

Paper Presented and Published in Domestic Conferences are Full of Academic Plagiarism

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Meaning of Plagiarism

Meaning of Plagiarism is steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own to use (another's production) without crediting the source to commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source In scientific research non-ethical practice of academic dishonesty and liability of copyright infringement¹

Types of Plagiarism

CLONE: An act of submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.

CTRL-C: A written piece that contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.

FIND–REPLACE: The act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source in a paper.

REMIX: An act of paraphrasing from other sources and making the content fit together seamlessly.

RECYCLE: The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous work without citation;

HYBRID: The act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages—without citation—in one paper.

MASHUP: A paper that represents a mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.

404 ERROR: A written piece that includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.

AGGREGATOR: The “Aggregator” includes proper citation, but the paper contains almost no original work.

RE-TWEET: This paper includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure.

Plagiarism in Conference Papers

‘Call for Participation’ of a Conference All submissions will go through the blind peer review process if they do not contain plagiarized material. There are no exceptions to this rule. We should not copy other author’s words. If required, rephrase and describe in our own words. When quoting use no more than one/two sentences verbatim from other authors’ paper with very explicit citation. Everything written in conference presumed to be our own.

Plagiarism in Academic Publishing

With respect to academic publishing most of the professional journals are in English language. I believe that plagiarism in publishing is because Indians (and also people from non-native English speaking countries - shown red in the map above) feel insecure to write scholarly in English. Due to the language barriers, they inadvertently copy the writing style from better writers - while trying to emulate them. They are unaware that this can lead to plagiarism of text from others works, words unless we quote and cite. Plagiarism is easier to commit and original is too difficult to define. If found guilty of Plagiarism? face severe loss of reputation, researchers of credibility of published work.

Precautions to avoid plagiarism

It doesn’t matter what exactly write – a conference paper, speech for politics, a script for a movie, a short story or anything else, it makes sense to take care of the originality of your writing. Plagiarism is a tricky thing: there are different types of plagiarism, and sometimes it’s rather difficult to recognize it at first sight. So let me give you 4 tips on how to avoid plagiarism in creative writing.²

A. Carry out an extensive research

As a writer, I know that research is a significant part of the process – especially when you’re writing informative content. Doing your own original research will help you avoid the temptation to use ideas and language of other writers in your work.

B. Cite properly

Any facts that aren’t considered “common knowledge” must be cited, especially if you’re writing an academic paper. A blog article won’t always have the same level of rigidity as an academic paper, but you still don’t want to directly copy information. Instead, we may try to put our own spin on it by mixing that idea with one of our own. This will allow us to get the information you need without plagiarizing. If we are going to cite information from other sources, we need to tell our readers, from where we got it from.

D. Use plagiarism detection software

Another useful tool (and it comes in handy if we’re writing online content) is a plagiarism checker, which will check our work for any sections or phrases that have been previously published.

Why Plagiarism is common in India

The whole idea of what is plagiarism has not yet been understood by the students of India. Plagiarism begins from school days, school teachers expect students to write exactly how a text is given in a text book. Schools and colleges which follow text books religiously. Paraphrasing will be detested by teachers since it is not what the text book says. Right from this point, students are trained to copy or memorize everything sometimes without even understanding the text. This makes students think that it is okay to just copy everything from a text book. This may be one of the reasons why kids who score extremely well in school do not score much during their graduation

since they can't really memorize word by word especially when they have to read books that is almost the size of their pillows.

At college level, researches are encouraged but the paper work or getting something published is not given much importance. So nobody worries about writing something new of their own. Even if submitted, there is not much effort put in by teachers or any authority to even check if it is plagiarized or not. Since most of the work on paper goes unnoticed, people do not take the pain of penning down something from the brain. "Who is going find out if I copy anyway?" is the attitude that Students walk around with since no one really cares. Significance of giving citations or references are unheard of. The actual problem arises when we send papers in conferences. Most of the papers get rejected because of plagiarism. Not many here know much about Plagiarism and its consequences. Until serious research and research work is encouraged, Plagiarism will always exist. Schools should take a step to appreciate answers that are paraphrased than just blindly memorized ones. I think these are the major reasons why plagiarism is prevalent in India. Although Education system is slowly changing and all that said, Schools in rural areas do not acknowledge answers from other sources may it be internet or anything else.

Different Forms of Plagiarism

1. **The Potluck Paper:-** The writer use different sources and compile them up to create a new article. Actually only few sentences and paragraphs are changed.
2. **The Photocopy :-** Some significant portion are taken exactly without making any alteration.
3. **The Self-Stealer :** – It is not considered as wrong or offence in India as the author has right to reproduce his own works as he or she wishes to make changes.
4. **The Ghost Writer :** – It is the exact copy of the work of another. All the words are copied accrediting to their own name.

Do Plagiarism amount to Fraud or Cheating?

1. The copying of another's ideas without giving credit to the actual owner of the idea is said to be plagiarism. Plagiarism in normal sense considered as unethical issue but not a CRIME.

2. As someone else's work or ideas are misrepresented as one's own work, so it amounts to "Fraud".
3. When the act has been done dishonestly it shows the ingredients of "Cheating".
4. When a substantial portion of the copyrighted work is copied without the permission and knowledge then it amounts to criminal proceedings. It will amount to both the copyright infringement and the violation of "special right" of the author to be credited.

Do Paraphrasing amounts to Plagiarism?

1. When Paraphrasing is done, the source of the work must be cited to avoid Plagiarism. Paraphrasing is restating another person's work in our own way, so the credit must be given to the real owner of the work.
2. We all know that the works created by other people is rightfully their intellectual property and if we use that work we are bound to acknowledge it. The point that is important here is that the original sources used in a work must be quoted in order to give due credit to the source from where it is taken.
3. Plagiarism shows the stealing of another person's intellectual property which includes ideas, inventions, original work of authorship, words, slogans, design, proprietary information, etc.

Laws concerned with Plagiarism

1. The right not to be plagiarised is not recognised by any of the statute in India, but the section 57 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 gives authors the right to claim authorship of their works among other things.
2. The section 57 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 grants to the authors the "special right" to be attributed for their work. It is a moral right and perpetual in nature. The statute recognises the right to attribution analogous to the rights not to be plagiarised.
3. Section 63 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 is considers infringement as the criminal offence and awards the same punishment for both i.e., the violation of section 57 and the copyright infringement.
4. The convicted infringers are awarded imprisonment that ranges between six months to three years under section 63 of the Act. They have also compensate in monetary terms for the act of infringing.

Section 63 (A) of the same act stipulates an enhanced penalty for second and subsequent convictions.

The Court order on Plagiarism

The dramatic allegation of plagiarism was made on the Divisional Bench of the Delhi High Court by the Spicy IP blog on December 1, 2015. The Delhi High Court plagiarised thirty three paragraphs of its judgment in Roche V. Cipla case from a law review article written by Swetashree Majumdar and Eashan Ghosh in the Queen Mary Journal of Intellectual Property. The Delhi High Court acknowledged the truth of the plagiarism report in an order passed on th 8th December, 2015 and apologised to the authors. The responsibility of the plagiarism was laid down to an intern who was told to write a precise facts of the case.

“What will happen to the Education System of our Country if the torchbearers who have academic responsibility on their shoulder are indulge in the activities of plagiarism ?????”

Concern of UGC in Academic Plagiarism

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has released the Draft UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2017. As the name suggests, the aim of the draft is to create academic awareness about responsible conduct of research and prevention of misconduct including plagiarism in academic writing. The draft also seeks to establish institutional mechanism for promotion of academic integrity and develop systems to detect and prevent plagiarism.

The draft directs every Higher Education Institute to instruct students, faculty, and staff about proper attribution, seeking permission of the author wherever necessary, acknowledgement of source compatible with the needs and specificities of disciplines and in accordance with rules and regulations governing the source.

The Higher Education Institutes are also required to conduct sensitization seminars and awareness programmes on responsible conduct of research, project work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity and ethics in education for students, faculty and other members of academic staff.

The institutes have also been instructed to implement adequate software and other mechanisms which would ensure that thesis, dissertation or any other such documents submitted are free of plagiarism.

Students in their turn are also required to submit an undertaking that the document has been prepared by him/her and is an original work free of any plagiarism. Institutes are also required to develop a policy on plagiarism and get it approved by the relevant statutory body of the University. The Institutes are also required to submit soft copies of all M.Phil. and PhD dissertations on INFLIBNET. The Institutes have also been asked to form an Academic Misconduct Panel (AMP) to investigate any allegation of plagiarism and submit report to the Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the concerned institute.

Delhi University Case on Plagiarism

Professor Pardha Saradhi, on whose complaint of plagiarism former Delhi University Vice-Chancellor Deepak Pental was briefly arrested, has now written a letter accessed by Mail to then HRD Minister Smriti Irani, requesting her help “to clean up the university of such plagiaristic activities”. Saradhi has accused fellow professors in the Department of Environmental Studies of encouraging M.Sc. and Ph.D. students to plagiarise research papers. He has collated thesis papers by students and corresponding research articles from which they have allegedly been copied. Saradhi has asked the government to weed out such individuals from the university before plagiarism becomes the order of the day. “There are several anti-student and anti-university activities taking place in the University of Delhi which I have been opposing in the interest of the nation. I tried to seek the help of ex-MHRD Ministers but in vain. Complaints reach the university but no action is taken. Instead, students who are working with me and I have been targeted and harassed,” Saradhi has written in his letter. “One professor,” he writes, “was earlier caught for plagiarising research findings of others but he escaped scrutiny through his connections and manipulations. Then he and others in the department started training M.Sc. students, who are otherwise talented, to plagiarise scientific materials.” Saradhi cites the example of a Centre for Inter-disciplinary Studies of Mountain and Hill Environment (CISMHE) student and the several articles from research journals which he has copied. He alleges the student and

his guide were not even present in the university during the time the former claims to have carried out the research work.

Measures to Prevent Plagiarism Taken or Need to be taken

1. The Government of India is planning to make strict law to prevent plagiarism in academics. The law will consist provisions from warning to deregistration of students and dismissal of the teacher concerned.
2. The people working for the socio-economic and cultural development of the society facilitates us with enormous inventions and creations which are making our life better and easier. The need of the hour is to encourage the inventors and the creators. Their work must be rewarded by suitable legal protection through strict laws otherwise the people working behind the scene for the development will be at a loss.

Conclusion

A serious research although expected is not encouraged as much. School teachers expect students to write exactly how a text is given in a text book. I am talking only about schools and colleges which follow text books religiously. Yes, of course there are institutions which encourage research which I am not going to talk about. Anything out of the text book, even if correct is not appreciated. Paraphrasing will be detested by teachers since it is not what the text book says. Right from this point, students are trained to copy or memorize everything sometimes without even understanding the text. This makes students think that it is okay to just copy everything from a text book. This is one of the reasons why kids who score extremely well in school do not score much during their graduation since they can't really memorize word by word especially when they have to read books that are almost the size of their pillows.

At college level, researches are encouraged but the paper work or getting something published is not given much importance. So nobody worries about writing something new of their own. Even if submitted, there is not much effort put in by teachers or any authority to even check if it is plagiarised or not. Since most of the work on paper goes unnoticed, people do not take the pain of penning down something from the brain. "Who is going find out if I copy anyway?" is the attitude that Students walk

around with since no one really cares. Significance of giving citations or references are unheard of.

The actual problem arises when students from India send papers abroad for various reasons. Most of the papers get rejected because of plagiarism. Not many here know much about Plagiarism and its consequences. Until serious research and research work is encouraged, Plagiarism will always exist. Schools should take a step to appreciate answers that are paraphrased than just blindly memorized ones. I think the data given doesn't separate the huge number of rural students even sometimes the normal students, who don't have access to top quality teaching and infrastructure. So by accidental plagiarism, we ethically use data available on net and become victim of plagiarism which I may call an unavoidable plagiarism in conference papers. There's no question that plagiarism is the enemy of any professional writer. There may be many different reasons why it's so common in that field, but there are certain things writers can do to prevent these problems from occurring. Even accidental plagiarism can be a problem, which is why many writers are encouraged to use online checkers or citation generators as a form of quality control for pieces that are scheduled for publication.³

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