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Code of Ethics for Research

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PRINCIPAL
Kongunadu College of
Engineering and Technology
Tholurpatti (Po), Thottiam (Tk),
Trichy (Dt). Pin : 621 215.

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Vision and Mission of the Institution

Vision

- To become an Internationally Renowned Institution in Technical Education, Research and Development by Transforming the Students into Competent Professionals with Leadership Skills and Ethical Values.

Mission

- Providing the Best Resources and Infrastructure.
- Creating Learner-Centric Environment and continuous Learning.
- Promoting Effective Links with Intellectuals and Industries
- Enriching Employability and Entrepreneurial Skills
- Adapting to Changes for Sustainable Development



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Panel List

The following are the Panel List for developing Code of Ethics for Research:

S. No	Name of the Faculty	Designation
1.	Dr.R.Asokan	Principal & Professor(ECE)
2.	Dr.J.Yogapriya	Dean(Research & Development)&Professor(CSE)
3.	Dr.S.Vijayakumar	Dean(Project & Consultancy)& Professor(Chemistry)
4.	Mr. T.Rajamanikandan	Head (IPR & Product Development)& Assistant Professor(EEE)
5.	Dr.M.Dharmalingam	HoD/ECE & Professor(ECE)
6.	Dr.R.Shankar	HoD/EEE & Professor(EEE)
7.	Mr.N.Premkumar	HoD /IT & Associate Professor(IT)
8.	Dr.C.Saravanabhavan	HoD /CSE & Professor (CSE)
9.	Dr.S.Kavipriya	HoD /Civil & Professor (Civil)
10.	Dr.D.Jagadeesh	HoD/Mechanical & Associate Professor (Mechanical)
11.	Mr.T.Ashok	HoD/Bio-Medical & Associate Professor (Bio-Medical)
12.	Dr.K.Baskar	HoD /Artificial Intelligence and Data Science & Associate Professor (Artificial Intelligence and Data Science)
13.	Dr.V.Gopinath	HoD /Agriculture Engineering & Associate Professor (Artificial Intelligence and Data Science)
14.	Dr.K.Balasubramanian	HoD/S&H & Professor (Mathematics)

CODE OF ETHICS FOR RESEARCH

PREAMBLE

- A culture of honesty and transparency is a principle that Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology is keen to embed and support in all of its institutional activities. The college is dedicated to nurturing and sustaining high standards of integrity and accountability in the conduct of Research and Development Activities. The objective is to advance the research initiatives like projects, publications, patents, and intellectual property, as well as to avoid misconduct like plagiarism in research and developmental activities.
- All academic staff and students adhere to Anna University's publication requirements when they submit work to any of the UGC-recognized journals that are properly indexed in Scopus and Web of Science (SCI/SCIE). A Quality journals, Electronic journals, and Electronic books from various subjects are available in our library. It aids in offering a solid foundation for high-caliber research. Before submitting their final thesis for graduation, each student and research fellow at the institute must run it through a plagiarism detector.
- The college is dedicated to keeping the standards of innovative research, ideas, and representation that are made possible through review committees established at the institutional level.
- A transparent academic environment that supports the application of the high professional and ethical standards of good practise for academic research must be promoted and endorsed by the Principal, Dean(R&D),Dean(Project & Consultancy),Head IPR, , heads of various departments, research coordinators, and teaching staff. Faculty Members are supposed to establish and maintain an environment of mutual cooperation that encourages free discussion and the growth of academic

research abilities. They must also make sure that the right supervision and guidance are provided for researchers according to the specific academic discipline's nature and the associated research methodology.

- All researchers should receive appropriate training in research plan, design, methodology, ethical consents and approvals, equipment's usage, confidentiality, management of research data, maintenance of records, protection of data, usage of licenced resources, and respect for third parties' intellectual property rights, according to the departments.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH

- The researcher should adhere to the professionalism guideline, which involves honesty and excellence in the research methodology, in order to preserve professional standards in the research work. Integrity is the capacity to rely on the correctness, dependability, and level of excellence in the research process and related activities, as well as the truth and objectivity of the research effort.
- As the researcher is responsible for the originality of research work and the reporting of research, the notion of accountability should not be ignored or disregarded. The research shouldn't be a copy of other works, although, the benchmarking innovations in the research process are appreciated.
- Ethical research is characterized as adhering to the principles of honesty, trust, alertness, openness, respect, confidentiality and legality.

i. Honesty:

In order to enhance the exploration of knowledge, truth, wisdom, and understanding, an academic community should require intellectual and personal integrity in all aspects of learning, teaching, and research.

ii. Trust:

In order to facilitate the free flow of ideas and enable everyone to realize their full potential, an academicians should cultivate a climate of mutual trust.

iii. Alertness:

Avoid making thoughtless mistakes and being negligent; thoroughly and critically evaluate both your own and your colleagues' work. Record your research activities thoroughly.

iv. Openness:

A community of academics should work to assure fairness in institutional norms, practices, and policies as well as in interactions among community members. Exchange information, findings, concepts, and tools among colleagues and be receptive to ideas and criticism.

v. Respect:

An academic environment should foster respect for oneself, others, scholarship and research, the educational process, and intellectual heritage among students, faculty, staff, and administration.

vii. Confidentiality:

Protect private communications, including papers or grants submitted for publication, information, research records, and personal data or observer opinions.

xi. Legality:

An academic community should adhere to legitimate legal standards when conducting and publishing research, especially when it comes to copyright, third parties' intellectual property rights, the terms and conditions governing access to research materials, and libel laws.

DUTIES OF ETHICS COMMITTEE:

- The Ethics Committee's duties include advising academics on ethical matters pertaining to teaching, research, and other academic activities.
- The ethical committee should advise about the minor and major offences
 - Minor offences may happen due to inexperience or ignorance of the rules of academic integrity, and they are frequently characterised by the lack of malice on the part of the offender.
 - Examples :
 - Minor plagiarism is characterized as a minimal amount of paraphrasing, quotation, or the unauthorised use of schematics, charts, etc. Poor scholarship may lead to minor plagiarism (i.e. when a student fails to properly cite or correctly identify the source of the content they use due to inexperience or negligence).
 - false representations of knowledge, expertise, or contributions in circumstances when the violator cannot reasonably be expected to gain significantly from the violation (such as succeeding in a contest to obtain a prize)
 - incorrect presentation of results without intentional falsification. carelessness in disclosing material conflicts of interest
 - When opposed to light violations, major violations are offences against academic integrity that are more severe in character or that significantly affect a larger part or area of the academic work.
 - Examples
 - Excessive paraphrasing or quoting without properly attributing the source; straight borrowing without referencing from a text or other academic source;

- Using essays from essay banks that have been downloaded from the internet or acquired from other sources, in whole or in part;
 - Passing off someone else's ideas or designs as one's own;
 - Notwithstanding warnings, instances of what was previously thought to be minor plagiarism persisted.
- Potentially unethical behaviour can take the following forms:
- Conflict of interest: Any action that might give rise to a conflict of interest must be thoroughly disclosed. The activity should be avoided or stopped if impartiality and effectiveness cannot be maintained.
 - Authorship disputes: The parties involved should typically work out the proper authorship representation.
 - Submission duplication: Submission duplication is inappropriate and unprofessional. It wastes the materials used by all impacted journals, as well as the staff members' and editors' priceless time.
 - Data or result fabrication: Any instance of data or result fabrication shall be regarded as a serious breach of professional conduct, with potentially serious ethical and legal ramifications. The organisation examines the online sources used for research thesis for plagiarism.
- Punishment/Action Against Defaulters:
- The Ethics Committee could do:
 - a preliminary investigation to see whether the claim has enough substance to do a more complete investigation;
 - a formal inquiry that, as necessary, may involve consulting with or involving external experts.
 - Committee will prepare a report outlining the steps taken to undertake the official investigation, how material was obtained, who provided it, and the basis for it, the committee's conclusions, the respondent's points of view, and any recommendations that were made.
 - The claim will be evaluated by the Principal to see whether it is serious enough for the Ethics Committee to look into it. The

Principal may also assign this duty to the department head if the claim involves a PhD researcher (s). The allegation's initiator will be required to provide the reason for the claim in writing.

- Copy of the investigation's findings will be given to the responder, who will then have the chance to comment on it. The Ethics Committee will receive any comments, which will be included in the investigative report as an addendum. If disciplinary measures are suggested, the Ethics Committee will let the internal Disciplinary Committee know what, if any, action has to be taken as a result of the inquiry.
- The Disciplinary Committee may determine punishment based on the findings of the investigation and the Ethics Committee's recommendations
- Plagiarism complaints and other rule violations are grounds for disciplinary action, which must be taken by the committee within a month of the complaint date. The review committee shall suggest an appropriate penalty or punishment against defaulters based on the types of acts and code of ethics violations.


Principal

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