

Code of Ethics

Gurudas College

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Plagiarism

INTRODUCTION:

Ethics and honesty are the two most important components of the academic activities (like teaching or research). According to the **Belmont Report**, “basic ethical principles” refers to those general judgments that serve as a basic justification for the many particular ethical prescriptions and evaluations of human actions. One of the unethical practices in academia is **Plagiarism**. It is important for an academic institute to have in place a policy on **Plagiarism**.

1. DEFINITION:

Plagiarism is defined as copying or reproducing another person’s work as one’s own without the acknowledgement of the source.

According to the **Oxford English Dictionary**, **Plagiarism** is: “The practice of taking someone else’s work or ideas and passing them off as one’s own.” So, **Plagiarism** is blatant theft of ideas, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs from published or unpublished work (including from the internet) without proper citation.

2. TYPES:

Plagiarism may be intentional or accidental.

3. OBJECTIVE:

a. To create academic awareness about responsible conduct of research , study, project, assignment, thesis and prevention of misconduct including **Plagiarism** in academic writing among the members of the institute.

b. To establish institutional mechanism through education and training to facilitate responsible conduct of research , study , project work, assignment, thesis free from **Plagiarism**.

c. To develop systems to detect , prevent **Plagiarism** and take action against alleged **Plagiarism** by student, teacher and researcher.

4. DETECTION:

It is the prime responsibility of an institute or individual to distinguish original content from plagiarized work. The detection of **Plagiarism** should be made by a person who understands the definition of **Plagiarism** and plagiarism detection tools.

5. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING:

a. Procedural Fairness:

The institution is determined to handle alleged **Plagiarism**. But there is also procedural fairness including the right to:

#Be informed of the allegations in full detail

#Have sufficient response time to the allegations

#Have the matter resolved regularly.

Impartiality in any investigation process.

#Absence of Bias

b. Identification and Assessment of Alleged Plagiarism:

If any person reports the alleged **Plagiarism** to respective body, the authority of the body should check the presence of **Plagiarism**. Then type and degree of **Plagiarism** is to be determined. The empowered body will submit its report and recommendations to statutory bodies for disciplinary actions.

Plagiarism would be quantified into following levels:

Level 0: Similarities upto **10%{Excluded}**

Level 1: Similarities above **10% to 40%**

Level 2: Similarities above **40% to 60%**

Level 3: Similarities above **60%**

c. Counselling:

Institution needs to take steps to educate students/teachers about the dangers of **Plagiarism** and detection of **Plagiarism** so that they do not take support of unfair means. Thus the moral urge of the students and teachers will prevent it.

6. GUIDELINES FOR ACTION:

The institution will form a **committee** of experts who will find the presence and level of **Plagiarism**. This committee will have a Head of the Department or the Principal as a member. This committee will prepare and submit report to the Academic Council/Governing Body for ultimate decision. The committee of experts will use UGC-approved software for detecting **Plagiarism**. The institute will also form a committee of experts to see whether the residue of research projects are being dealt with ethically in a Bio-safe way.

Depending on the level of crime the action could be:

#Fine or Warning

#Rustication for limited period or permanent

CODE OF ETHICS: PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is a Cognizable Offence

#Zero tolerance policy for Plagiarism

#The main work should include abstract, summary, introduction, hypothesis, observations, results, discussions, conclusions, acknowledgements and references.

#The researcher should declare about the originality of each submitted research document of his/her and freeness of any plagiarism with bibliographic reference of the copied part.

FOLLOW GOOD RESEARCH PRACTICES

ANIMAL WELFARE AND ETHICS

INTRODUCTION:

Animal Welfare is defined as the well-being of animal. This well-being pertains to research in academic institutions.

Animals have **right** to:

- a. **Freedom** from **thirst** and **hunger**
- b. **Freedom** from **discomfort**
- c. **Freedom** from **pain**
- d. **Freedom** to express most **normal behaviour**
- e. **Freedom** from **fear** and **distress**

In India, **AWBI** and **CPCSEA** see into Animal welfare. Researchers must abide by the rules and regulations.

GUIDELINES:

The **CPCSEA** drew the guidelines for laboratory animal facility to promote “**humane care of animals used in biomedical and behavioural research and testing**”.

PROCEDURE:

The institute has already formed an **internal animal ethics committee (IAEC)** which is awaiting approval of **CPCSEA**.