
Guidelines for Presentations, Term Papers, Bachelor and Master Theses Submitted to the Faculty of Geography

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The following guidelines specifically pertain to English submissions, for submissions in German, different guidelines may apply (notably concerning abbreviations in citations), which can be found in a separate document.

Deviations from this set of guidelines must be discussed on a case-by-case basis with the respective instructor or academic advisor of the work. In absence of further agreements or specifications, the following rules apply.

Preliminary Remarks

These guidelines serve students at the Faculty of Geography as an orientation for the preparation of presentations, term papers, Bachelor and Master theses. The guidelines represent recommendations on the part of the Faculty of Geography that must be taken into account when preparing a thesis. However, there are different established and recognized citation styles, particularly with regard to citation. **If the criteria of consistency, alphabetical order and correctness are met**, student may use different established citation styles in agreement with the course instructors.

1 General Information

Presentations or written assignments in seminars or (parts of) modules represent scientific achievements just as much as research papers, bachelor and master theses, dissertations, and habilitation theses do. Therefore, the fundamental rules of scientific work also apply to them. These particularly concern:

- a) Principle of objectivity and honesty
- b) Verifiability of the applied methods and of the obtained results
- c) Justification of a self-defined focus of the topic (hypothesis, objective of the work)
- d) Contextualization of the topic within a (global) overall concept
- e) Clarification and definition of all terms and concepts applied
- f) Clarity of the structure and the bibliography
- g) Accurate and consistent citation style
- h) Complete bibliography

Regarding the points **f-h**, the following **binding guidelines** apply to the Faculty of Geography. **Works that do not meet these requirements will be considered to be insufficient**. Furthermore, it should be noted that in individual courses, additional or differing formal requirements may be determined by the respective course instructor.

2 Formal Requirements, Outline, and Table of Contents

2.1 Formal Requirements

Formal requirements may vary from instructor to instructor. Unless otherwise specified, the following guidelines are recommended:

- Full justification
- Font size 10 to 12
- Line spacing of 1.5 or less
- Left and right margins of 2 cm, and top and bottom margins of 1.5 cm

2.2 Outline and Table of Contents

The outline provides the best overview of the processing and structuring of a topic. It also gives an overview of the content of the present work. An outline should be clear, concise, and succinct, and is placed before the actual text of a paper in the table of contents. Individual chapters and sub-chapters are listed according to their titles and numbering in the text, along with the page numbers.

Unless otherwise specified, each paper is structured according to numerical order (cf. Theisen 2006, pp. 102):

1 Title of the First Chapter

2 Title of the Second Chapter

2.1 Section Title

2.2 Section Title

2.3 Section Title

3 Title of the Third Chapter

3.1 Section Title

3.2 Section Title

3.2.1 Title of the Subsection

3.2.2 Title of the Subsection

4 Title of the Fourth Chapter

Etc.

The subdivision of individual chapters into sections and subsections highlights the structure and specific aspects of the topic for further exploration. According to DIN 1421, a hierarchy is recommended that does not exceed three levels of organization (e.g. 2, 2.1, 2.1.1) (Baade et al. 2015, p. 129). Points are only placed between the numbers of different levels of the outline (ibid. p. 130). It is advisable to assess how necessary a new level of organization is, what added value it provides, or whether the topic could be also addressed at the higher level of organization (ibid. p. 129). A structure that resembles a labyrinth complicates order instead of simplifying it (Theisen 2006, p. 104), thus missing its goal of demonstrating that “our thought structure fits together well and is not a pile of subordinate thoughts” (Krämer 1995, p. 66). An additional level of organization should only be justified if there is more than one section or subsection present (Krämer 1999, p. 110, qtd. in Baade et al. 2014, p. 130).

Example of a Numerical Outline (Topic: Conflicts between Nature Conservation and Tourism in Germany - An Analysis Using the Example of the Expansion of Hiking Trails in the Kellerwald-Edersee National Park):

1 Introduction

2 Nature Conservation in Germany

2.1 Objectives

2.2 Organization

2.2.1 Legal Bases

2.2.2 Responsibilities

2.3 Conflicts between Nature Conservation and Tourism in Germany

2.3.1 Nature Conservation in the Area of Conflict between Protection and Use for Tourism

2.3.2 Conflicts between Nature Conservation and Tourism

2.4 State of Research: Conflicts between Nature Conservation and Tourism in the Kellerwald-Edersee National Park Using the Example of Hiking Trails

3 Methods

3.1 Selection of Cases

3.2 Data Collection

3.3 Data Analysis

3.4 Limitations/Reflection of Methods

4 Results: Types of Conflicts between Nature Conservation and Tourism in the Kellerwald-Edersee National Park in the Context of the Expansion of Hiking Trails

5 Discussion

6 Conclusion

3 Citations

All sources and references used in the preparation of a paper, including secondary literature, maps, statistics, online resources, and other materials, must be listed in the works cited section (see Chapter 4) with accurate and complete bibliographic details. In the running text, thought processes (i.e., paraphrased quotes) and verbatim excerpts (i.e., direct quotes) from other authors must be clearly identified; otherwise, the **rules of scholarly practice** will be violated. This may lead to expulsion from the university (see Chapter 6).

List of abbreviations used in the following:

p. = page

pp.= pages

n.p. = no page number provided

n.d. = no date/year provided

ibid. = ibidem/ in the same place

et al. (et alia) = et al./ and others

qtd. in = quoted in

c.f. = confer

ed. = edition

3.1 Paraphrased Quotes

A paraphrase conveys the thoughts of another author (usually in a summarizing manner) in one's own words. It is not placed in quotation marks, but it must include a clear citation of the source. To save time and space, this is done by stating the author's last name, the year of the publication of the source in question and the corresponding page number(s). This in-text citation (or parenthetical citation) can appear at the beginning of a sentence: "As Meier (**1976, p. 3**) points out" or at the end of the sentence: "... (**Meier 1976, p. 3**)". If the cited passage extends over several pages, it is indicated with an "pp." (e.g. (**Meier 1976, pp. 3-5**)).

If entire sections are written based on one identical source, this is indicated by citing the source in the first sentence and adding (“**ibid.**”) at the end of all subsequent sentences. Listing all the source(s) used for the paragraph at the end of a paragraph is not permitted and does not meet the requirements for academic work at the Faculty of Geography, as the verifiability of individual statements is restricted. This means that there must be a parenthetical citation in or after each sentence or, in the case of the same source as before, an “**ibid.**”.

If the cited work is written by two authors, both are listed in the in-text citation and linked with an “&” (e.g. (**Mitsch & Gosselink 1993, p. 76**)). If there are three or more authors, the first-named author is listed in the in-text citation and an “**et al.**” (= and others) is appended (e.g. (**Benkheil et al. 1989, p. 154**)). If there are no page numbers or information on the year of publication, an “**n.p.**” (= without page, e.g. (**Porter 2000, n.p.**)) or “**n.d.**” (= without year, e.g. (**Seeger n.p., p. 83**)) is used.

The original source should always be referenced. Only if this is not feasible it is possible to use a secondary citation. In this case, both sources must be cited in the parenthetical citation. The author of the primary source is named first, the author of the secondary source second (e.g. (**Meier 1976, p. 3, qtd. in Müller 1977, p. 286**)). The list of sources does not include any sources that have not been read, i.e. only the secondary source is listed in the list of sources.

If the cited source is a legal text (e.g.: a law), this is indicated by the parenthetical citation, e.g. (§ 23 II S. 2 BNatSchG) or (Art. 28 II GG). The abbreviations used in this example mean:

BNatSchG: Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (means: Federal Nature Conservation Act)

§ 23: Paragraph 23 (paragraph 23)

II: Absatz 2 im entsprechenden Paragraphen (paragraph 2 in the corresponding section)

S. 2: Satz 2 im entsprechenden Paragraphen und Absatz (sentence 2 in the corresponding paragraph and section)

GG: Grundgesetz (means: Basic Law)

Art.: Artikel (article)

In the works cited section, the full citation is then provided according to the guidelines from Chapter 4.

If the source cited is a map, this is indicated by the parenthetical citation (Hessisches Landesvermessungsamt 1998, TK 25).

Independently generated primary data should be included in the paper as an appendix or in digital form, and referenced in the text.

Additions such as "cf." (= confer) or "s." (= see) are superfluous, "since the parenthetical citation is a reference in itself" (Baade et al. 2014, S. 149) and should only be inserted if it is of interest to the reader to read a passage of text and compare it with the content of the statement made (ibid.).

3.2 Direct Quotes

Direct quotes are separated from the rest of the text by double quotation marks. Omissions are indicated by three dots in square brackets [...]. Since the quote can be chosen at will, omissions before or after the quoted passage do not need to be marked (Baade et al. 2014, p. 154). That means that a quote should never begin or end with omissions (ibid.). All additions to the original text, including added emphasis through underlining or italics, must be marked as such (insertions in square brackets).

Example of a direct quote with omissions and insertions:

The authors state that "China has historically been a populous country [that] comprises 18% of the world's population, [with] a total population of [...] 1.44 billion in 2021" (Wang et al. 2022, p. 4).

If parts of the verbatim section are in quotation marks in the original, these are used as single quotation marks in the quotation, e.g.:

"The principle of 'security through trust' is increasingly being replaced by the principle of 'security through control' (Kratochvil et al. 2005, p. 49).

Before or after the direct quote, the in-text citation is provided (see Chapter 3.1). Direct quotes that are not taken from the original work but from a secondary source should also be treated according to the example provided in Chapter 3.1.

Long quotes should not exceed 200 words and must adhere to a distinct formatting style, such as being indented and using single line spacing (Baade et al. 2014, p. 154 and the reference to Rost & Stary 2009, p. 180). If the work contains too many long quotes, the student's own scholarly contribution will not be recognizable.

3.3 Figures and Tables

Figures and tables serve to support and clarify specific explanations, conclusions, and lines of argument, but they cannot replace them (Baade et al. 2014, pp. 139). A figure or table can therefore never stand without commentary and requires a reference (ibid., p. 140). This can either occur directly in the text (e.g. 'figure 4 illustrates....') or at a sensible position in parentheses (e.g. 'In Germany, the share of organically managed areas in agricultural land amounted to 6.4 percent (Fig. 4)') (ibid.). All figures and tables are consecutively numbered (Fig. 1, Fig. 2... or Table 1, Table 2 etc.), given a title, and accompanied by a short citation. This information is placed below the figures and above the tables. The corresponding source is listed in the works cited section. Maintaining a list of figures or tables, which indicates the number, title and page number of the figures or tables, is considered a service for the reader and is deemed useful only when there is a larger number of figures or tables, or pages in a work. A list of figures (or a list of tables) is placed before the text section, between the table of contents and the introduction.

4 Works Cited Section

The works cited section at the end of a scientific paper must provide complete information about all sources used. This also means that only sources cited in the text should be listed. The purpose of the works cited section is to enable the instructor to retrieve the used sources and to verify statements. For this reason, it must be **maintained consistently and be free of formal deficiencies**.

4.1 Order and Structure

The works cited section is **organized alphabetically by authors**. Several works by the same author are listed in chronological order; works from the same year are distinguished by adding a, b, c, etc. to the year of publication (e.g. 1965a, 1965b). If there is more than one author, the work is classified under the name of the first author mentioned in the source. If the name of the author is missing, the name of the publishing institution is listed. If an author has published books with other authors in addition to his or her own works, the individual works should be listed first, followed by the joint publications.

4.2 Documentation of Individual Sources (Examples)

Unless otherwise specified, the sources are listed in the works cited section as follows. There is no subdivision into the different source types. The subdivision below (a to o) is only used to make it easier to assign the correct citation method.

a) Monographs

MITSCH, W. J. & J. G. GOSSELINK (1993): Wetlands. 2. Auflage. New York.

SCHEFFER, F. & P. SCHACHTSCHABEL (2010): Lehrbuch der Bodenkunde. 16th ed. Heidelberg.

SCHÖNWIESE, C.-D. (2006): Praktische Statistik für Meteorologen und Geowissenschaftler. 4th ed. Berlin.

b) Contributions in Collected Works

GOLDSTEIN, D. J. (1995): Third world biotechnology. Latin American development, and the foreign debt problem. In: PERITORE, P. & A. K. GALVE-PERITORE (editors): Biotechnology in Latin-America. 37-56. Wilmington.

KRACKE, R., HILDEBRANDT, J., RUNGE, W.-R. & W. VOGES (1998): Güterverkehrs- und Verteilzentren. In: ISERMANN, H. (editor): Logistik – Gestaltung von Logistiksystemen. 2nd ed. 441-453. Landsberg/Lech.

c) Articles in Journals or Series

HOFFMANN, J. (1970): La distancia crítica para la interpolación de datos y la reducción de las estadísticas de precipitación al mismo período en la República Argentina. Revista Meteorológica I/2: pp. 59-61.

HUANG, W. W. (1994): The prehistoric human occupation of the Xizang-Qinghai Plateau. Göttinger Geographische Abhandlungen 95: pp. 201-219.

NESTEROVA, I. (2022): Business of deep transformations: How can geography contribute to understanding degrowth business? Geography and Sustainability 3/2: pp. 105-113. DOI: 10.1016/j.geosus.2022.03.004.

NOVEL, W. (1991): Eine neue quartärgeologische Übersichtskarte des ehemaligen Bezirkes Cottbus im Maßstab 1:200 000. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen 135/1: pp. 67-73.

SARATKA, J. (1969): Hydrogeologische Übersicht für den Havel-Spree-Raum. Wissenschaftl. Abhandlungen d. Geogr. Ges. d. DDR 10: pp. 133-153.

SCHMIDT, H. (1995): Die Bedeutung der Mangroven für tropische Küstengewässer: Beispiel Brasilien. Geographische Rundschau 47/2: pp. 128-132.

d) Monographic Publications in Series

DEUTSCHER BAUERNVERBAND (DBV) (2014): Situationsbericht 2014/15 – Trends und Fakten zur Landwirtschaft. DBV-Situationsbericht. Berlin.

GERHARD, U. (1998): Erlebnis-Shopping oder Versorgungseinkauf? Eine Untersuchung über den Zusammenhang von Freizeit und Einzelhandel am Beispiel der Stadt Edmonton, Kanada. Marburger Geographische Schriften 133. Marburg.

KELLETAT, D. (1979): Geomorphologische Studien an den Küsten Kretas. Beiträge zur regionalen Küstenmorphologie des Mittelmeerraumes. Abh. Akad. Wiss. Göttingen, Mathem.-Phys. Klasse, Folge 3, 32. Göttingen.

e) Multiple Annual Publications

BIRKENHAUER, J. (1973a): Zur Chronologie, Genese und Tektonik der plioleistozyänen Terrassen am Mittelrhein und seinen Nebenflüssen. Zeitschrift f. Geomorphologie N. F. 17: pp. 489-495.

BIRKENHAUER, J. (1973b): Zur Entwicklung des Talsystems und des Stockwerkbaus im zentralen Rheinischen Schiefergebirge zwischen dem Mitteltertiär und dem Altpleistozän. Arbeiten z. rhein. Landeskunde 34. Bonn.

f) Author Collectives

BENKHELIL, J., GUIRAUD, M., PONSARD, J. F. & L. SAUGY (1989): The Bornu-Benue Trough, the Niger Delta and its offshore: Tectono-sedimentary reconstruction during the Cretaceous and Tertiary from geophysical data and geology. In: KOGBE, C. A. (editor): Geology of Nigeria. 2nd ed., pp. 277-309. Jos.

TROLL, C. & K. PAFFEN (1964): Karte der Jahreszeitenklimate der Erde. Erdkunde 18: pp. 5-28.

MATTISSEK, A., PFAFFENBACH, C. & P. REUBER (2013): Methoden der empirischen Humangeographie. 2nd ed. Braunschweig.

g) Name of the Author Unknown

ANONYMUS (1984): Computer programs from your radio? Agri-Marketing 22/6: pp. 66-67.

h) Unpublished Studies and Unknown Year of Publication

BRAASCH, D. (2001): Die raumzeitliche Veränderung der Salzwiesen an der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Westküste – Eine GIS-gestützte Bilanzierung und Analyse. diploma thesis. Philipps-Universität Marburg, Fachbereich Geographie. Marburg.

Diconne, S. (2022): Soziale Landwirtschaft. Eine qualitative Untersuchung der Strukturen und Prozesse. Dissertation. Philipps-Universität Marburg, Fachbereich Geographie. Marburg.

Werban, M. (n.d.): Erläuterungen zu einer Bodenformenkartierung des Oberspreewaldes. Unpublished study. Lübbenau.

i) Online Ressources

The Internet provides fast and convenient access to information and sources. However, not all available and citable information is also worth citing (Baade et al. 2014, p. 60).

If information on authorship, editors or institutions cannot be determined, the source is generally not a citable source that meets academic standards, and its use is therefore not recommended (ibid.).

BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR ERNÄHRUNG UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT (BMEL) (2016): Ökologischer Landbau in Deutschland. <http://www.bmel.de/DE/Landwirtschaft/Nachhaltige-Landnutzung/Oekolandbau/_Texte/OekologischerLandbauDeutschland.html#doc377838b-odyText1> (accessed: 09.02.2016).

DONATH, A. (2002): Plagiate: Online-Texte-Klau an Unis soll aufgedeckt werden. Experten warnen: Hausarbeiten lieber selber schreiben. Golem.de. IT-News für Profis. <<http://www.golem.de/0210/22278.html>> (accessed: 20.6.2007).

PHILIPPS-UNIVERSITÄT MARBURG (2020):

Grundsätze und Verfahrensregeln zur guten wissenschaftlichen Praxis und zum Umgang mit wissenschaftlichem Fehlverhalten an der Philipps-Universität Marburg. <https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/universitaet/administration/recht/satzung/grundsaeetze-und-verfahrensregeln_19-11-2020.pdf> (accessed: 10.10.2024).

SPEKTRUM (2001): Lexikon der Geographie: Kritischer Rationalismus. <<http://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/geographie/kritischer-rationalismus/4423>> (accessed: 12.01.2015).

j) Lexicons and Dictionaries

BRUNOTTE, E., GEBHARDT, H., MEURER, M., MEUSBURGER, P. & J. NIPPER (Hrsg.) (2001): Lexikon der Geographie in vier Bänden. Heidelberg.

DUDENREDAKTION (editor.) (2015): Duden – Deutsches Universalwörterbuch. 8th ed. Mannheim.

k) Data Storage Media

BAYRHUBER, H. & S. HLAWATSCH (2005): System Erde. Unterrichtsmaterialien für die Sekundarstufe II. CD-ROM. Kiel.

MAGICMAPS GmbH (2006): Hessen 3D. Das interaktive Kartenwerk. Version 2.0. DVD-ROM. Pliezhausen.

l) Maps

HESSISCHES LANDESMESSEAMT (Hrsg.) (1998): TK25 Blatt 5118, Marburg. Maßstab 1:25000. Wiesbaden.

m) Legal Texts

Legal texts can be listed in a separate list of legal sources, which is attached to the list of sources.

BAUGESETZBUCH (BauGB) in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 23.09.2004 (BGBl. I p. 2414), zuletzt geändert durch Gesetz vom 20.10.2015 (BGBl. I p. 1722) mit Wirkung vom 24.10.2015.

RAUMORDNUNGSGESETZ (ROG) in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 22. Dezember 2008 (BGBl. I p. 2986), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 124 der Verordnung vom 31. August 2015 (BGBl. I p. 1474).

n) Newspaper Articles

Newspaper articles are generally only suitable for illustrating a discussion of certain topics in the public sphere or their social relevance, and not for a more detailed thematic engagement (Baade et al. 2014, pp. 60 f.).

BILBAO, G. (2016): Das vergiftete Paradies. Le Monde diplomatique 04/16: pp. 12-13.

LILL, T. (2007): Trotz Öko-Booms: Deutsche Bio-Landwirte in Existenznot. Spiegel Online. <<http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/trotz-oeko-booms-deutsche-bio-landwirte-inexistenznot-a-478927.html>> (accessed: 28.10.2014).

V. PETERSDORFF, W. (2014): Ökobauern in Not. Frankfurter Allgemeine. <<http://www.faz.net/aktuell/wirtschaft/biolebensmittel-oekobauern-in-not-13016021.html>> (accessed: 29.10.2014).

o) Films and Documentaries

Similar to newspaper articles, films or documentaries are generally not suitable for a detailed thematic engagement, but merely for illustrating the relevance or presence of certain topics or problems (c.f. Baade et al. 2014, pp. 60 f.).

SWR (2010): Wie sich DWS-Fonds der Deutschen Bank am „Land Grabbing“ beteiligen, Report Mainz, 08.11.2010, 10 Min.

THURN, V. (2011): Taste the Waste, Dokumentarfilm, Deutschland.

WENDERS, W. & J. RIBEIRO SALGADO (2014): Das Salz der Erde, Dokumentarfilm, Deutschland.

5 Guidelines for Academic Writing

The proposed guidelines are intended as a quick reference for the formal and content-related conceptualization of scientific papers. The aspects listed below may be weighted differently depending on the objectives set by the respective academic advisor or instructor.

Writing Guidelines

- Follow a clear structure
- Correct and consistent citation style
- Accurate and complete list of sources
- Sufficient number of scientific references
- Tables and figures should be of good quality, numbered, and referenced in the text
- Correct spelling and grammar. If necessary, hyphenation should be taken into account
- Appropriate, academic writing style
- Compliance with maximum length and time
- Compliance with formal requirements for text alignment, margins, font type and size, line spacing, and page numbers
- No use of the university logo on student work!

Contents

- Question and objective of the thesis are outlined in the introduction
- development of own questions
- Purposefully structured topic
- Visible line of argument or common thread
- Comprehensible connections between individual points and sections
- Clear explanation of the methodological approach
- Clear reference towards used theories, concepts and the academic state of the art
- Treatment of the topic that is comprehensive according to the set objectives and free of errors

- Use of accurate terminology and correct explanation of all central concepts/terms/formulas used
- Adequate scope and quality of the literature base
- Critical or reflective examination of the literature, not mere reproduction
- Question or objective of the thesis are revisited or answered in the final chapter

6 Plagiarism

Lecturers in the Faculty repeatedly find that students are quoting incorrectly or even copying in their assignments. Some students still seem unaware of what plagiarism actually means; therefore, the following explanations provide some guidance.

According to the German Rectors' Conference (1998, p. 4), plagiarism is "the unauthorized use with presumption of authorship". Various books on the subject of academic writing contain explanations with examples of how to cite properly (e.g. Baade et al. 2014; Theisen 2008). The most important aspects are:

- Direct quotes must be placed in quotation marks and accompanied by an exact page reference to the original source.
- Indirect quotes must be marked at the appropriate place. It is not sufficient to list all the sources used at the end of a paragraph because in this case the instructor cannot check which statement comes from which source.
- A mere rearrangement of words does not constitute an original expression of a thought from another source, but rather a structural plagiarism if the passage is not marked as a direct quote (Baade et al. 2014, p. 152). This applies similarly to tables, graphs, maps, etc.: The addition of a word or similar element does not yet qualify as an original representation.

Students are strongly advised to engage with the literature listed below on the topic of academic writing, especially to learn how to assess borderline cases.

All work submitted to the Faculty of Geography will be evaluated for adherence to academic standards. If the quality requirements listed above are not met, this constitutes plagiarism and therefore academic misconduct. The severity of the

academic misconduct is then assessed by the responsible examination board. If there is a serious attempt at cheating, the right to take examinations in the degree program may be permanently revoked in accordance with the study and examination regulations, i.e. the degree program can then no longer be continued (= exmatriculation). The consequences resulting from plagiarism or other academic misconduct always depend on the circumstances of the individual case. In this context, explicit reference is made to the respective valid study and examination regulations as well as to the "Satzung zur Sicherung guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis an der Philipps-Universität Marburg vom 26.04.2022" ("Statutes for Safeguarding Good Scientific Practice at the Philipps-Universität Marburg dated 26.04.2022") and to the "Grundsätze und Verfahrensregeln zur guten wissenschaftlichen Praxis und zum Umgang mit wissenschaftlichem Fehlverhalten an der Philipps-Universität Marburg vom 19.11.2020". ("Principles and Procedural Rules for Good Scientific Practice and for Dealing with Scientific Misconduct at the Philipps-Universität Marburg Dated 19.11.2020").

7 Works Cited

- BAADE, J., GERTEL, H. & A. SCHLOTTMANN (2014): Wissenschaftlich arbeiten: ein Leitfaden für Studierende der Geographie. 3rd. ed. Bern.
- HOCHSCHULREKTORENKONFERENZ (1998): Zum Umgang mit wissenschaftlichem Fehlverhalten in den Hochschulen. <https://www.hrk.de/uploads/tx_szconvention/Empfehlung_Zum_Umgang_mit_wissenschaftlichem_Fehlverhalten_in_den_Hochschulen_06071998.pdf> (accessed: 24.05.2016).
- KRÄMER, W. (1995): Wie schreibe ich eine Seminar-, Examens- und Diplomarbeit. 4th ed. Jena.
- KRATOCHVIL, R., ENGEL, A., SCHUMACHER, U. & H. ULMER (2005): Die Konventionalisierungsfälle – Ökologischer Landbau zwischen Vision und Realität. *Ökologie & Landbau* 136/4: pp. 48-50.
- MATTISSEK, A., PFAFFENBACH, C. & P. REUBER (2013): Methoden der empirischen Humangeographie. 2nd ed. Braunschweig.
- THEISEN, M. (2006): Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten. 13th ed. München.
- THEISEN, M. (2008): Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten. 14th ed. München.
- WANG, J., LIANG, S., SHI, P. (2022): The Geography of Contemporary China. World Regional Geography Book Series. Springer, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-04158-7_1> (accessed: 18.10.2024).

Additional Recommended Resources:

- BORSODORF, A. (2007): Geographisch denken und wissenschaftlich arbeiten. 2nd ed. Heidelberg.
- ROST, F. & J. STARY (2013): Schriftliche Arbeiten ‚in Form‘ bringen. Zitieren, Belegen, Literaturverzeichnis anlegen. In: FRANCK, N. & J. STARY (editors): Die Technik wissenschaftlichen Arbeitens: eine praktische Anleitung. 17th ed. Paderborn.
- PETERS, K. (2017): Your Human Geography Dissertation. 1st ed. London. <<https://uk.sagepub.com/en-gb/eur/your-human-geography-dissertation/book242826#preview>> (accessed: 29.10.2024).

<http://plagiat.htw-berlin.de/>

<http://www.plagiarism.org>

<https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism>

<https://www.bmartin.cc/pubs/09-4apcei/4apcei-Fishman.pdf>

In doubt about citation styles, please, contact your respective course instructor.

8 Template: Plagiarism Statement

Confirmation of Authorship

I hereby formally declare that the work submitted is entirely my own and does not involve any aids or tools other than those specified. The passages of the work that are taken from other works in terms of wording or meaning or that were created with the support of AI tools have been identified by indicating the sources (including the World Wide Web and other electronic text and data collections) and chat protocols. This also applies to any accompanying drawings, illustrations, sketches and the like. I am aware that any infringement is to be regarded as an attempt to deceive, which excludes the recognition of the submitted work as proof of performance and may result in further appropriate sanctions.

Date:

Signature: