



RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY, CHANDRAPUR

CODE OF ETHICS TO CHECK MALPRACTICES AND PLAGIARISM IN RESEARCH

1. OBJECTIVES:

- To inculcate the sense of professional ethics which makes them transform into useful citizen Engineers for the Society.
- To create academic awareness and mechanism about responsible conduct of research, project work, seminar work, and prevention of misconduct including plagiarism in academic writing among students, researchers and faculty.
- To develop systems to detect and prevent plagiarism.
- To investigate the act of plagiarism.

2. CURBING PLAGIARISM:

- The concerned Department shall preferably implement and use appropriate online plagiarism detection software so as to ensure that documents such as thesis, dissertation, reports, publications or any other such documents are free of plagiarism (within acceptable level) at the time of their submissions.
- Every student submitting a thesis, dissertation, project, technical papers or any other such documents to the department, supervisor/guide shall submit an undertaking indicating that the document has been prepared by him/her and that the document is his/her original work.
- It is mandatory for Ph.D. Research Students to submit the thesis to the University in a soft copy (in the form of CD) for Plagiarism checking using plagiarism detection software available with the University. The printing of the thesis shall be carried out only after obtaining the relevant eligibility certificate from University. Refer notification of University in **Annexure – I** in this regard.

3. REPORTING/HANDLING THE ACT OF PLAGIARISM:

If any member of the academic community suspects with appropriate proof that a case of plagiarism has happened in any document, he/she can report it to the Head of Concerned Department of the institution. Upon receipt of such a complaint or allegation, Head of Department may investigate the matter by forming a committee and can suggest the appropriate action. All reports are treated confidentially to the extent possible, and no adverse action will be taken, either directly or indirectly, against a person who makes such an allegation in good faith and in the interest of research ethics.

The committee for the same will consist of the following,

Chairman: Head of Concerned Department

Members:

- Two Senior Faculty Members of the Department
- One Subject Expert nominated by the Head of Department

4. GENERAL ETHICAL RESEARCH GUIDELINES:

4.1 PREAMBLE:

These guidelines provide a positively oriented set of practical suggestions for maintaining integrity in research. Observance of these guidelines will help an investigator to avoid departures from accepted ethical research practice and prevent those most serious deviations that constitute research misconduct. Research misconduct is defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism including misrepresentation of credentials in proposing, performing, or reviewing research or in reporting research results. Misconduct as defined above is viewed as a serious professional deviation that is subject to sanctions imposed by the University, professional associations and also respective funding agencies.

4.2 MATTERS OF ETHICAL CONCERN IN RESEARCH:

4.2.1 Plagiarism:

Authors who present the words, data, or ideas of others with the implication that they own the same, without attribution in a form appropriate for the medium of presentation, are committing theft of intellectual property and may be guilty of plagiarism and thus of research misconduct. This statement applies to reviews and to methodological and background/historical sections of research papers as well as to original research results or interpretations. If there is a word-for-word copying of someone else's text beyond a short phrase then that section should be enclosed in quotation marks or indented and referenced, at the location in the manuscript. Not only does plagiarism violate the standard code of conduct governing all researchers, but in many cases it could constitute an infraction of the law by infringing on a copyright held by the original author or publisher. The work of others should be cited or credited, whether published or unpublished and whether it had been written work, an oral presentation, or material on a website.

4.2.2 Use and Misuse of Data:

Research integrity requires not only that reported conclusions are based on accurately recorded data or observations but that all relevant observations are reported. It is considered a breach of research integrity to fail to report data that contradict or merely fail to support the reported conclusions, including the purposeful withholding of information about confounding factors. If some data should be disregarded for a stated reason, confirmed by an approved statistical test for neglecting outliers, the reason should be stated in the published accounts. A large background of negative results must be reported. Any intentional or reckless disregard for the truth in reporting observations may be considered to be an act of research misconduct.

4.2.3 Authorship and Other Publication Issues:

Publication of research results is important as a means of communicating to the scholarly world so that readers may be informed of research results and other researchers may build on the reported findings. In fact, it is an ethical obligation for an investigator to make research findings accessible, in a manner consistent with the relevant standards of publication. The reported data and methods should be sufficiently detailed so that other researchers could attempt to replicate the results. Publication should be timely but should not be hastened unduly if premature publication involves a risk of not subjecting all results to adequate internal confirmation or of not considering adequately all possible interpretations.

4.2.4 Criteria for Authorship:

Authorship should be awarded only to those persons who have made an original and significant contribution to the conceptualization, design, execution and interpretation of the published work. Individuals who have made smaller contributions; for instance giving advice, performing analyses or providing subject material, or who have supported the research in some other way, should also be acknowledged. The principal author should determine whether or not these individuals should be included as authors. Sometimes written permission has to be obtained for acknowledgement in the published work.

In the case of co-authorship, questions arise as to the criteria for inclusion as author and the sequence of the list of authors. Authors should discuss these questions openly and should make appointments before undertaking a co-author project. The author submitting the work, or the principal author, is responsible for coordinating the completion and submission of the work and for ensuring that all the contributions and all the collaborators are given proper acknowledgement. All authors should approve the final version of the manuscript and should be prepared to accept responsibility for the work in public.

It is important that all co-authors understand the basis for assigning an order of names and agree in advance to the assignments. A corresponding, or senior author (usually the first or last of the listed names in a multi-authored manuscript) should be designated for every paper, who will be responsible for communicating with the publisher or editor, for informing all co-authors of the status of review and publication, and for ensuring that all listed authors have approved the submitted version of the manuscript. This person has a greater responsibility than other co-authors to vouch for the integrity of the research report and should make every effort to understand and defend every element of the reported research.

It is inappropriate and unacceptable to submit extracts from research, or reports on the same research, to more than one publisher, unless such action has been approved by the editors of each publication or multiple submissions is the acceptable standard practice in the specific discipline or field.

4.2.5 Self-Citations:

In citing one's own unpublished work, an author must be careful not to imply an unwarranted status of a manuscript. A paper should not be listed as submitted, in anticipation of expected submission. A paper should not be listed as accepted for publication or in press unless the author has received galley proof or page proof or has received a letter from an editor or publisher stating that publication has been approved.

4.2.6 Duplicate Publication:

Researchers should not publish the same article in two different places without very good reason to do so, unless appropriate citation is made in the later publication to the earlier one, and unless the editor is explicitly informed. The same rule applies to abstracts. If there is unexplained duplication of publication without citation, sometimes referred to as self-plagiarism, a reader may be deceived as to the amount of original research data.

It is improper in most fields to allow the same manuscript to be under review by more than one journal at the same time. Very often journals specify that a submitted work should not have been published or submitted for publication elsewhere, and some journals require that a submitted manuscript be accompanied by a statement to that effect. An author should not divide a research paper that is a self-contained integral whole into a number of smaller papers merely for the sake of expanding the number of items in the author's bibliography.

4.2.7 Responsibilities of Research Investigator:

An investigator who leads a research group has leadership and supervisory responsibilities with respect to the research performed by member/s of the group. A principal investigator must not only put together the research group but also arrange for the assembly of an adequate financial and administrative structure to support the research. A supervisor not only provides guidance and advice to individual member/s of the group in the responsible conduct of the research but also has ultimate responsibility for the scientific integrity of the whole research project. He or she should thus take all reasonable steps to check the details of experimental procedures and the validity of the data or observations reported by members of the group, including periodic reviews of primary data in addition to summary tables, graphs, and oral reports prepared by member/s of the group.

An investigator serves not only as a research manager with respect to members of the research group but also as a mentor responsible for the intellectual and professional development of graduate, postgraduate and doctoral students and junior faculty in the group, including awareness and sensitivity to issues in research ethics.

4.2.8 Responsibilities of Researchers/Investigators to Funding Agencies:

An investigator must submit progress and final research reports to a sponsor at the times specified. He or she must authorize expenditures in a manner consistent with the approved budget and should review financial reports carefully. Investigators, who enter into agreements with commercial sponsors of research, should familiarize themselves with the special terms of such agreements, such as those, for example, concerning reporting of results, disclosure of inventions, and confidentiality.

ANNEXURE – I

NOTIFICATION OF GONDWANA UNIVERSITY FOR PLAGIARISM DETECTION IN RESEARCH WORK/PH.D. THESIS



गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली

महाराष्ट्र शासन अधिसूचना क्रमांक २००७/(३२२/०७) विशि -४ महाराष्ट्र अधिनियम १९९४ (१९९४ चा महा.३५) च्या कलम ३ च्या पोटकलम (२) अन्वे दिनांक २७ सप्टेंबर, २०११ रोजी स्थापित राज्य विद्यापीठ.

परिक्षा विभाग

कॉम्प्लेक्स परिसर, एम.आय.डी.सी. रोड,
गडचिरोली-४४२६०५

दूरध्वनी क्रमांक: कार्यालय: ०७१३२-२२३३२०

ईमेल : coegondwana@gmail.com

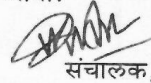
जो.क्र.गों.वि./परिक्षा वि. १३५६३/२०१७

दिनांक : १८/११/२०१७

पीएच.डी. विभाग

परिपत्रक

गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली येथे आचार्य पदवी करिता नोंदणी झालेल्या सर्व शोधक उमेदवारांना सुचित करण्यात येते की, त्यांचे संशोधन कार्य पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर शोधप्रबंधाची CD वाड्:मयचौर्य शोध सॉफ्टवेअर (Plagiarism Detection Software) द्वारे तपासणी करण्याकरीता पीएच.डी. विभागात जमा करावी. शोधप्रबंध मराठी भाषेमध्ये लिहिलेला असल्यास त्या शोधप्रबंधाची CD ही Unicode font (for Example - Mangal) मध्ये पीएच.डी. विभागात जमा करावी, त्या CD ची वाड्:मयचौर्य शोध सॉफ्टवेअर (Plagiarism Detection Software) द्वारे आधी तपासणी करण्यात येवून योग्यता प्रमाणपत्र मिळाल्यानंतरच शोधप्रबंधाची छपाई करावी, याची संबंधितांनी नोंद घ्यावी.


संचालक,

परीक्षा व मुल्यमापन मंडळ
गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली.