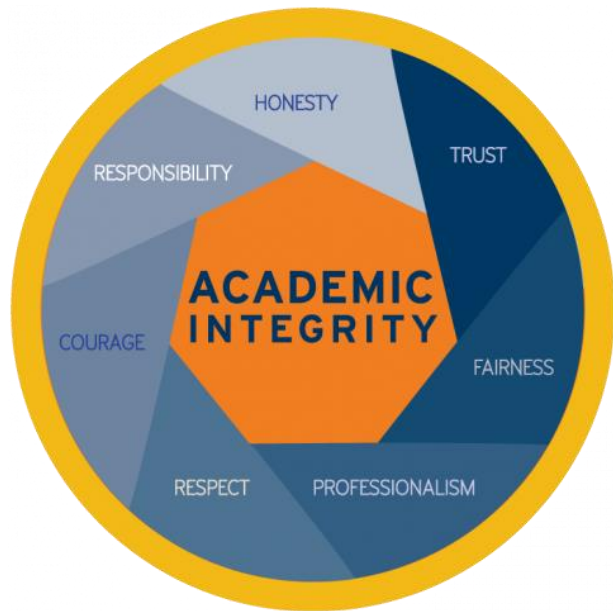


# **LECTURE 35 : Academic Integrity and Ethical Guidelines in Science Communication : Ensuring Credibility and Honesty**



**Dr. Neeraj Chaurasia**

Deputy Librarian, Central Library  
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# **Academic Integrity and Ethical Guidelines in Science Communication : Ensuring Credibility and Honesty**

**Dr. Neeraj Chaurasia**

Central Library  
IIT Delhi

# Outlines



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Academic Integrity

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Academic Integrity in Science Communication

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Importance of Academic Integrity

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Broad categories of Improper Behaviour/Academic Misconduct

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Academic Misconduct and its types

---

Plagiarism in Science Communication

---

Policies, Procedures and Guidelines on Academic Misconduct

---

Guidelines related to promote Ethical Conduct in Science Communication

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Reasons for committing Academic Misconduct

---

Strategies to ensure and promote Academic Integrity

---

Role of Library in upholding Academic Integrity and preventing Misconduct



# What is Academic Integrity ?



# What is Academic Integrity?



Research integrity



Research ethics



Appropriate behavior



# Examples of Academic Integrity include:

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Avoiding plagiarism

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Properly citing the sources

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Not cheating or engaging in academic dishonesty

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Submitting original work

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Maintaining academic standards

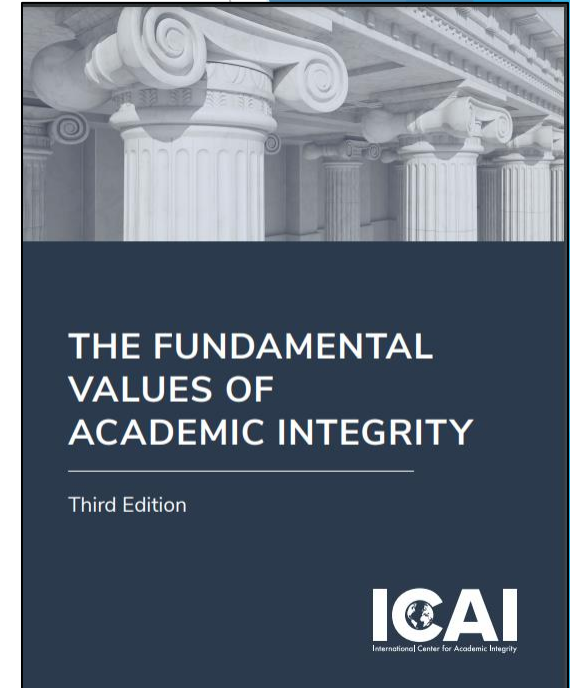
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Honesty and rigor in research and academic publishing



# Fundamental Principles of Academic Integrity

# Fundamental Principles of Academic Integrity





# Fundamental principles of Academic Integrity



## i. Honesty and Transparency

- Present research findings without manipulation.
- Clearly disclose any conflicts of interest.

# Fundamental principles of Academic Integrity



## ii. Citation and Attribution

- One Need to give proper credit to the original sources of information by citing them appropriately in your work.
- Avoid plagiarism by accurately **paraphrasing and quoting sources** and provide proper citations for all borrowed information.

# Fundamental principles of Academic Integrity



## iii. Data Integrity

- Ensure the accuracy and reliability of data.
- Clearly state the methods used to collect and analyze data.

# Fundamental principles of Academic Integrity



## iv. Peer Review

- Submit research work to peer-reviewed journals to undergo a rigorous evaluation process.
- Engage in constructive peer review when assessing the work of others.

# Fundamental principles of Academic Integrity



## v. Authorship and Contributor-ship

- Clearly define authorship criteria.
- Acknowledge the contributions of all.
- Avoid honorary authorship.



# Academic Misconduct



# Academic Misconduct



Refers to actions and behaviors that fail to honor the integrity of research.



Defined as the falsification, fabrication or plagiarism, etc.



Intentional deviation from ethical research practices.



# Types of Academic Misconduct



# Types of Academic Misconduct

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Fabrication

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Falsification

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Plagiarism

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Authorship

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Conflicts of interest

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Cheating

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Approvals

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# Fabrication

- ▶ Intentional act of making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- ▶ Practice of making up data without having done the required research.
- ▶ Practice of adding fictitious data to a real data set collected during an actual experiment.
- ▶ Creation of a data set for an experiment that was never actually conducted.



# Falsification

- ▶ Involves the wilful manipulation of data, materials, processes, or equipment to arrive at a pre-defined conclusion.
- ▶ Manipulating research materials, equipment, processes, changing or omitting data, results
- ▶ Alteration of data
- ▶ Misrepresenting the methods of an experiment
- ▶ Providing false statements





# Plagiarism

- ▶ Most common types of scientific misconduct.
- ▶ Involves using another person's ideas, content, writing, processes, or results and **passing them off as your own** without giving due credit.



# Authorship

- ▶ Attempts to assign false authorships.
- ▶ Mentioning authors without their consent.
- ▶ Failing to include original contributors.
- ▶ Naming authors in the wrong order.



# Conflicts of interest

- Involves lapses by researchers in declaring any conflict of interests in their research work.
- These may be financial, personal, and professional.



# Cheating

- Copying during exams, copying of homework assignments, term papers or manuscripts.
- Using unauthorized material, copying, collaborating when not authorized.
- Allowing or facilitating copying, or writing a report or exam for someone else.



# Approvals

Adhering to all the ethical approvals and legal guidelines in case of research involves human, or animal subjects.





# Plagiarism in Research

# Plagiarism in Research



“Misconduct means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or any other practice that seriously deviates from practices commonly accepted in the discipline or in the academic and research communities generally in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research and creative activities.”



# Plagiarism in Research

- Submit a paper/Dissertation or Thesis that you have not written on your own.
- Copy answers or text from another classmate and submit it as your own.
- Quote or paraphrase from another paper without crediting the original author.
- Cite data without crediting the original source.



# What is plagiarism?

- Propose another author's idea as if it were your own.
- Fabricating references or using incorrect references.
- Submitting someone else's presentation, program, spreadsheet, etc with only minor alterations.
- buying or selling term papers/assignments/Dissertations/Thesis.
- **Self-plagiarism.**



# UGC Regulations and Guidelines

# UGC Regulations on Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of. M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree, Regulations-2009



  
University Grants Commission  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg  
New Delhi 110002

BY SPEED POST

No.F.1-1/2002(PS)/Exemp. Part file-III

March, 2011

✓ The Publication Officer for posting it on UGC Website

Subject: UGC Regulations on Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree, Regulations 2009. And clarification on guidelines for admission in Ph.D

Sir /Madam,

In continuation of this office letter of even number dated 12.6.2009 UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations 2009, notified in the Gazette of India on 11-17<sup>th</sup> July, 2009, I am, directed, to say that the same criteria for admission to Ph.D should be followed in respect of NET qualified candidates also as is being followed for persons having qualifications as laid down under procedure for admission in para 9 (i) of the aforementioned UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations 2009.

The contents of this letter may be brought to the notice of all the affiliated / recognized Colleges / Institutions of your University for information.

Yours faithfully,

  
B.K. Singh  
Deputy Secretary

रजिस्ट्री सं. डीएल (एन)-04/0007/2003--05

REGISTERED No. DL(N)-04/0007/2003--05

  
**भारत का राजपत्र**  
**The Gazette of India**  
साप्ताहिक/WEEKLY

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 28] नई दिल्ली, रविवार, जुलाई 11—जुलाई 17, 2009 (आषाढ़ 20, 1931)  
No. 28] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 11—JULY 17, 2009 (ASADHA 20, 1931)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 4  
[PART III—SECTION 4]

[सांघिक निकायों द्वारा जारी की गई विविध अधिसूचनाएँ जिसमें कि आदेश, विज्ञापन और सूचनाएँ सम्मिलित हैं]  
[Miscellaneous Notifications including Notifications, Orders, Advertisements and Notices issued by Statutory Bodies]

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

नई दिल्ली-110002, दिनांक 1 जुन 2009

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (एम.फिल./पीएच.डी. उपाधि के लिए न्यूनतम मानक एवं प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 2009  
एफ. 1-1/2002 (पी.एस.) सूट—विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1956 (1956 की संख्या 3) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (1) के अनुच्छेद (ई.) एवं (जी.) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विनियमों को निर्मित करता है। ये हैं :—

संक्षिप्त नाम, प्रयोग एवं प्रारम्भ

1. ये विनियम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (एम.फिल./पीएच.डी. उपाधि के लिए न्यूनतम मानक एवं प्रक्रिया विनियम, 2009 कहलायेंगे।
2. ये उन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों पर लागू होंगे जिनकी स्थापना अथवा समावेश किसी केंद्रीय अधिनियम, प्रांतीय अधिनियम या राज्य अधिनियम के अंतर्गत की गई हो और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त

1-149 GI/2009

(4049)

Part III—Sec. 41

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 2009 (ASADHA 20, 1931)

4053

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
UGC (MINIMUM STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE FOR AWARDS OF M.PHIL/PH.D. DEGREE),  
REGULATION, 2009

New Delhi-110002, the 1st June 2009

F. 1-1/2002 (PS) Exemp.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) & (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following Regulations, namely :—

Short Title, Application and Commencement :

1. These regulations may be called University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree), Regulations 2009.
2. They shall apply to every University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, Provincial Act or a State Act, every institution including a constituent or an affiliated College recognized by the Commission, in consultation with the University concerned under clause (1) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, and every institution deemed to be a University under section 3 of the said Act.
3. They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette of India.
4. All Universities, Institutions, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges/Institutions of National Importance shall be eligible for conducting M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programmes.
5. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations or any other Rule or regulation, for the time being in force, no University, Institution, Deemed to be University and College/Institution of National Importance shall conduct M.Phil and Ph.D Programmes through distance education mode.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR M. PHIL./PH.D. SUPERVISOR

6. All Universities, Institutions, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges/Institutions of National Importance shall lay down the criteria for the faculty to be recognized as Research Supervisor both for M.Phil and Ph.D. Programmes.
7. All Universities, Institutions, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges/Institutions of National Importance shall lay down and decide on annual basis, a predetermined and manageable number of M.Phil and doctoral students depending on the number of the available eligible Faculty Supervisors. A Supervisor shall not have, at any given point of time, more than Eight Ph.D Scholars and Five M.Phil. Scholars.
8. The number of seats for M.Phil and Ph.D. shall be decided well in advance and notified in the University website or advertisement. All Universities, Institutions, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges/Institutions of National Importance shall widely advertise the number of available seats for M.Phil/Ph.D studies and conduct admission on regular basis.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION

9. (i) All Universities, Institutions, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges/Institutions of National Importance shall admit M.Phil doctoral students through an Entrance Test conducted at the level of individual University, Institution, Deemed to be University, College/Institution of National Importance. The University may decide separate terms and conditions for those students who qualify UGC/CSIR (JRF) Examination/SLET/GATE/teacher fellowship holder or have passed M.Phil Programme for Ph.D. Entrance Test. Similar approach may be adopted in respect of Entrance Test for M.Phil Programme.
- (ii) It shall be followed by an interview to be organized by the School/Department/Institution/University as the case may be.
- (iii) At the time of interview, doctoral candidates are expected to discuss their research interest/area.
- (iv) Only the predetermined number of students may be admitted to M.Phil/Ph.D programme.

Z-149GI/09

Source : <https://www.ugc.gov.in/oldpdf/regulations/mphilphdclarification.pdf>

# Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions Regulations-2018



नियंत्रित सं०: एल०-33004/99 REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99

**भारत का राजपत्र**  
**The Gazette of India**

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY  
भाग III—खण्ड 4  
PART III—Section 4  
प्रकाशक से प्रकाशित  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 287] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, जुलाई 31, 2018/श्रावण 9, 1940  
No. 287] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 2018/SHRAVANA 9, 1940

**विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग**  
**अधिसूचना**  
**विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में अकादमिक सत्यनिष्ठा एवं साहित्यिक चोरी की रोकथाम को प्रोत्साहन) विनियम, 2018**  
नई दिल्ली, 23 जुलाई, 2018

**वि. सं. 1-18/2010 (सीपीपी-11)।—**  
**प्रस्तावना**

जबकि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (एजीसी) अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुसार, उच्च शिक्षा के मानकों को समर्थित एवं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आदेशाधीन है।

तथा जबकि, किसी छात्र या संकाय या शोधकर्ता या कर्मचारी द्वारा निम्नांकित शोध शोध स्तर पर डिग्री प्रदान करने हेतु आंशिक रूप से सम्पादित किया गया कार्य, जिसका अकादमिक एवं शोधकार्य का मूल्यकन किया जा चुका हो, जो शोध-निष्कर्ष, शोध-प्रबंध, शोध पत्रों के प्रकाशन, पुस्तकों में अध्याय, सम्पूर्ण पुस्तकों के रूप में हो तथा कोई अन्य समरूप कार्य, जो अकादमिक, सत्यनिष्ठा एवं मौखिकता के मूल तत्वों को दबावे तथा जिसका उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (HEIs) द्वारा अपनायी गई विभिन्न संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं में अवलोकन किया जाए।

अतः, वि. अ. आ. अधिनियम 1956 के अनुच्छेद 26 के उप अनुच्छेद (1) के खण्ड (एक) एवं (जी) के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 12 के खण्ड (अ) के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, वि. अ. आ. ने एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित विनियम निर्मित किए हैं—

**1. संक्षिप्त शीर्षक, अनुप्रयोग तथा प्रारंभ :**

(ए) इन नियमों को, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में अकादमिक सत्यनिष्ठा एवं साहित्यिक चोरी की रोकथाम को प्रोत्साहन) विनियम, 2018 कहा जाएगा।

(बी) ये विनियम, देश के सभी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों के छात्रों, संकायों, शोधकर्ताओं तथा कर्मचारियों पर लागू होंगे।

(सी) ये विनियम, सरकारी राजपत्र में उनकी अधिसूचना की तारीख से प्रभावी होंगे।

4416 GI/2018 (1)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
NOTIFICATION  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (PROMOTION OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PREVENTION OF PLAGIARISM IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS) REGULATIONS, 2018  
New Delhi, the 23rd July, 2018

**F. 1-18/2010(CPP-II).—**  
**Preamble**

Whereas, University Grants Commission (UGC), as per UGC Act, 1956, is mandated to coordinate and determine the standards of higher education;

And whereas, assessment of academic and research work done leading to the partial fulfillment for the award of degrees at Masters and Research level, by a student or a faculty or a researcher or a staff, in the form of thesis, dissertation and publication of research papers, chapters in books, full-fledged books and any other similar work, reflects the extent to which elements of academic integrity and originality are observed in various relevant processes adopted by Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs);

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Section 12 read with clauses (f) and (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the University Grants Commission hereby makes the following regulations:-

**1. Short title, application and commencement -**

a. These regulations shall be called the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018.

b. They shall apply to the students, faculty, researchers and staff of all Higher Educational Institutions in the country.

c. These regulations shall come into force from the date of their notification in the Official Gazette.

8 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY [PART III—SEC. 4]



**2. Definitions -**

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

a. "Academic Integrity" is the intellectual honesty in proposing, performing and reporting any activity, which leads to the creation of intellectual property;



# UGC CARE List of Quality Reference Journals-2019



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग  
University Grants Commission  
(मानव संसाधन विकास विभाग, भारत सरकार)  
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India)  
काङ्ग्रेज रोड, नई दिल्ली-110002  
Sahakar Singh Zaidi Bldg, New Delhi-110002  
Ph: 011-2323408/23299337  
Fax: 011-23233858  
E-mail: secyugc@nic.in

No. F.1-1/2018 (Journal-CARE) January 14, 2019

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**CARE: Reference List of Quality Journals**

This Public Notice is in continuation of the one released on 28 November 2018. The University Grants Commission in its 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 has established Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics (CARE) for creation and maintenance of "Reference List of Quality Journals" (henceforth named as *CARE List*). CARE members include Statutory Councils/Academies/ Government bodies in Social Sciences, Humanities, Arts and Fine Arts, Science, Medical, Agriculture, Engineering and the Association of Indian Universities. CARE Members list is available as *Annexure 1*.

**UGC Cell for Journal Analysis**

Savitribai Phule Pune University (SPPU) has been entrusted with the responsibility of journal analysis and the UGC has established "Cell for Journals Analysis" at SPPU, Pune. INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad, will serve as supporting agency. In addition, to facilitate submission of new journals, the UGC has identified four regional Universities as CARE Universities.

- Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, (Northern Region)
- Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, (Western Region)
- University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Southern Region)
- Tezpur University, Assam (Eastern Region)

UGC Cell at SPPU shall function under the supervision of CARE Empowered Committee(CARE-EC). The composition of CARE-EC is available as *Annexure 2*.

**Journal analysis protocol**

The UGC Cell at SPPU, Pune shall analyse the existing journals listed on the UGC website as well as all proposals of new journals as per the protocol approved by the CARE-EC. The protocol for journal analysis consists of three sections:

- Basic information (Part I)
- Primary Criteria (Part II)
- Secondary Criteria (Part III)

- 2 -

Part I protocol details are meant for receiving basic information about the journal from a publisher (*Annexure 3*). Part II and III of the protocol are to be used for internal analysis and assessment purpose, which includes due diligence, verification process and critical appraisal using sequential algorithmic elimination process and weightage-based metrics on a scale of 10. The objective assessment of journal quality as per Part II and III of protocol is based on verification of information regarding its history, consistency, peer recognition, market reputation, academic credentials of editors, peer review process, indexing, citations, charges/fees and related financial matters, etc. The information required for journal analysis as per Part II and Part III sections of protocol will be obtained for analysis directly from public domain (website, emails, flyers, advertisements, hard copies of journal in libraries etc). The journal will be disqualified at any stage if found to be giving false / misleading / incorrect / insufficient information or unsubstantiated claims.

**Process for adding new journals**

New journals may be added to *CARE List* only in following manner:

- Journals from social sciences, humanities, languages, arts, culture, Indian knowledge systems etc recommended by Statutory Councils/Government bodies in respective disciplines (henceforth named as CARE members)
- Proposals for inclusion of new Journals submitted by Regional Universities identified by the UGC (henceforth named as CARE Universities)

The CARE members should provide basic information and submit journals to be recommended on CARE portal as per Part I of the protocol. The CARE Universities should submit proposals of new journals on CARE portal in accordance with the Part I and II of the protocol.

Proposals for submission of new journals for consideration of inclusion in *CARE List* shall be done only through CARE Portal to be established by UGC Cell at Pune. CARE portal can be accessed only by CARE Members and CARE Universities for submission of journal proposals. UGC office or UGC Cell at SPPU will not entertain requests for submission of new journals in any other manner.

Publishers who wish to submit their journals for consideration of inclusion in the *CARE List* should contact CARE Universities. The CARE Universities will identify a nodal person to receive proposals from Publishers. Contact details of such nodal persons will be available at the CARE portal. Necessary details regarding submission process will be available on the CARE Portal, which is expected to be functional from 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2019.

- 3 -


**CARE List**

The journals submitted by CARE Members and CARE Universities will be analysed by UGC Cell as per Part I, II and III of the protocol. The CARE List will comprise of four groups:

- Group A: Research Journals in disciplines under Science, Engineering, Technology, Agriculture and Biomedical Sciences indexed in SCOPUS and/or Web of Science (WOS). No analysis will be done by the UGC Cell for journals in this group.
- Group B: Journals qualified after analysis as per the protocol from the existing UGC list.
- Group C: Journals from social sciences, humanities, languages and Indian knowledge systems recommended by CARE members, which are qualified as per the protocol.
- Group D: New Journals submitted by CARE Universities which are qualified as per the protocol.

Journals scoring more than 6 out of 10 as per the protocol will be qualified for inclusion in the *CARE List*. The journals scoring between 4-5 will be kept under observation for three years as 'Emerging List', which may be subsequently included in the "*CARE List*", as and when, if they qualify as per the protocol.

The first version of *CARE List* is expected to be published before 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, which will replace the existing UGC-approved list of journals. *CARE List* will be dynamic where addition/deletion of journals will happen on a continuous basis. The CARE Portal will have a provision to receive complaints/grievances regarding journal entries in the *CARE List*. Decision regarding inclusion or exclusion of journal/s in *CARE List* shall vest with the CARE-EC, which shall be treated as final.

  
(Rajnish Jain)



# Research and Publication Ethics (RPE) Course -2019

Source : <https://www.ugc.gov.in/>



प्रो. रजनीश जैन  
सचिव  
Prof. Rajnish Jain  
Secretary



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग  
University Grants Commission  
(मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)  
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India)  
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D.O.No.F.1-1/2018(Journal/CARE)

December, 2019

Respected Sir/Madam,

University Grants Commission in its 543<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2019 approved two Credit Courses for awareness about publication ethics and publication misconducts entitled "**Research and Publication Ethics (RPE)**" to be made compulsory for all Ph.D. students for pre-registration course work (**attached as Annexure**).

In view of the above, you are requested to ensure that the above two Credit courses may be made compulsory for all Ph.D. students for pre-registration course work undertaken in your University from the forthcoming academic session.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Rajnish Jain)

TO THE VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ALL UNIVERSITIES

# Clarification on Self Plagiarism-2019



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
BHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI-110 002

N.F.1-1/2020(SECY)

20<sup>th</sup> April, 2020

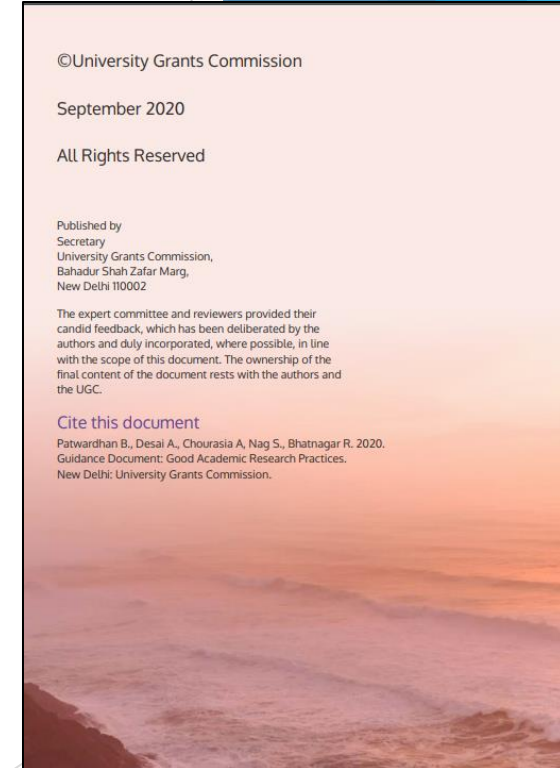
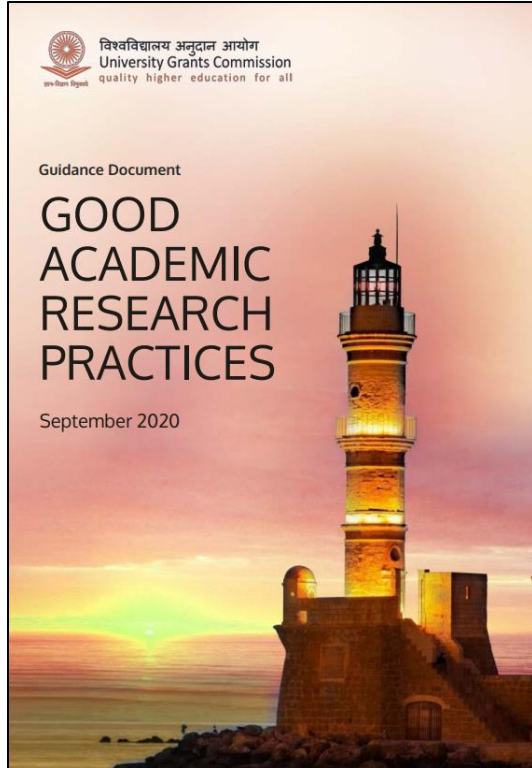
## PUBLIC NOTICE

### **SELF-PLAGIARISM**

In the interests of Indian academia, to promote Indian research among the nations, and to ensure credibility and quality, from time to time the UGC has instituted various measures. In its efforts to curb plagiarism the UGC issued the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, so that plagiarised work does not acquire any credibility or value in evaluation. In continuation of its initiative, and in line with global standards of ethical publishing established by leading institutions and Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the UGC draws the attention of the academic community to the following:

- (i) Reproduction, in part or whole, of *one's own previously published work without adequate citation* and proper acknowledgment and claiming the most recent work as new and original for any academic advantage amounts to 'text-recycling' (also known as 'self-plagiarism') and is **not** acceptable.
- (ii) Text-recycling/self-plagiarism includes:
  - republishing the same paper already published elsewhere *without due and full citation*;
  - publishing smaller/excerpted work from a longer and previous *without due and full citations* in order to show a larger number of publications;
  - reusing data already used in a published work, or communicated for publication, in another work *without due and full citation*;
  - breaking up a longer/larger study into smaller sections and publishing them as altogether new work *without due and full citation*;
  - paraphrasing one's own previously published work *without due and full citation* of the original.
- (iii) Self-citations do not add any number/s to the individual's citation index or h-index in global academia.
- (iv) Vice Chancellors, Selection Committees, Screening Committees, IQACs and all/any experts involved in academic performance/evaluation and assessment are hereby strongly advised that their decisions in the case of promotions, selections, credit allotment, award of research degrees must be based on an evaluation of the applicant's published work to ensure that the work being submitted for promotion/selection is not self-plagiarized.

# Guidance Document - GOOD ACADEMIC RESEARCH PRACTICES-2020





# Guidelines related to promote ethical conduct in Science Communication

# Guidelines related to promote ethical conduct in Science Communication



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Accuracy and Truthfulness

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Peer Review and Citations

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Conflict of Interest

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Respect for Privacy

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Avoiding Plagiarism

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Clear Communication

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Balance and Fairness

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Engage with the Public

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Social Responsibility

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Continuous Learning

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Professional Integrity

# Penalties for Academic/Research misconduct

PENALTIES FOR PLAGIARISING		
<b>Levels of plagiarism</b> <b>Level 0</b>   similarities up to 10% <b>Level 1</b>   similarities above 10% to 40% <b>Level 2</b>   similarities above 40% to 60% <b>Level 3</b>   similarities above 60%		<b>Penalties in case of plagiarism in academic and research publications</b> <b>Level 0</b>   minor similarities, no penalty <b>Level 1</b>   Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript <b>Level 2</b>   Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript, shall be denied a right to one annual increment, shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new master's, MPhil, PhD student/scholar for a period of two years <b>Level 3</b>   Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript, shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments, shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new masters, MPhil, PhD student/scholar for a period of three years
<b>Penalties in case of plagiarism in submission of thesis and dissertations</b>		
<b>Level 0</b>   minor similarities, no penalty <b>Level 2</b>   Students will be debarred from submitting revised script for one year	<b>Level 1</b>   Student will be asked to submit revised script <b>Level 3</b>   Student's programme registration will be cancelled	

Source : <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

# UGC Regulations - 2018

## for Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions

### Levels of Plagiarism

- I. Level 0: Similarities up to 10%
- II. Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%
- III. Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60%
- IV. Level 3: Similarities above 60%



# UGC Regulations - 2018

## for Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions

### I. Level 0: Similarities up to 10%

i) Minor similarities, no penalty





# UGC Regulations - 2018

## for Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions

### II. Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%

i) Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript.



# UGC Regulations - 2018

## for Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions

### III. Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60%

- i) Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript.
- ii) Shall be denied a right to one annual increment.
- iii) Shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. Student/scholar for a period of two years.

# UGC Regulations - 2018

## for Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions

### IV. Level 3: Similarities above 60%

- i) Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript.
- ii) Shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments.
- iii) Shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. Student/scholar for a period of three years.



# Penalties for Academic/Research misconduct



## For Researchers/Academicians

- Disgrace to both Individual and institution
- May face disciplinary action as per institute rules
- Can cost a person his or her professional credibility or even a job
- Debarment from eligibility to receive research grant



# Penalties for Academic/Research misconduct

## For students

- A requirement for submission of a new or alternative piece of work.
- University scholarships can be stopped.
- Partial or total loss of marks on the examination or assignment or course.
- Suspension from the University/Institution
- Revocation/cancellation of a degree.



# Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

## The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

- established in 1997 by a small group of medical journal editors in the UK
- now has 9000+ members worldwide from all academic fields.
- Several major publishers are COPE members.



# Reasons for committing Academic Misconduct

# Reasons for committing Academic misconduct

## Career or study pressures

- undue pressure researchers face
- Conduct original research in a fast-paced environment
- Publish frequently in peer reviewed journals
- Multiple responsibilities against tight deadlines





# Reasons for committing Academic misconduct

## Researcher's personal psychology

- ▶ Researchers may be overly driven by a desire to quickly attain a strong professional reputation.
- ▶ Financial gains, etc.

# Reasons for committing Academic misconduct

## Lack of appropriate training and skills

- Inadequate enforcement of policies related to academic integrity.
- Inadequate awareness and understanding on these issues.



# Reasons for committing Academic misconduct

## Insufficient supervision or mentoring

- Early career researchers, fail to receive sufficient and appropriate support
- Lack of oversight and guidance



# Reasons for committing Academic misconduct

## Inadequate knowledge

- Insufficient knowledge of the topic/subject
- Carelessness when conducting research



# Reasons for committing Academic misconduct

## Publishing Pressure

- Can lead researchers to submit their work to questionable or predatory journals
- Compromising the quality and integrity of the research





# Why do Researchers Plagiarize?

- Dis-organized research work
- Poor Study habits
- Cut-and-Paste culture
- lack of understanding seriousness of plagiarism
- Lack of strict Academic Discipline
- Careless attitude
- Lack of referencing skills
- Funding and Career Advancement
- Balancing Ethical Standards with Research Goals

# Strategies to ensure and promote Academic Integrity in Science Communication



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

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Educational and training Programs

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Technology Tools

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Open Data and Reproducibility

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Authorship Guidelines

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Ethics Committees

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Mentorship and Supervision

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Public Awareness

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Ongoing Evaluation

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Creating the culture of Integrity

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# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Clear Guidelines and Policies

- Clear guidelines for ethical behavior.
- Clearly outline consequences of academic misconduct



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Educational and training Programs:

- Implement educational & training programs.
- Provide training on proper citation practices, research ethics, and the responsible use of data.



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Technology Tools

- Utilize plagiarism detection tools.
- Promote the use of tools that check data fabrication.



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Open Data and Reproducibility:

- Encourage researchers to share their data and methods openly.
- Emphasize the importance of reproducibility.



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Authorship Guidelines:

- Clearly define criteria for authorship.
- Ensuring all contributions are appropriately credited.



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Ethics Committees:

- Establish ethics committees to address ethical concerns.
- Provide a mechanism for individuals to report ethical violations.



# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Mentorship and Supervision:

- Foster a culture of mentorship and responsible supervision.
- Encourage open communication between mentors and mentees.

# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Public Awareness:

- Increase public awareness about academic integrity.
- Highlight the consequences of academic misconduct.





# Strategies to ensure and promote academic integrity in Science Communication

## Ongoing Evaluation:

- Regularly evaluate and update policies and practices.
- Solicit feedback from the academic community.
- Creating the culture of Integrity.



# How to Avoid Plagiarism?

- Simply be honest.
- Understand what is plagiarism is?
- How to detect and avoid it?
- Must familiarize yourself with the subject.
- Acknowledge the author of the original work you've used.
- How to cite a source.
- Put your research under OA for more visibility.



# Role of Library in upholding Academic Integrity and Preventing Misconduct



# Role of Library in upholding Academic Integrity and Preventing Misconduct



# Role of Library in upholding Academic Integrity and Preventing Misconduct

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Information Literacy Education

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Access to Resources

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Reference Services

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Copyright Compliance

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Anti-Plagiarism Tools

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Code of Conduct Enforcement

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Collaboration with Academic Institutions

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Promotion of Open Access

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# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Information Literacy Education:

- Educate students about proper citation, plagiarism, and the importance of giving credit to the original sources.
- Regularly conduct sensitization programs on responsible conduct of research, promotion of academic integrity and ethics in education, etc.



# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Access to Resources:

By providing easily accessible resources, libraries contribute to the creation of a scholarly environment that encourages students to conduct thorough research and cite their sources properly.



# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Reference Services:

Librarians are trained to assist students and researchers in finding relevant and reliable sources.





# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Copyright Compliance:

- Libraries play role in ensuring that educational materials comply with copyright laws.
- Help users understand copyright restrictions, fair use principles, and licensing agreements, etc.



# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Anti-Plagiarism Tools:

Library need to train student, faculty, researcher and staff in the use of plagiarism detection tools and reference management tools, etc.



# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Code of Conduct Enforcement:

This may include guidelines on the appropriate use of resources, respect for others' work, and consequences for academic misconduct.



# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Collaboration with Academic Institutions:

Involved in creating and updating institutional policies that address research misconduct issues.



# Role of Library in upholding academic integrity and preventing misconduct

## Promotion of Open Access:

Support open access initiatives, making scholarly information freely available to the public.



# Acknowledgements

- I would like express my sincere thanks to Authors of various Internet sources used to prepare this presentation.
- Wherever possible the links have been provided. However, any omission is duly regretted.
- The presentation is mainly prepared to create an awareness amongst students and researchers about the plague of plagiarism.





**THANK YOU**