

Shanti Education Society's

A. G. Patil Institute of Technology, Solapur

Code of ethics for Publication and Research

For academic year
2020-21 & 2021-22

Code of Ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Research

Preamble: 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 include 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.

Objectives

- i. To create academic awareness about responsible conduct of research, study, project work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity- and prevention of misconduct including plagiarism in academic writing among students, researchers, faculty- and other members of academic staff as well as any employee of institution.
- ii. To establish institutional mechanism through education and training to facilitate responsible conduct of research, study, project work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity and deterrence from plagiarism.
- iii. To develop systems to detect plagiarism and to set up mechanisms to prevent plagiarism and punish a student, faculty, or staff of institution committing the act of plagiarism.

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.

Plagiarism could be of two types

- a) Negligent OR unintentional plagiarism: It means innocently or carelessly presenting another person's work as one's own without acknowledging the Source.



b) Dishonest OR intentional plagiarism: It means knowingly and deliberately presenting another person's work as one's own work without acknowledging the Source.

It is our prime responsibility of an institute or research guide to distinguish between original and plagiarized work. In order to detect the plagiarism students and faculty can use well known paid softwares/ tools (Turnitin, Grammerly, Dupli checker, Copyleaks, Paperrater, 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. Shortening of Plagiarism



A. G. Patil
Principal
Principal
A. G. Patil Institute of Technology,
Solapur