

Code of Ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in research

The main objective is to promote fair research, publications and dissuade misconduct including plagiarism in all R&D activities.

Introduction

Ethics and prevention of plagiarism are the significant components in research and publication. It is observed that at times researchers intentionally or unintentionally claim others work as their own, which invites catastrophic effect of degrading the reputation of the individual/Institution. Hence there is every need to assess the academic/research work of the student/researcher scholar/researcher who produce their work in the form of project reports, seminar papers, research papers, research proposals and thesis work. Especially the research work in the form of papers/projects should go through the process of plagiarism checking and so as to maintain high academic and production standards. The research work produced would be thoroughly assessed for their viability across the globe and needs to reach the highest success. Institution adopts some extra measures to ensure that the work is at par with the National/International standards professional type setters which are engaged to bring about the best of results. The authors are made more cautious and responsible for their research work, presentation and results expressed. The institution deplores and dejects the violation of code of ethics as dishonest and dissociates with immoral infringing of copyrights act for protection of intellectual property rights.

Possible types of ethical violations

Researchers and all authors are hereby alerted to uphold high standards by resonating the following.

- **Conflict of Interest:** Any action that may result in a conflict of interest must be fully disclosed. When objectivity and effectiveness cannot be maintained, the activity should be avoided or discontinued.
- **Disputes about authorship:** Proper authorship representation is generally a matter for the involved parties to resolve.
- **Duplicate Submission:** Duplicate submission abuses the resources of all affected journals, including the valuable time of editors, reviewers, and staff, and is unprofessional and unacceptable.

- Fabrication or misrepresentation of data or results: Any incidence of fabrication or misrepresentation is deemed as an extremely serious breach of professional conduct, with potentially severe ethical and legal consequences.

Bridle on Plagiarism

- Plagiarism declared as an unethical scientific behaviour and is never acceptable.
- Proper acknowledgement or references of the work of others used in a research work must always be given.
- Further, it is the obligation of each author to provide prompt retractions or corrections of errors in published works.

There are varying degrees of plagiarism warranting different consequences and corrective action, listed below from most to least serious:

- Verbatim or nearly verbatim copying or translation of a full paper(s), or the verbatim or nearly verbatim copying or translation of a significant portion(s) of another paper(s).
- Disclosing unpublished data or findings without permission, even if attributed.
- Unaccredited verbatim or nearly verbatim copying or translation of individual elements of another paper(s).
- Unaccredited paraphrasing of pages or paragraphs from another paper(s).
- Credited verbatim copying or translation of a major portion of a paper without clear delineation (e.g., quotes or indents)

The institution checks the plagiarism of research papers/articles to be published in the journal (The Prescient-Journal of Science and Technology) through online sources. The institution has the right to reject the research papers/articles if found plagiarized.