

UNIVERSITI MALAYA ACADEMIC PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT POLICY

6. DEFINITION

(3) Academic Dishonesty

Academic Dishonesty refers to any misrepresentation with the intent to deceive or failure to acknowledge the source of falsification of information or inaccuracy of statements or cheating at or examination or tests or any forms of assessment or inappropriate use of resources. There are many forms of academic dishonesty including plagiarism, deceptive fabrication or any acts that lead to the breach of intellectual property and copyright laws.

Academic dishonesty may occur in various forms including but not limited to:

- (a) plagiarism – the act of someone using someone else's ideas without citing the source;
- (b) false excerpt – quoting sources which never have been used or linking the work produced with reference materials which were never referred to or the source obtained;
- (c) falsifying information – fabricating or changing the data in order to create confusion, for example, changing data to obtain a better experimental result;
- (d) conspire or abet – copying the work of another student, asking someone else to write a person's assignment, or allowing another student to borrow his work;
- (e) cheating in exams – bringing or having access to books or any material in any form or format illegally during an examination or assessment or in any assignment which would be used by the lecturer/tutor/examiner as the basis of assessment, and
- (f) contract cheating and disguising – the work of a student was completed by another person, usually including a payment to the third party but would be submitted as his own work.