

Code of Ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Academics and Research

Cheating is dishonest behavior usually in tests or examinations. It includes: Unless explicitly authorized by the course instructor or examiner, using books, notes, diagrams, electronic devices, or any other aids during an examination, either in the examination room itself or when permitted to leave temporarily; Copying from the work of other students. Communicating with others during an examination to give or receive information, either in the examination room or outside it; Consulting other on a take-home examination (unless authorized by the course instructor); Commissioning or allowing another person to write an examination on one's behalf; Not following the rules of an examination; Using for personal advantage, or communicating to other students, advance knowledge of the content of an examination (for example, if permitted to write an examination early); Altering answers on an assignment or examination that has been returned; Taking an examination out of the examination room if this has been forbidden.

Plagiarism: Plagiarism is a form of academic dishonesty in which one person submits or presents the work of another person as his or her own, whether from intent to deceive, lack of understanding, or carelessness. Unless the course instructor states otherwise, it is allowable and expected that students will examine and refer to the ideas of others, but these ideas must be incorporated into the student's own analysis and must be clearly acknowledge through footnotes, endnotes, or other practices accepted by the academic community. Students "use of others" expression of ideas, whether quoted verbatim or paraphrased, must also be clearly acknowledged according to acceptable academic practice. It is the responsibility of each student to learn what constitutes acceptable academic practice. Plagiarism includes the following practices: Not acknowledging an author or other source for one or more phrases, sentences, thoughts, code, formulae, or arguments incorporated in written work, software, or other assignments (substantial plagiarism); Presenting the whole or substantial portions

of another person's paper, report, piece of software, etc. as an assignment for credit, even if that paper or other work is cited as a source in the accompanying bibliography or list of references (complete plagiarism). This includes essays found on the internet. Students who are uncertain what plagiarism is should discuss their methodology with their instructors. In addition to the matters described above, academic misconduct subject to discipline also includes (but is not limited to) the following: Falsifying lab results; Padding a bibliography with works not read or used; Helping another student in an act of academic dishonesty; for example, writing a test or paper for someone else, or preparing materials for another student's study project; Providing false or incomplete information or supporting documents/materials on an application for admission, readmission, or transfer; Providing false information to obtain a deferral of term work or examination; Altering or falsifying, or attempting to alter or falsify, grade information or other records of academic performance (one's own or someone else's); Obtaining or attempting to obtain an academic advantage by non-academic means such as bribes or threats; Hindering other students in obtaining fair access to materials and facilities; for example, cutting an article out of a Library copy of a journal; Theft of another student's notes; Alteration or destruction of the work of other students; Behavior that interferes with the evaluation of another student's work, such as failure to participate in a group project.