students' perception, Research</p> <p>*Corresponding Author</p> <p>qaisarach@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Research is an important tool for development and success in every country. At the higher education level, practical and theoretical research is a part of every university course work especially undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. levels. Research is a systematic process of collection and analysis of data for the purpose of solving any problem or getting the answer to any question. The problem under this study was to explore student perception about research, research ethics and research plagiarism at the higher education level. It was descriptive research. The population was the public and private universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The students were selected through the convenient sampling technique. After the collection of data the researcher was analyzed the quantitative data through the Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). The qualitative data was analyzed through thematic analysis. The statistical and thematic analysis shows that students very well understand the meaning and definition of research, research ethics and research plagiarism. However, students are unable to perceive rules, regulations and types of research ethics and plagiarism.</p>

Introduction

Research is an important tool for development and success in every country. Research has now been included in every field of science and art. Research is carried out in every country of the world, even those with low resources. At the higher education level, practical and theoretical research is a part of every university course work especially undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D. levels (Griffioen, Groen & Nak, 2019). Over the last some decades, the interest in applied and practical research has been increased. The government and many other bodies have been given scholarships to students for study and research (Furlong & Oancea 2005).

Review of Literature

This study is conducted to investigate the perception of students about research, research ethics and research plagiarism at the higher education level. In university-level education, research gains importance because of three reasons. Firstly, the content and material taught at the university level are directly linked with research. Secondly, the teacher is hired for teaching and research purpose. Thirdly, the students itself involve in doing research (Madsen & Winslow, 2009)

The two main tasks of universities are teaching and research. There is a close link between teaching and research because every university offers academic course work which is linked with academic research work at the graduate and postgraduate level (Wijnveen, Rijst & Driel, 2016) In every university, there is some course that includes an element of research that students must carry out independently, in the form of projects, dissertations and theses, and the more advanced the degree, the greater the research content (Walliman, 2017). The benefit of integration of teaching and research is that students feel empowered and motivated, on the other hand, sometimes students face different types of difficulties which lead them to plagiarize or use unethical means to complete their academic research work (Wijnveen, et al, 2016).

The word research is used every day but it's a complicated and complex term for students, mostly for graduate students. Different people define research in different words (Leedy & Ormrod, 2010) like research is a systematic process conducted for search and production of new knowledge and also add meaning to already existing knowledge (Kothari, 2004). Research is used to investigate any uncovered ideas or facts (Walliman, 2017). Research is conducted for knowledge production (Furlong & Oancea 2005). Research is a systematic inquiry or method to gain new information from the existing facts (Pandey & Pandey, 2021). Research is a systematic and scientific process to get the answer to the question and problems of the solution, all of which help in increasing the knowledge (Shah & Al-Bargi, 2013). Research is a process of small logical steps which the first step of research is the identification of a problem, stating the problem is the beginning of the research journey (Creswell, 2015). Research is a scientific process, in which research is started with the question. To get the answer to the question, new data were collected and analyzed (Lodico, Spaulding & Voegtle, 2006). Research is conducted for increasing knowledge, generating new knowledge, and solving the problem and bring change in society (Belcher, Rasmussen, Kemshaw & Zornes, 2016). Research is an inquiry or investigation of any problem through the scientific method to contribute to the science or increase the existing body of knowledge about any scientific problem (Nayak & Singh, 2015). Every individual gave the definition of research according to his perception and understanding. The true meaning of research is not limited to the information gathering and transfers of facts from one person to another (Leedy & Ormrod, 2010). Research is not limited to any one definition or systematic process. It's a way of thinking through which new theories are developed and problems are solved. Research is based on evidence about the effectiveness, reliability and suitability of the solution or theory. Research is 'one method to collect valid, effective and accurate information about any problem, fact and intervention, etc (Crotty, 2020) Research in all disciplines helps to develop, improve, evaluate, and create new intervention and strategies to serve the nation (Kumar, 2011).

Perception and Students' Perception

The word perception is first time used by lay man (Nelson & Quick, 1999). In the field of philosophy (Epistemology), the word perception is derived from the French word *perception* which means is collection of rents. Its meaning is collecting information about the world through senses (Lewis, 2001) Perception is an important cognitive process in the human mind (Nelson & Quick, 1999). Perception is the process of selecting, organizing and interpreting anything into meaningful information. Hence perceptions help any individual to get any information, organize the information according to his views and interpret these pieces of information into meaningful information (Maslow, 1972). Perception means constructing an understanding of the world from the information which we got through our senses. Perception is a process by which an individual used to express his feelings and thought (Mollet, 2011)

Perception is based on some elements and conditions. The first element of perception is a person or perceiver who perceives the information. The second element is the object or situation from which the perceiver gains information. The third element of perception is the context or background and the last element of perception is the nature of perception. Condition of perception without these conditions an individual cannot give meaning to his perception. The first condition of perception, perceiver must be physically healthy and in proper condition to perceive information. The second condition is that the sensory system of the perceiver work normally etc. In practical and educational research, perception plays an important role because researchers, students and teachers mostly face the problem of understanding. Every individual perception is different from others (Lewis, 2001).

Weinstein (1983) conduct research on students' perception about school explained that Students perception is a social psychological research term labeled as "person perception" is a process of perceiving, interpreting and giving meaning to any phenomena to his environment and background. Perception is the awareness of things that you have by means of your senses, especially the sense of sight, which refers to the cognitive psychological movement. Perception is the first step in gaining mental understanding. For example in research, the researcher first perceives what is research? (Maslow, 1972). Students' perceptions can differ between different groups of students and because of diverse characteristics and different backgrounds, not every student experiences the same education context in the same way, so individual differences in students' perceptions can occur (Woodworth, 1963).

Research Plagiarism

Shahabuddin (2009) in his research state that The American Heritage Dictionary defines the verb "plagiarize" as "to steal and use the ideas or writings of another as one's own." The Oxford Dictionary defines plagiarism as "to take and use another person's thoughts, writing, invention etc. as one's own..

Bornmann (2013) used the word research misconduct for plagiarism. This is an era of the internet, many forms of information are easily available on the internet and material is easily copied and pasted, and ideas of others are easily available from multiple sources. He also stated that there are different views about plagiarism of different authors. Like Scott and Morrison (2006) in their study state that Plagiarism means intellectual dishonesty, Plagiarism is an act of snatching the work of someone else without proper citation. Present the material with its own name thus the plagiarism is intellectual dishonesty. Karabag and Berggren (2012) in his study used the word academic dishonesty for plagiarism. He also said that recently plagiarism gains much attention and is a major issue in academic journals. Plagiarism is taking and writing other ideas, information thought and inventions without permission (Shahabuddin, 2009). Roig (2006) defined "plagiarism as the kidnapping of words and ideas of others or fraud" Katju (2011) defines plagiarism as "the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them as one's own". Shirazi, Jafarey & Mozam (2010) in their study state that Marcus first used the term plagiarism for the theft of the material, ideas and assignments without proper acknowledgment. Evering & Moorman (2012) state that Plagiarism is academic dishonesty.

Plagiarism is also a serious issue in research nowadays. Plagiarism is a crime. "Plagiarism sometimes creates legal and ethical problems for students and faculty. It can have serious consequences (Tremayne, & Curtis, 2021). Fortunately, there are ways to stop plagiarism. There are many tools available to detect plagiarism, e.g. using software for detecting submitted articles. Research institute and scientific communities make different software and rules to check the plagiarism and punish the person who plagiarized

(Shahabuddin, 2009). Also, there are many ways to punish a plagiarist, e.g. banning plagiarists from submitting future articles for publication. In addition, scholarly journals should clearly state their policies regarding plagiarism and require authors to sign a statement indicating that their articles meet the requirements of original work (Bielska, & Rutkowski, 2021). The reviewers should be supported by the journal's board and editors when they report any occurrences of plagiarism (Shahabuddin, 2009).

Students Perception about Research Plagiarism

Fish and Hura (2013) in their study they explain the college students' perception about plagiarism. 67% response that copying text of others without proper citation is plagiarism, 50% response that paraphrasing text without quoting is plagiarism, 17% response that students should not self-plagiarize. Plagiarism is a complex issue that is taking place because modern technology makes the material easily assessable. Students believed that copying the less amount of text from others' work is less serious. In their study, they also suggest that if students are informed prior to the assignment that instructor is looking at their assignment and checking plagiarism this strategy is helpful in reducing plagiarism.

According to Turner (2008) Plagiarism is defined differently in different cultures. In some cultures, plagiarism does not seem problem and even in some cultures, it is acceptable. Turner conducted his study at the international level. He selected seven countries student for data collection. Australian students' responses that presenting someone else exact work with their own name is called plagiarism. European students' response that copying and writing others work without mentioning proper citation and sources. Indian students' response that copying little chunks of pieces from journals, books, pdf and research work and write it with change context without references. Chinese and other Asian students' response that plagiarism is a bad act and is not allowed. Columbia students' response that plagiarism is reading others' work and then rewriting it in your own words. It is your job and your creation of knowledge.

Evering & Moorman (2012) stated that every high school and university have a code of conduct, rules and consequences for plagiarism but few educators and teacher teach what is plagiarism, its means and its consequences. There are many other reasons why students plagiarize. Some of them are, less time for assignments and homework, lack of motivation, pressure to get good results, class fellows and peers' perception about plagiarism (Gerald, 2021). Some students plagiarize to gain high grades or GPA with less effort and time. Time management is also a big factor behind plagiarism. Students cannot properly distribute their time between academic, research, and sports activity (Pecorari, 2003). An individual is poorly educated and has no ability to do their own research. Sometime academic and financial pressure force the researcher to plagiarize (Masic, 2014). Personal ethical and cultural values are also a factor behind plagiarism. Some students see plagiarism as not unethical and bad activity. Some students plagiarize because of their negative attitude (Bear, 2010).

Research Ethics

Ethics is a branch of philosophy that comes from the word ethos means the way of life. In the research process, ethics means the way of research. Research ethics is a branch of applied ethics that explain the rules, principle and standard of research ethics (Akaranga & Makau, 2016). Ethics in research is a code of conduct and standard for conducting any research. Ethical code of conduct and standards is formulated by the scientific community, research institute and research university (Babbie, 2020). Research has to be conducted under the umbrella of ethics by pre-determined, acceptable rules formulated by the community of scientists (Jawad 2012). Research ethics are the basic rules which a researcher must take into consideration during the whole research process. These basic

research rules are not only limited to the human being but these rules also apply to animals, plants, trees and non-living things like vehicles, trains, etc (Barrow, Brannan, & Khandhar, 2021)

Most people think ethics is a moral value. People learn ethics from the home, school and environment. In research, ethics are the professional standard or code of conduct for research (Resnik, 2011). There are many norms of ethical research. The first norm of ethical research is to search for knowledge and truth. The second norm of ethical research is to promote the values of collaboration and cooperation among different people from different fields. The third norm of research is that research is accountable and does not harm anyone even not animals, plants and trees. The fourth norm of research ethics is, research is conducted for people's benefit so it gets the public's support. There are also many ethical principles taken into consideration while conducting research. Those are honesty, loyalty, truthfulness, objectivity, respect the others' feelings, obeying laws and rules etc. These are rules and principles that are very important and helpful while conducting research (Babbie, 2020).

On the bases of relevant literature the objectives of this project will be to explore students' perception about

- Research.
- Research ethics
- Research plagiarism

Helping the students overcome this difficult issue is essential (Cardona, et al., 2016; Lanzarini, et al., 2021). It is clear from the above discussion that teachers in other countries are taking different approaches to dealing with this issue. Different aspects of the situation in Pakistan need to be investigated (Qureshi, et al., 2015). As a result, the purpose of this investigation was to determine whether or not children who exhibit repetitive, unwanted movements are receiving any assistance.

Material and Methods

Research Approach and Design

It was descriptive research and the researcher applied qualitative and quantitative approaches for conducting this study. According to MacDonald and Headlam (2008) descriptive research defines what exists and may help to find out new facts and meaning, its purpose is to describe or observe aspects of a situation as it naturally occurs. The variables of the study were the perceptions of students about research, research plagiarism and research ethics were checked in a natural setting. It was a survey type research and the researcher picked the developed questionnaire from relevant studies and then modified it according to the need of the research topic and validated from the experts. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed by applying simple percentages. The detailed description of the methodology portion is as under:

Sample and Data Collection

The present study was conducted in all the universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The sample selection of universities was taken through purposive sampling and the students within the educational and English campuses were selected through convenience sampling.

Instrument

The tool for data collection was selected according to study needs. For the quantitative study, the researcher developed a five-point Likert scale to check the students' perception about research, research ethics and research plagiarism at the higher education level. Likert scale is constructed on simple worded statement respondent can respond on five or seven-point scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree (Nayak & Singh, 2015).

It was a 40-items five-point Likert scale response option questionnaire, with a response format strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree and a numerical value of 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. The instrument was in the English language and validated by experts in the field of Education.

For the qualitative study, the researcher has used three semi-structured open-ended questions.

Validation of Instrument

Validation is an indication of accuracy in terms of the extent to which a research conclusion corresponds with reality (Pandey & Pandey, (2021). Before administrating the instrument there was a doubt that whether this scale is suitable in the Pakistan context. Two expert teachers from ARID Agriculture University, Rawalpindi were selected to validate the scale. The face and content validity was checked by the expert teacher. The feedback got from these expert teachers had enabled the researcher to improve its validity.

Reliability of Instrument

Reliability refers to the consistency of scores, that is, an instrument's ability to produce "approximately" the same score for an individual over repeated testing or across different raters (Lodico, Spaulding & Voegtle, 2006. P.87). After carefully checking the items of the research instrument of the research, twenty-four students were selected from the ARID Agriculture University, Rawalpindi for the pilot study. The reliability of the tool was measured by using SPSS through Cronbach's Alfa. A reliability level of .663 was attained that was relatively close to the acceptable value i.e. 0.70. The experience and feedback received as a result of the pilot study had also enabled the researcher to confidently carry out the data collection process.

Analyzing of Data

After the collection of data the researcher will analyze the data. For the analysis of quantitative data, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used. In quantitative analysis, exploring the data entails visually inspecting the data and conducting a descriptive analysis (the mean, standard deviation, etc.) to determine the general trends in the data" (Creswell & Clark, 2007, p.130). Moreover, "the role of descriptive statistics is to provide the reader with an understanding of what the data look like by using a few indicative or typical values" (Brace, Kemp. & Snelgar, 2006, p.07). The research also applied descriptive analysis (the mean, standard deviation, etc.) for analyzing the five-point Likert scale.

The qualitative data were analyzed by using the method of thematic analysis. This process involved "generating categories of information (open coding) selecting one of the categories and positioning it within a theoretical model (axial coding), and then explicating a story from the interconnection of these categories (selective coding)" (Creswell, 2015). Coding is a technique in research that is used to analyze raw data. Data is analysis process data is analyzed into two steps: the sifting and selecting of information collected into 'data

bits' and assigning to them a label or a category that is usually called a 'code' (Scott & Morrison, 2006).

Results and Discussion

In this part of study, students' perceptions about research, research ethics and research plagiarism were analyzed through qualitative and quantitative methods.

Table 1
Student's perception about research at the higher education level

Sr	Statements		SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	SD
1	Research means search for knowledge	%	47.7	49.2	1.7	.8	.8	4.41	.65
2	Research is a systematic process to solve the problem	%	42.5	41.7	10.0	4.2	1.7	4.19	.90
3	Research is a combination of experience and reasoning	%	31.7	48.3	5.0	10.0	5.0	3.91	1.10
4	Research is a complex process	%	37.5	48.3	4.2	.8	.8	4.48	.69
5	The goal of the research is to produce knowledge	%	34.2	33.3	9.2	14.2	9.2	3.69	1.32
6	Research is an important tool in leading human being toward success and development	%	59.2	35.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.49	.76
7	Research is a process of investigation to discover the truth	%	54.2	29.2	8.3	5.0	3.3	4.25	1.03

Table 1. Explained the students' perception about research at the higher education level. Mostly students agree that research means searching for knowledge, research is a systematic process to solve the problem and research is a combination of experience and reasoning. The fourth and fifth statements explained the students' response regarding research as a complex process and the goal of the research is to produce knowledge mostly students agree to the fourth and fifth statements.

The last two statements are "Research is an important tool in leading human being toward success and development" and "Research is a process of investigation to discover the truth". Mostly students also agree with this statement. In short, the above statistical analysis clearly shows that mostly students' concept about research is clear. They knew very well what is research and research process. Why research is important and what are the reasons behind conducting research.

Mostly researchers and writers explained research as process. 30% of students responded that research is a process. Research is a systematic, experimental, critical and continuous process. 29% of students responded that research is an investigation to solve the problem, to find the truth, to get the answer to the question. 27% of students responded that research is a search for new things, on a specific topic, knowledge, and information and 14% of students responded that research is an analysis of data, knowledge, information, opinion and observation.

Below are some sample sentences of students' responses regarding research which are collected from qualitative analysis through an open-ended semi-structured questionnaire. Research is a systematic process of collection and analysis of data for the purposes of increasing information and understanding (S 120). Research is a process of experimentation that is based on facts, evidence and theory. Research is a logical process. All the steps are linked logically with each other and with the objective and theory of the

research (S 13). Research is a continuous process of gathering knowledge and information (S 103). Research is a method of investigation to solve the problem and get the solution to the problem (S 101). Research is a systematic process of finding the truth (S 95). Research is a search for new things and solutions to the problem (S 54). Research is a collection and analysis of data for gathering information and knowledge (S 99).

Table 2
Student's perception about research ethics at the higher education level

Sr	Statements		SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	SD
1	Ethic in Research is the code of conduct and the professional standard for research	%	25.8	38.3	17.5	11.5	6.7	2.35	.17
2	Ethics in research is only confined to human being .it's not important for animal and non-living things like cars	%	2.5	7.5	9.2	45.8	35.0	4.03	.98
3	Researcher is responsible for ethical issues related to research participants	%	19.2	59.2	6.7	2.5	2.5	3.86	.89
4	In a research process, ethics are not important to fellow	%	1.7	7.5	25.8	42.5	22.6	3.76	.94
5	Ethics pertains to doing good and avoiding harm and conflicts	%	20.0	40.0	22.5	5.0	12.5	3.50	1.22
6	Research ethics must be taken into consideration while conducting research.	%	8.3	41.7	35.0	12.5	2.5	3.94	1.07

Table 2. Explained the students' perception about research ethics mostly students are agreed that Ethic in Research is the code of conduct and the professional standard for research and Researcher is responsible for ethical issues related to research participants. On the other hand, few students have agreed with the statements in research ethics are not important to the fellow, Ethics in research is only confined to human beings and it's not important for animal and non-living things like's cars. Mostly students are uncertain about Research ethics must be taken into consideration while conducting research and Ethics pertains to doing good and avoiding harm and conflicts.

In short, the above statistical analysis clearly shows that mostly students' concepts about research ethics are not clear. Mostly students knew the definition of research ethics and what is research ethics. However, few students knew the rules and principles of research ethics.

According to the students of higher education level, 65% of students replied that ethics are the rules and code of conduct which a researcher should follow, 24% of students, replied that research ethics are ethical values and norms. 11% of students replied that avoiding plagiarism is one form of research ethics.

Below are some sample sentences of students' responses regarding research ethics which are collected from qualitative analysis through an open-ended semi-structured questionnaire. Ethics are the basic value and codes of conduct (S 129). The researcher should do and take the information from a valid source without using unethical means to maintain the researcher's quality and standard (S 12). Researchers should avoid plagiarism to maintain research quality, ethics and standard (S 99). Research ethics must be taken into consideration while conducting research (S 45). In research, ethics involves the responsible judgment and application of rules while writing the research (S 78). Researchers are responsible for monitoring the ethical aspects of a research study (S 9). In research, ethical rules are applied to avoid many ethical issues and

conflicts (S 67). Plagiarism is a violation of ethical values (S 45). Research ethics are the set of pre-determine rules which is set by governments and universities for research (S 33).

Table 3
Student's perception about research plagiarism at the higher education level

Sr	Statements		SA	A	N	D	SD	Mean	SD
1	Plagiarism is taking and using the writings, and inventions of another person as one's own	%	42.5	42.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.12	1.05
2	Plagiarism is not a violation of ethical values	%	2.5	7.5	9.2	45.8	35.0	4.03	.98
3	Plagiarism improve investigation sprit	%	7.5	7.5	15.0	50.0	20.0	3.67	1.10
4	Self-plagiarized should not be punished because it's not harming anyone	%	28.3	51.7	10.0	7.5	2.5	4.04	.90
5	Sometimes, one cannot avoid using the others person word without proper citing the source	%	27.5	48.3	14.2	7.5	2.5	3.90	.97
6	Short deadline give right to plagiarize little bit	%	1.7	6.7	9.2	50.0	32.5	4.05	1.14
7	Plagiarism does not affect the quality of research	%	5.8	11.7	20.0	28.3	24.2	3.63	1.14

Table 3 explained the students' perception about research plagiarism. Mostly students are agreed with the first statement "Plagiarism is taking and using the thoughts, writings, and inventions of another person as one's own". Few students agree that Plagiarism is not a violation of ethical values and Plagiarism improves investigation spirit. On the other hand, mostly students agree with the statements that Self-plagiarized should not be punished because it's not harming anyone and Sometimes, one cannot avoid using the other person's word without properly citing the source. 20% of students are uncertain about the statement that Plagiarism does not affect the quality of research. In short, the above statistical analysis clearly shows that mostly students are confused about plagiarism. Students knew that research plagiarism is taking the words of others without acknowledgment but they are confused about rules and types of plagiarism.

Bahadori, Izadi & Hoseinpoufard (2012) stated that Plagiarism is a serious issue for the last some decades, in universities and research institutes. Progress in technology is one of the big causes of increasing plagiarism. According to the students of higher education level 44% students replied plagiarism is a theft, 29% of students replied plagiarism is dishonesty, and 27% students replied copying others 29% of students responded that copying the others ideas, material, assignments, research works and quotation without acknowledgment is called plagiarism. Below are some sample sentences of students' responses regarding research ethics which is collected from qualitative analysis through an open-ended semi-structured questionnaire. Plagiarism is the kidnapping of words and ideas of others and its fraud (S 23). Plagiarism means stealing the ideas, facts and works of others without proper citation (S 97). Plagiarism means intellectual dishonesty (S 21). Plagiarism is ethically wrong because there are some research laws and values of research. If researchers cannot follow rules it directly affects the research quality (S 3). Research plagiarism is copy and pasting other researchers' words, quotations and work in their own research without proper citation (S 67).

Discussion

The present study was conducted to explore the students' perception about research, research ethics and research plagiarism at the higher education level. Research is a process of small logical steps that start with the problem and end with the results and conclusion. Research is conducted to explain, explore, predict and interpret any phenomena or problem. According to Creswell (2015) Research is the process of small logical steps. Research is the process of collection and analysis of the data for the purpose of increasing information and understanding related to any topic. Research has three steps. First, pose a problem. Second, collect the data related to your problem. Third, present the solution to the problem. It's a very easy process which we can do in everyday life. Although there are some more steps in research, these are the common steps that can be done in every research. There are different purposes for doing research. Some common purposes of doing research are: to add meaning in the knowledge, to produce new knowledge, for the betterment and research also help policymakers. In the research, all researchers must be aware and anticipate the ethical issue. In every step of the research, the researcher needs to engage in ethical practice. The figure 1. Which explains the research process in detail.

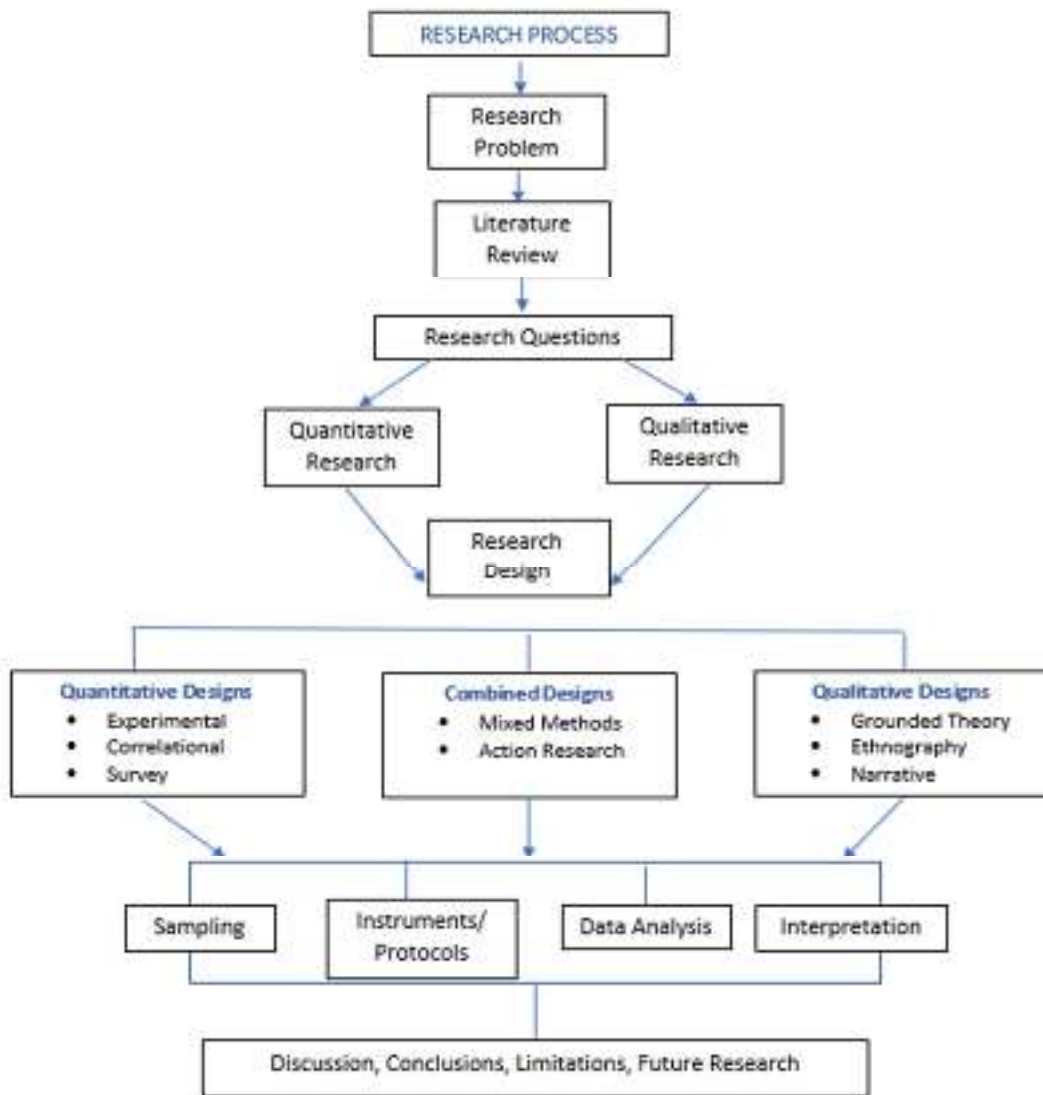


Figure 1. Research process (Creswell, 2015)

The result of the study shows that most students think research is conducted for the search of new knowledge and adds meaning to the previous knowledge. The thematic analysis shows that research is a process of investigation or inquiry to solve the problem. Hoseinpourfard et al, (2012) explains that the goal of the research is to produce knowledge, and the aim of producing knowledge is to improve the human situation while doing research using unethical or inappropriate means leads to scientific corruption, which is against scientific knowledge production.

Many researchers define research ethics as ethical standards and code of conduct for conducting research which is made by the professional, research institute and scientific community. It's the responsibility of a researcher to preserve the rights of research participants in the whole research process. Rensik (2011) stated that mostly people think that ethics is the ability to distinguish between good and bad or right and wrong. Ethics are normally defined as a code of conduct. Hence, research ethics are the code of conduct in the research. Research ethics involves the responsible judgment and application of rules. In research, ethical rules are applied because many researches arise ethical issues and conflict (Sales & folkman, 2007).

Many researchers define plagiarism as an act of crime, stealing, kidnapping and theft of others' ideas, facts, thoughts and research work without proper citation. The result of this study also supports that statement. It also shows that research is a serious issue and sometimes creates a problem for research. Plagiarism is intellectual and academic dishonesty. According to plagiarism is intellectual dishonesty. It's a process of using other work with own name or without acknowledgment. It's an act of misleading the reader (Scott & Morrison, 2006).

Conclusion

The result of the study shows that most students think research is conducted for the search of new knowledge and adds meaning to the previous knowledge. The thematic analysis shows that research is a process of investigation or inquiry to solve the problem. The result of this study also supports that statement. It also shows that research is a serious issue and sometimes creates a problem for research. Plagiarism is intellectual and academic dishonesty. students are unable to perceive rules, regulations and types of research ethics and plagiarism.

Recommendations

1. Research is a logical process. All the steps linked logically with each another and with the objective and theory of the research. In the whole process, a researcher also keeps into mind the ethical value and consecration.
2. A researcher should conduct the research under the umbrella of ethical value and consideration.

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