

Code of Ethics to Check Malpractices and Plagiarism in Research

Academic freedom is the freedom to teach study and pursue knowledge and research without unreasonable interference or restriction from law, institutional regulations or public pressure. Its basic elements include the freedom of scholars to inquire into any subject that evokes intellectual concern, to present findings, to publish data and conclusions without control or censorship and to teach in the manner they consider professionally appropriate.

Ethics is the most significant element of the academic activities in teaching and research. Teaching and research forms a novel combination of knowledge transfer which needs freedom to express the knowledge. Freedom in the academic process to express the knowledge and invention in the most ethical way. It includes the freedom to inquire for innovation of new things in subject that encourage intellectual concern, to present findings, to publish data and conclusions without control or censorship and to teach in the manner they consider professionally appropriate. This requires integrity with the teaching and research.

Principles and Values of Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is defined in terms of the commitment to the values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, legality and dissemination.

Honesty: An academic community should advance the quest for truth, knowledge, scholarship and understanding by requiring intellectual and personal honesty in learning, teaching and research.

Trust: An academic community should foster a climate of mutual trust to encourage the free exchange of ideas and enable all to reach their highest potential.

Fairness: An academic community should seek to ensure fairness in institutional standards, practices and procedures as well as fairness in interactions between members of the community.

Respect: An academic community should promote respect among students, staff and faculty: respect for self, for others, for scholarship and research, for the educational process and intellectual heritage.

Responsibility: An academic community should uphold high standards of conduct in learning, teaching and research by requiring shared responsibility for promoting academic integrity among all members of the community.

Legality: An academic community should observe valid legal norms related to the conduct and publication of research particularly in relations to copyright, the intellectual property rights of third parties, the terms and conditions regulating access to research resources and the laws of libel.

Communication: An academic community should seek to make the results of its research as widely and as freely available as possible.

Plagiarism

Although the general consensus is that plagiarism is a bad idea, it can be difficult to avoid it or discuss it if we have different understandings of the definition: To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own;

- To use (another's production) without crediting the source
- To commit literary theft
- To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing
- source

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1. <https://www.duplichecker.com>
2. <https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker>

It is the prime responsibility of an institute or research guide to distinguish between original and plagiarized work. In order to detect the plagiarism well known softwares/tools (Turnitin, Grammarly, Dupli-checker, Copyleaks, Paper-rater, Viper, Plagiarisma, Plagiarism Checker, Plagium, Plagscan, PlagTracker etc) can be used.

Avoiding Plagiarism

Plagiarism could be avoided by paraphrasing, citing, quoting and referencing the original work. There are five basic rules regarding the use of information in professional and in academic writing:

1. *If you use the language of your source, you must quote it exactly, enclose it in quotation marks, and cite the source.*
2. *If you use ideas or information that is not common knowledge, you must cite the source.*
3. *If you didn't invent it, cite the source.*
4. *Unless your professor explicitly tells you to paraphrase, don't paraphrase.*
5. *When in doubt, cite the source. Doing so can only enhance your readers sense of your honesty.*