Code of Ethics

For

Academic Research

Introduction

Starting with the notion of academic freedom as the leading principle of our research, at all levels, Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur is committed to promoting and maintaining high standards of integrity and accountability in the conduct of academic research and is keen to embed and endorsea culture of honesty and transparency in all its institutional activities. In undertaking this commitment, the Institute emphasizes that academic freedom is a core value to be safeguarded and sustained. The Institute is dedicated to guaranteeing a free academic environment to conduct research, to teach, to speak and to publish, subject to the norms and standards of scholarly inquiry, without interference or penalty, wherever the search for truth, knowledge, scholarship and/or understanding may lead.

The Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur receives funds from various national government agencies like University Grants Commission, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology etc. and state agencies like Chhattisgarh State Council for Science Technology and Environment, Center for Engineering Research and Development etc., whose funding enables it to provide essential research resources to its scholarly community. It requires its members to adhereto the terms and conditions governing access to such resources, be they on paper or in digital format. The Institute invites its members (teaching staff, fellows, research students as well as administrative and support staff) to abide by the highest standards of integrity in their conduct of academic research and/or support to academic research activities.

Purpose

Research and development comprise of systematic work undertaken to enhance and increase the treasure of knowledge of people, culture, and society, and use of this treasure of knowledge to invent new applications for sustainable well-being. It is a culmination of activities original as well as innovative that encompass academic, professional, and technological domains. Research demands freedom of choice all the while comprehending their implications as well to maintain benchmarks requires rigor and integrity. Research shall therefore comply with ethical, legal, and professional bounds.

The repute of the university relies on standards and ethics that it propagates in rendering research activities carried out by the scholars. The code hence intends to outline the mannerisms of research scholars registered for their doctoral program in dealing with the academic community, contemporaries, and public at large in terms of disciplines and behavior

all the while being sincere and diligent to uphold the mission of the university and hence instilling greater trust among all stakeholders.

Ethical Dimensions of Research

The widely accepted five ethical dimensions of academic research are;

1. Normative ethics- includes determining what is right and wrong
2. Compliance- includes instituted policies and regulations at the university
3. Rigor and reproducibility – "only kind of science that can offer social value and justify risks to subjects and financial investment in research".
4. Social Value- "means that research addresses problems of importance to society, generating knowledge used to solve real-world problems through new technologies or procedures".
5. Workplace relationships- a newly identified aspect of research that in essence forecasts the beneficial relationship that has to be established and sustained for greater outcomes.

Ethics Committee

The University's Ethics Committee will be functioning to promote the best practices by all itsresearch scholars. However, in the event of any unwanted misconduct observed within the University or its constituent unit, this committee shall take up the matter and evaluate to punish or prevent such incidences.

Tasks of Ethic Committee

1. to provide advice and guidance to Dr. C. V. Raman University's academic communityon all matters pertaining to academic research ethics
2. to advise the Academic Council on compliance with the 'Code of Ethics in Academic Research' of the various academic activities at the University
3. to provide guidance and academic support to scholars on ethical issues in respect of teaching, research and other academic activities.
4. to advise the Academic Council of any policies that may be required in relation to accepting funds from particular sponsors of research
5. to act as an investigative/consultative body for any disputed matter concerningresearch ethics and conduct
6. to make recommendations to Dr. C. V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur on what action, if any, should be taken as a result of the investigations.
7. A preliminary investigation is to be conducted to ascertain whether there is sufficient

substance to the allegation as to warrant a more thorough investigation. The Committee will produce a report stating the procedures under which the formal investigation was conducted; how and, where appropriate, from whom information was obtained; the findings of the committee and the basis for these; a summary of the views of the respondent; and a description of any recommendations made by the committee.

Composition of the Ethics Committee

The Ethics Committee is appointed by the University upon nomination by the Vice-Chancellor. The Committee shall be composed of the following members:

1. The Registrar
2. The Controller of Examinations/Evaluations (CoE)
3. The Deans of all Faculties
4. The Dean/Director of Research
5. The Dean Academics
6. The Director/Coordinator, IQAC.
7. Three to four nominees of the Vice-Chancellor derived from outside.

Good Practice in Academic Research

A. Academic Freedom, Integrity and Responsibility

Integrity, accountability, and responsibility are cornerstones of the Dr. C. V. Raman University. The University renders academic freedom to all researchers to pursue knowledge and conduct advanced research without unreasonable interference or restriction from any quarters, norms, law, institutional regulations, or public pressure. Within the bounds of the university, a researcher is given appropriate freedom to inquire into the subject of study, to present research findings, to publish data and conclusions without control or censorship, in the manner, it is considered professionally appropriate. The researcher must exercise the freedom diligently as the University strives to promote excellence in academic research. Academic freedom is the freedom to teach, study and pursue knowledge. Its basic elements include the freedom of scholars to study the course that evokes intellectual concern, to draw conclusions without control. At the same time, violations of widely-recognized academic research standards represent serious offences to the entire academic community and are considered injurious for the credibility of the University.

Academic integrity requires that academic research follows elevated professional standards;

including appropriate research design and frameworks, adheres to high levels of research ethics and abides by the requirements set out by professional and regulatory research guidance and research ethics frameworks to be issued in appropriate areas. Academic integrity is defined in terms of the commitment to the values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, legality and dissemination.

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

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

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

Respect: The 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.

Responsibility: The academic community should uphold high standards of conduct in learning, teaching and research by requiring shared responsibility for promoting academic integrity amongall members of the community.

Legality: The 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 thirdparties, the terms and conditions regulating access to research resources and the laws of the land.

Communication: The academic community should seek to make the results of its research as widely and as freely available as possible.

B. Institutional Responsibilities

The Vice-Chancellor of the University (CVRU), the Principal, the Dean of the Faculties/Schools/Institutes, the Heads of Academic Departments, the Librarian, together with the teaching staff, are responsible for promoting and endorsing a transparent academic environment conducive to the application of the high professional and ethical criteria of good practice for academic research. Research guides are expected to create and sustain a climate of mutual co-operation that facilitatesthe open exchange of ideas and the development of academic research skills. They are also expected to ensure the provision of appropriate supervision and direction for researchers, in accordance with the nature of the individual academic discipline

and associated mode of research. **Dr. C. V. Raman University is committed to the provision of appropriate direction of research and supervision for researchers. Supervisors are expected to adhere to the norms for Doctoral Supervision as and when prescribed and modified by the University, which delineates the supervisory relationship, the assessment of research progress, and the procedures to resolve problems in the supervisory relationship.**

The university is committed to ensuring that all activities that encompass the university and in particular those including research are facilitated to the highest of standards as well as upholding legal, ethical, and safety norms. The institutional responsibility inherently is individuals' professional responsibilities on behalf of the Dr. C. V. Raman University.
The University thus;

1. Formulate research governance framework via policies and procedures;
2. Facilitates training and development programs and appropriate mentoring to enable skill up-gradation and consequential support for career development.
3. Provides research orientation for achieving excellence.
4. Institutes robust management systems that ensure compliance with set standards as well as systems for resolving disputes and prevent misconduct; also process for apt decision making and grievance redressal.
5. Provides apt infrastructure and resources, support, and services.

C. Leadership and Supervision

Leadership in the context of this code is to motivate/inspire to act in a way that benefits the university. Leaders, the research supervisor, are expected to foster a conducive ambiance to promote sound research accolades to the university. Leaders are to facilitate research activities by assuredly upholding the integrity and sound governance and ethical practice, as well as instill a culture of honesty, co-operation, and professionalism.

As a supervisor, the leader is expected to exhibit apt competence in providing the training necessary to garner improved research results and acceptance by the stakeholders. The research supervisor shall maintain a professional supervisor- supervisee relationships and assign credit appropriately.

D. Training and Mentorship

It is the prerogative that the university lays policies to ensure all researchers receives apt training opportunities and ensuing supervision and required assistance to enable research of the highest standards. The academic departments are to facilitate directions and coordination to in filter the policies to all stakeholders. The Academic Departments should ensure that all researchers undertake appropriate training in research design, methodology, regulatory and ethics approvals and consents, equipment use, confidentiality, data management, record keeping, data protection and publication, the appropriate use of licensed research resources and respect for the intellectual property rights of third parties as well as gear up the concerned administrative and technical personnel for accurate record- keeping and providing technical assistance for research.

The academic departments shall therefore facilitate training programs i.e., coursework (research methodology, regulatory, equipment use, confidentiality, data management, record-keeping, data protection, and publication). The academic departments shall ensure the appropriate use of licensed research resources and IPR as well as gear up the concerned administrative and technical personnel for accurate record- keeping and providing technical assistance for research.

A research mentor, a knowledgeable, open-minded, supportive, and a good listener himself in the context of this code, is expected to serve as a catalyst, a role model, and a coach that facilitates progressive research beneficial for all researchers and thus the university.

The research mentor shall therefore inspire and demand disseminating research outcomes in the various publicizing medium such as conference, journal, and the like.

E. Publication Practice and Authorship

Dr. C. V. Raman University encourages the publication and dissemination of results of high-quality research. It also expects that researchers will engage in the process of publishing and dissemination of their work responsibly and with an awareness of the consequences of any such dissemination in the wider media. Results should be published in a form appropriate to the academic discipline. The Institute requires that all individuals listed as authors accept responsibility for the contents of the publication and can identify their contribution to it. Authors should have participated sufficiently in the research to take public responsibility for the content.
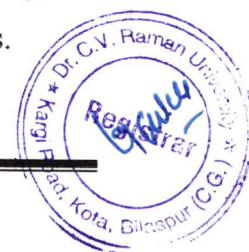
Norms of Publications

- The University expects all the publications to conform to appropriate discipline-specific professional standards, as well as the following examples of good practices:

- In any publication, the authors must be able to identify their contribution to it. They should be familiar with its content and accept personal responsibility for it.

- In all aspects of research, the contributions of formal collaborators and all others who have directly assisted or indirectly supported the research (including research students, research staff, and professional services staff) should be properly acknowledged with their permission.

- Funding agencies of research should be acknowledged.

- The sequence in which authors are listed should be agreed upon by all authors.

- Intentional failure to acknowledge the contributions of others is regarded as unprofessional conduct, and instances other than minor omissions will be treated as research misconduct.

- Any person who has not made an intellectual, scholarly, or practical contribution, and has not participated in a substantial way in conceiving, executing, or interpreting at least part of the relevant research, should not be included as an author of the publication derived from that research. The so-called 'honorary authorship', is not encouraged.

- Research scholars must acknowledge and attribute all sources used in the research in linewith their specific discipline citation and referencing convention.

- When a researcher submits substantially similar work to more than one publisher shoulddisclose that fact to the publishers at the time of submission.

- Researchers have the full responsibility to ensure that any inconsistencies or errors in theirpublished material are rectified on time.

- The stipendiary Research scholars should observe the conditions, if any, set by funding orother bodies regarding the publication of their research.

F. Research Funding

Financial assistance is a matter of pride and privilege for a researcher. Utmost care must be exercised by a researcher in;

> ➢ Familiarize themselves with the terms and conditions of any funding agreement (grant or contract and whether from public, government funding bodies, industry, or other), to ensure that they fully understand the implications of those terms.

> agree to, and accept the terms and conditions of their research funding organization. Once the funding has been accepted, researchers must ensure that they observe and fully comply with the terms and conditions of any grant or contract.

> adhere to all Financial Regulations and Procedures including those related to purchasing or procurement of materials, equipment, or other resources for research, the hiring of research project staff, and expenses.

> use and manage financial resources responsibly and sustainably by following the terms and conditions of the funding agency and thereby of the University

> co-operate with any financial monitoring and audit. Any concerns, irregularities, or events which can result in unforeseen financial consequences, should be reported to the supervisor and the University Management as soon as they become apparent.

G. Good Practice of Research Scholars

Some of the practices and attributes that research scholars must possess and exhibit that are deemed key for undertaking good research are;

- **Sincerity and Dedication:** Every research scholar should be sincere in the work culture. They should be dedicated and devote their time only to research works.

- **Time Management:** Time spent on unproductive work will never fetch anything. Care should be taken to chart out a timeline for completing the given task and submit the thesis.

- **Honesty:** Refers to being accurate and truthful about one's self, one's work, and in acknowledging the work of others; reporting all the findings; and making valid interpretations and claims.

- **Rigour:** choose and adhere to appropriate methods; draw conclusions; andcommunicate the results.

- **Transparency:** report data collection methods; analyze and interpret data; and make findings widely available, including to the general public.

- **Respect and care:** exhibit care for all research participants and the environment. Conduct respectfully towards other scholars, staff, and faculty.

- **Trust:** Exhibit mutual trust to encourage the free exchange of ideas.
- **Fairness:** Ensure fairness in institutional standards, practices, and procedures as well as in interactions between members of the research groups.
- **Responsibility**: Uphold high standards of conduct in learning, teaching, and research responsibly for promoting academic integrity, among all members of the university.
- **Legality:** Observe valid legal norms related to the conduct and publication of research, particularly in relation to copyright, the intellectual property rights of third parties, the terms and conditions regulating access to research resources, and the laws of libel.

H. Ethical Values of Research Scholars

Upholding ethical values are vital to good research and the university promotes such research activity. Some of them are;

- be very punctual, dedicated, and sincere in all academic work.
- research data collected should be synthesized as per the procedure laid down.
- research results to be reported should be following standard practices.
- publication status should not be manipulated or misrepresented.
- need to keep their undertakings and agreements honestly.
- avoid casual attitudes and negligence with their research work.
- keep quality in their paperwork and records of research activities, such as literature review, research design, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, drafted manuscripts and its communication with UGC recognized journals.
- need to respect patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property.
- strive to protect confidential communications, such as manuscripts, projects, or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, deals or military secrets, and patient records used for requisite research.
- Endorse social wellbeing and to prevent or lessen social harms through research, public education, and promotion and care to safeguard the environment.

I. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The university deems fit to encourage and facilitate successful utilization of intellectual property rights. Intellectual Property is the product of innovative, diligent, creative, and intellectual effort.

Types of IP are copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets.

- **Copyright**

Copyright is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, paintings, sculpture, and films, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps, and technical drawings. Copyright does not protect ideas. It covers "tangible" forms of creations and original work–for example, art, music, architectural drawings, or even software codes. The copyright owner has the exclusive right to sell, publish, and/or reproduce any literary, musical, dramatic, artistic, or architectural work created by the author.

- **Patents**

A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention. Generally speaking, a patent provides the patent owner with the right to decide how - or whether - the invention can be used by others. In exchange for this right, the patent owner makes technical information about the invention publicly available in the published patent document.

A patent is used to prevent an invention from being created, sold, or used by another party without permission. A Patent Owner has every right to commercialize his/her/its patent, including buying and selling the patent or granting a license to the invention to any third party under mutually agreed terms.
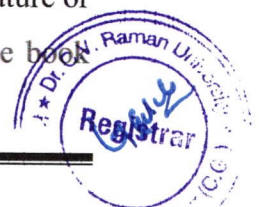
There are three different categories of patents, those are:

> Utility Patent: A utility patent protects the creation of a new or improved product, process, and composition of matter, or machine that is useful.

> Design patent: A design patent protects the ornamental design of a useful item.

> Plant patent: A plant patent protects new kinds of plants produced by cuttings or other non-sexual means.

Once an invention has been patented, the patent owner has the right to regulate any monetization activities involving the patent. However, before a patent application is filed, it is important to make sure that the invention is, in fact, new and unique. Otherwise, the patent application will be rejected. Therefore, for an invention to receive a patent, it must meet the following requirements: novelty, non-obviousness, and usefulness.

- **Trademarks**

Trademarks are another familiar type of intellectual property rights protection. A trademark is a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises. Trademarks date back to ancient times when artisans used to put their signature or "mark" on their products. Some examples include McDonald's golden arch, the Face book

logo, and so on.

A trademark can come in the form of text, a phrase, symbol, sound, smell, and/or color scheme. Unlike patents, a trademark can protect a set or class of products or services, instead of just one product or process.

An industrial design constitutes the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. A design may consist of three-dimensional features, such as the shape or surface of an article, or two-dimensional features, such as patterns, lines, or color.

- **Trade secrets**

Trade secrets are IP rights on confidential information which may be sold or licensed. The unauthorized acquisition, use, or disclosure of such secret information in a manner contrary to honest commercial practices by others is regarded as an unfair practice and a violation of the trade secret protection.
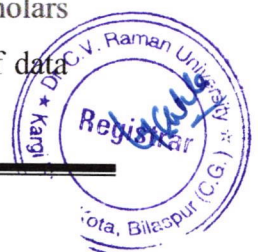
Confidential Information

Researchers may receive confidential information from other researchers, collaborators, and funders. Researchers need to ensure that they handle confidential and/or restricted information carefully and not use or disclose it to others without the consent of the party who owns the confidential information. Researchers must also ensure that they are aware of any confidentiality provisions applying to specific projects involving commercially sensitive data or Intellectual Property, and of possible obligations concerning those provisions.

Purpose of Intellectual Property Rights

The purpose of intellectual property rights is to encourage new creations, including technology, artwork, and inventions, that might increase economic growth. Intellectual property rights are legal rights that provide creators protection for original works, inventions, or the appearance of products, artistic works, scientific developments, and soon. All research scholars are required to familiarize themselves with, and strictly observe the terms and conditions relating to IP and confidentiality in any sponsored research, grant, contract, or collaboration agreement.

Research scholars are also expected to respect IP created by others, use it only with appropriate permissions, and fully comply with all relevant IP licenses. Research Scholars should ensure that they keep all their field and lab notebooks and other records of data

collection and experimental findings for evidencing the creation of new IP arising out of theirresearch work.

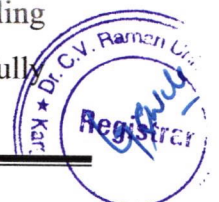# Research Misconduct

Misconduct in academic research implies but is not limited to fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or deception in proposing, carrying out, or reporting results of research and deliberate, dangerous, or negligent deviations from accepted practice in carrying out research.It includes failure to follow an agreed protocol if and when this failure results in unreasonablerisk or harm to persons, the environment, and when it facilitates misconduct in research by collusion in, or concealment of, such actions by others.

The university demands that research misconduct is to be abhorred by a researcher and further states that "research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion".

Misconduct includes but 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 acknowledgment. Plagiarism is "the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit". Representing any part or parts of another's work as one's own is considered plagiarism and may be a violation of the Principle of Ethics.

- **Piracy:** The deliberate exploitation of ideas from others without proper acknowledgment.

- **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.

- **Denying access to information or material:** To deny others access arbitrarily to scholarlyresources or to deliberately and groundlessly impede their progress.

Identifying levels of violations of good academic practice:

Two levels of violations of good academic practice can be distinguished.

1. Minor Violations: Minor violations may occur because of inexperience or lack of knowledge of the principles of academic integrity and are often characterized by the absence of dishonest intenton the part of the person committing the violation. They may result from: a. weak procedures and methods which may jeopardize the integrity of the research but are not undertaken deliberately orrecklessly b. weaknesses which present no major risks to either subjects or policies which they mayinfluence on the whole, these minor violations can be seen as failings which may reflect only poor, rather than unacceptable practices and therefore mainly require further training and development rather than any formal disciplinary action. Examples of minor violations include:

(a)   Minor plagiarism defined as a small amount of paraphrasing, quotation or use of diagrams, charts etc. without adequate citation. Minor plagiarism may result from poor scholarship (i.e. when a student, through inexperience or carelessness, fails to reference appropriately or adequately identify the source of the material which they use).

(b)   inaccurate claims to experience, qualifications or contributions in a context where the person committing the violation cannot expect major benefits (such as winning a competition for a prize or job)

(c)   inaccurate representation of findings without deliberate distortion

(d)   lack of diligence in declaring relevant conflicts of interest.

2. Major Violations: Major violations are breaches of academic integrity that are more serious in nature or that affect a more significant aspect or portion of the academic work compared with minor violations. Key examples are:

a. Deliberate, reckless or grossly negligent conduct which would clearly pose a significant risk in one form or another to the integrity of the research.

b. Conduct that may pose risks to subjects, the wider community, the environment, or to the research reputation of the institution and research in general.

c. Major plagiarism defined as:

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extensive paraphrasing or quoting without proper citation of the source; lifting directly from a text or other academic source without reference; presenting another's designs or concepts as one's own; continued instances of what was initially regarded as minor plagiarism despite warnings having been given.

Other examples of major violations are:

1. the willful destruction of data (except where required by the legitimate data provider or where norms of privacy might otherwise be endangered)

2. fabrication or falsification of data

3. falsification of ownership

4. defamation

5. systematic abuse of the terms and conditions of licensed research resources 6. other systematic violation of the intellectual property rights of third parties.

Procedures for Investigation of Research Misconduct

1. Instigation of proceedings:

Without prejudice to the right and duty of departments to address and assess issues of plagiarism in the course of the regular assessment of a paper presented by a researcher, any person may submit a complaint about academic misconduct to the Departmental Head. Such complaints need to be supported by sufficient evidence. He/She will decide whether the allegation is serious enough to warrant an investigation by the Ethics Committee. The initiator of the allegation shall be asked to set out in writing the basis of the allegation. The Ethics Committee may carry out: a preliminary investigation to ascertain whether there is sufficient substance to the allegation as to warrant a more thorough investigation; a formal inquiry which may include the consultation or involvement of external experts when needed. The Librarian has the right to investigate any suspected abuse of institutionally licensed research resources and to suspend any user from continued access to all resources, digital or paper, pending a full investigation. The Librarian will also register a complaint with the Ethics Committee when appropriate.

2. Investigation:

Where possible, the investigation will include examination of all relevant documentation, including, but not limited to: relevant research data; laboratory notebooks; computer files; other materials; proposals; publications; correspondence; and memoranda, insofar as this is necessary for the investigation. The Coordinator of the Ethics Committee may invite internal

or external experts who are not involved in the disputed matter and who are not members of the Committee to attend meetings. Interviews shall be conducted with the complainant and the respondent. Other individuals involved in making the allegations and individuals who might have information regarding key aspects of the allegations may also be heard by the Committee. Details of the allegations and the investigation will be made available only to the Ethics Committee. All individuals interviewed during the investigation will be asked to respect the confidential nature of the investigation.

3. Investigation report and recommendations

The Ethics Committee will produce a report stating: the procedures under which the formal investigations were conducted; how and, where appropriate, from whom information was obtained; the findings of the committee and the basis for these; a summary of the views of the respondent; and a description of any recommendations made by the committee. The respondent will receive a copy of the investigation report and have an opportunity to comment on it. Comments may be submitted to the Ethics Committee and will be attached as an addendum to the investigation report. If disciplinary actions are recommended, the Ethics Committee will communicate to the Dean/Director of the University what action, if any, should be taken as a result of the investigation.

4. Actions on the Investigation report

The committee will take necessary actions as prescribed by the University.

The mechanism for Detecting Plagiarism

Plagiarism detection or content similarity detection is the process of locating instances of plagiarism and/or copyright infringement within a research work or document. The University's system of plagiarism detection should be followed by all the research scholars. The "plagiarism detection tools" available to detect plagiarism in the research documents should be used for this purpose. **Dr. C.V. Raman University uses URKUND** as the Plagiarism check tool for authentication of the research documents.

Professorial Misconduct

Professorial acts that 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.

Misconduct in formal examinations

Includes having access, or attempting to gain access during an examination, to any books, memoranda, notes, unauthorized electronic devices, or any other material, except such as mayhave been supplied by the invigilator or authorized by the Academic Department. It also includes aiding or attempting to aid another candidate or obtaining or attempting to obtain aidfrom another candidate or any other communication and conversations that could have an impact on the examination results.

Disruption/Obstruction

❖ Disruption or obstruction of teaching, learning, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings, and other proceedings and activities, including its public service functions.

❖ Participating in a demonstration, riot, or activity that disrupts the normal operation of the University or which may infringe on the rights of others

❖ Conduct that is disorderly, lewd, or indecent; breach of peace; or assisting, encouraging, orfacilitating another person to breach the peace.

❖ Engaging in individual or group conduct that is abusive, indecent, unreasonably loud, or similar disorderly conduct that infringes upon the privacy, rights or privileges of others, or disturbs the peace, orderly process, education, or employment of any member of the University or public within the campuses of the University.

Conclusion

Ethics and values are very important concepts in the life of growing (budding) research scholars. The purpose of these guidelines is to consider the positive aspects effectively and neglect the negative aspects which are in any case do not help anybody. Many research scholars may be aware of these guidelines and there is no need to explain them. However, newly joining researchers should be highlighted about these aspects, which will certainly helpthem to promote values, virtues, and good conduct with moral ethics, not only while doing research but also in their life too.

Prepared by:

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