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CZECH REPUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

TARAS SHEVCHENKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV

THE IMPORTANCE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY



TRANSNATIONAL ACADEMIC KNOWLEDGE-SHARING:
CZECH REPUBLIC AND UKRAINE INITIATIVE

TAK

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Academic integrity

- is a set of ethical principles and rules defined by law that should guide participants in the educational process during learning, teaching and conducting scientific (creative) activities in order to ensure confidence in learning outcomes and/or scientific (creative) achievements.

Law of Ukraine "On Education" of 05.09.2017 No. 2145-VIII: Art. 42



Academic integrity



advocating honesty, fairness, respect, responsibility, adherence to ethical principles and rules established by law in learning, teaching, and scientific (creative) activities to establish trust in learning outcomes and/or scientific (creative) achievements.

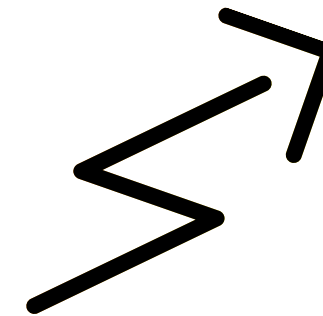
Key principles of academic integrity



validity



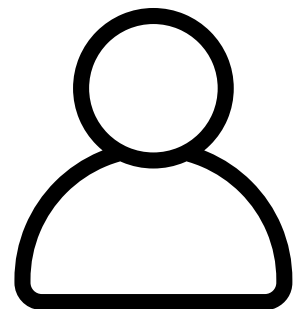
fairness



effectiveness



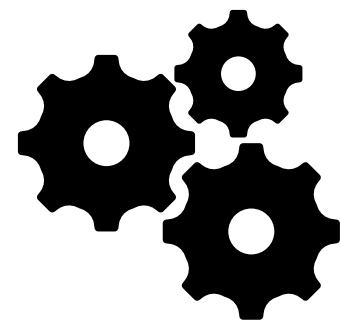
transparency



establishment of authorship



reliability



practicality

The role of academic integrity in building a resilient university

Connection to resilience



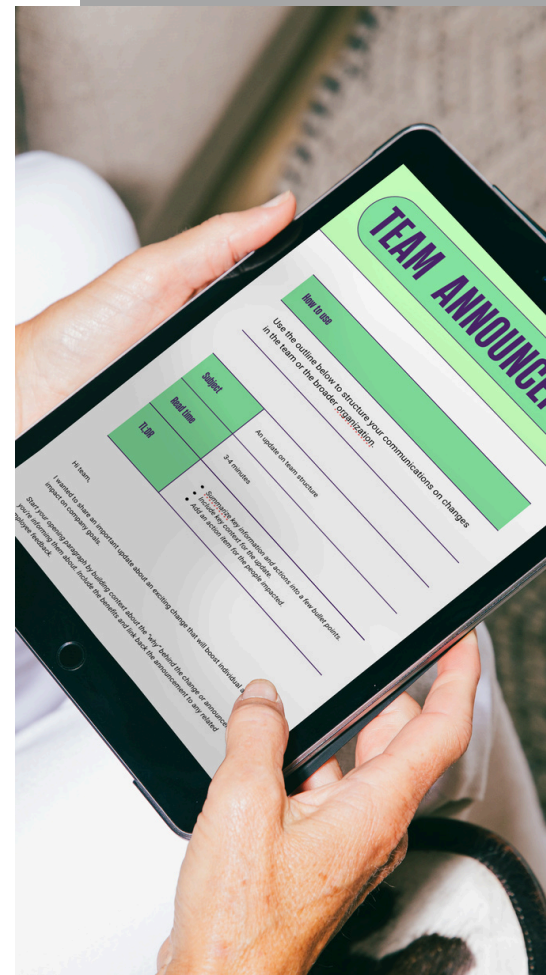
Long-term trust and reputation



Sustainability of research and teaching



Challenges



Lack of awareness of first-year students

Difficulty of detecting violations

Psychological pressure on students from parents

A herd effect

High number of individual works near the end of semester

Strategies to promote and maintain academic integrity

-
- 01** Informing
 - 02** Creating informational resource
 - 03** Support of the communication space
 - 04** Visual products
 - 05** Inclusion
 - 06** Implementation of teaching and learning materials
 - 07** University repository
 - 08** Informing first-year students
 - 09** Permanent communication
 - 10** Annual monitoring

Example



I confirm that:

- The tasks I have completed are the result of my work, except where this is duly noted (for example, there are references to the sources used);
- I did not use unauthorized assistance in completing the assignments;
- The assignments I have completed have not been submitted for assessment in another discipline in this academic year or in previous years;
- I am aware that the university can check my work using the Unicheck system;
- Generated calculations and data in assignments independently, using only the tools and resources specified for use;
- Wrote the text in the assignments independently, using only the tools and resources specified for use;
- I do not distribute lecture and practical class materials without the permission of the teacher.

From Declaration of Academic Integrity for the course "Managing Business Profitability under Uncertainty"

The Plagiarism Spectrum 2.0



The Plagiarism Spectrum 2.0 identifies twelve types of unoriginal work. Familiarity with traditional forms of plagiarism and emerging trends helps students develop original thinking skills and do their best original work.



Original Thinking

When someone submits assignments that are their own work, composed of original ideas built on attributed sources.



Student Collusion

Working with other students on an assignment meant for individual assessment.



Word-for-Word Plagiarism

Copying and pasting content without proper attribution.



Self Plagiarism

Reusing one's previously published or submitted work without proper attribution.



Mosaic Plagiarism

Weaving phrases and text from several sources into one's own work. Adjusting sentences without quotation marks or attribution.



Software-based Text Modification

Taking content written by another and running it through a software tool (text spinner, translation engine) to evade plagiarism detection.



Contract Cheating

Engaging a third party (for free, for pay, or in-kind) to complete an assignment and representing that as one's own work.



Inadvertent Plagiarism

Forgetting to properly cite or quote a source or unintentional paraphrasing.



Paraphrase Plagiarism

Rephrasing a source's ideas without proper attribution.



Computer Code Plagiarism

Copying or adapting source code without permission from and attribution to the original creator.



Source-based Plagiarism

Providing inaccurate or incomplete information about sources such that they cannot be found.



Manual Text Modification

Manipulating text with the intention of misleading plagiarism detection software.



Data Plagiarism

Falsifying or fabricating data or improperly appropriating someone else's work, putting a researcher, institution, or publisher's reputation in jeopardy.

Conclusion:



01

Academic integrity is the foundation of a successful and responsible educational and research process. It encompasses a set of ethical principles that determine the honesty, fairness and responsibility of participants in the educational process.

02

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv has adopted clear policies and regulated practices to ensure academic integrity.

03

Teachers and students are obliged to adhere to these principles, which promotes transparency and trust in learning outcomes and academic achievements.

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**THANK
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