Code of Ethics to Check Malpractices and Plagiarism in Research

As a community of students, professors, management staff, and alumni, we are defined by a core set of values and goals:

- To promote business that enhances progress and well-being;
- To act fairly, honestly, and with respect for others;
- To create and maintain an environment for the free exchange of ideas;
- To celebrate diversity and global understanding;
- To uphold academic honesty and integrity;
- To promote sustainable development and the preservation of natural resources;
- To recognize that people are the foremost asset of any community, including business and organizations.

Principles and values of Academic Integrity:

Academic integrity is defined in terms of the commitment to the values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, legality and dissemination.

Honesty

An academic community should advance the quest for truth, knowledge, scholarship and understanding by requiring intellectual and personal honesty in learning, teaching and research.

Trust

An academic community should foster a climate of mutual trust to encourage the free exchange of ideas and enable all to reach their highest potential.

Respect

An academic community should promote respect among students, staff and faculty: respect for self, for others, for scholarship and research, for the educational process and intellectual heritage.

Fairness

An academic community should seek to ensure fairness in institutional standards, practices and procedures as well as fairness in interactions between members of the community.

Responsibility

An academic community should uphold high standards of conduct in learning, teaching and research by requiring shared responsibility for promoting academic integrity among all members of the community.

Legality

An academic community should observe valid legal norms related to the conduct and publication of research particularly in relations to copyright, the intellectual property rights of third parties, the code of ethics in academic research terms and conditions regulating access to research resources and the laws of libel.

Communication

An academic community should seek to make the results of its research as widely and as freely available as possible

Misconduct includes (and is not limited to) the following acts:

Plagiarism

The deliberate copying of ideas, text, data or other work (or any combination thereof) without due permission and acknowledgement.

Piracy

The deliberate exploitation of ideas from others without proper acknowledgement

Abuse of intellectual property rights

Failure to observe legal norms regarding copyright and the moral rights of authors.

Abuse of research:

Resources

Failure to observe the terms and conditions of institutionally licensed research resources.

Defamation

Failure to observe relevant legal norms governing libel and slander.

Misinterpretation

The deliberate attempt to represent falsely or unfairly the ideas or work of others, whether or not for personal gain or enhancement.

Personation

The situation where someone other than the person who has submitted any academic work has prepared (parts of) the work;

Fabrication and fraud

The falsification or invention of qualifications, data, information or citations in any formal academic exercise.

Sabotage

Acting to prevent others from completing their work. This includes stealing or cutting pages out of library books or otherwise damaging them; or willfully disrupting the experiments of

others; or endangering institutional access to licensed research resources by willfully failing to observe their terms and conditions.

Professorial misconduct

Professorial acts those are arbitrary, biased or exploitative.

Denying *access* to information or material

To deny others access arbitrarily to scholarly resources or to deliberately and groundlessly impede their progress.