

Plagiarism and Indian scenario: A study

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Abstract - Plagiarism act is termed to be literary theft. In academics students and teachers have to be very careful before submitting their research work. The present paper deals with the Indian scenario of the concept "Plagiarism". It gives you the idea of the definition as well as history of plagiarism and various types of plagiarism. It also signifies the difference between copyright infringement and Plagiarism.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today in this information world where lot of information is exploded and generated, plagiarism term has got its own significance. Plagiarism is been there, lot many people, famous persons are found guilty. Plagiarism the term has been generated from a latin word plagiare which means to kidnap or abduct. Online Etymology dictionary defines plagiarism as "plagiarist, literary thief" (1590s), from Latin plagiarius "kidnapper, seducer, plunderer, one who kidnaps the child or slave of another," used by Martial in the sense of "literary thief," from plagiare "to kidnap," plagium "kidnapping," from plaga "snare, hunting net," perhaps from PIE *plag- (on notion of "something extended"), from root *plak- (1) "to be flat"(1) www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=plagiarism

II. HISTORY OF PLAGIARISM

The roman poet Martial lived from 40 AD to somewhere between 102 and 104 AD. However, Martial, like many poets in the era, found that his work was being copied and recited wholesale by other poets without attribution. This was a very common act during the time as poets, generally, were more expected to be able to recite and relay earlier works than create original ones. But Martial wasn't content to stand by and let others take his work. Without copyright law or any legal recourse, he used the tool he had available to him, his words. He wrote several verses aimed at copycats, including this quip from an alleged plagiarist, Fidentinus.

⁽²⁾<https://www.plagiarismtoday.com/2011/10/04/the-world%E2%80%99s-first-plagiarism-case/>

The act of plagiarizing is not only found in this time but people were using others idea long back ago. There are renowned people like Shakespeare who stole most of his historical plots directly from Holinshed. Laurence Sterne and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were both accused of plagiarism. The extent of Coleridge's plagiarism has been debated by scholars since Thomas de Quincey, himself an accomplished borrower, published an exposé in Tait's Magazine a couple of weeks after Coleridge's death. Oscar Wilde was repeatedly accused of plagiarism.⁽³⁾

<http://www.theguardian.com/books/2005/nov/23/comment.stephenmoss>.

III. COPYRIGHT ACT

"A bundle of intangible rights granted by statute to the author or originator of certain literary or artistic productions, whereby, for a limited period, the exclusive privilege is given to that person (or to any party to whom he or she transfers ownership) to make copies of the same for publication and sale." <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/>

Copyright act (1957) falls under intellectual property rights. In India copyright act started in 1957. It includes rights for types of works- literary, dramatic, musical, artistic work and films etc. this act protect original work of authors. There is no right to any person to make any type of change in their work. Only the related person (author or publisher) has the right to make any kind of change.

Duration of copyright protection under the copyright act 1957 (dramatic, literary, musical, artistic work)- lifetime of the author+ 60 years from beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the author is dead.

Benefits of the law:

Any person can't theft any types of material, code, patent, film etc. and can't publish on it. When any person in infringement of the act in any type of work, criminal offence under section 63 of the copyright act.

Anonymous, Pseudonymous, posthumous work, cinematograph, film sound record, and government work published undertaking, photograph etc- until 60 years from beginning of the calendar year in which the work is first published.

Punishment: Infringement of the copyright in any types of work punishment through imprisonment which under copyright act section 63 may not be less than 6 month and can be extended to 3 years and fine includes shall not be less than 50,000 thousand and may extend to 2 lakhs.

Copyright is a form of protection given to authors of creative works like music, movies, books, and photographs whereas plagiarism is stealing someone's work without acknowledging it. Plagiarism if consider can be a moral issue rather than legal battle.

IV. PLAGIARISM AND TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism:

The use of author information, language or writing, when done without proper acknowledgement of the original source is plagiarism. Thus the definition suggests that we should not use other authors work without his/her knowledge and should use proper citation methods when we are using

others work. Credit should be given to the authors who work has been used.

Section 57 of the copyright act gives author “special right” to attribute for their work. It is the moral right and is independent of copyright.

Types of Plagiarism:

- ▶ “Turnitin” a commercial service has provided various 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 keywords 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; To self plagiarize.
- ▶ 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: includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure.

In the same way others have also given the types of plagiarism but with different names such as, there is "The Ghost Writer" in which the writer turns in another's work, word-for-word, as his or her own. This, in other words, is the verbatim copy of another person’s work. Secondly, there is "The Photocopy" in which the writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without doing any alteration. Thirdly there is "The Potluck Paper" in which the writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, altering a few sentences and paragraphs here and there to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing. Another type of plagiarism is "The Self-Stealer" where the writer "borrows" generously from his or her previous works, thus violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most of the academic institutions. The common thread among all of the above types is that in all of the above the source of the original work is not cited.

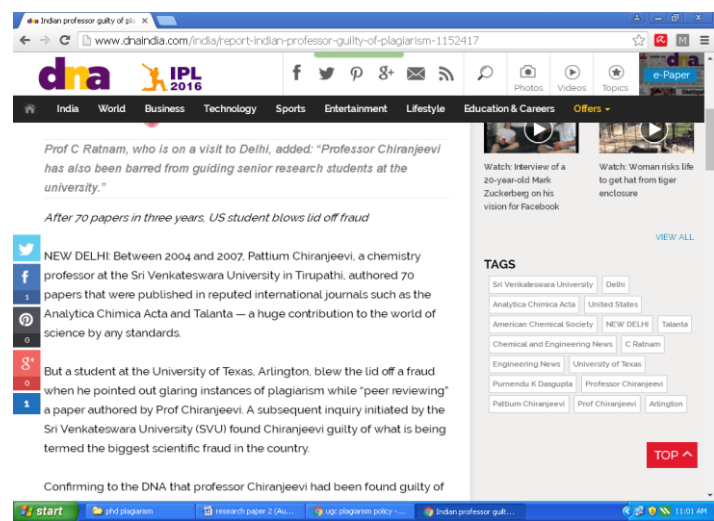
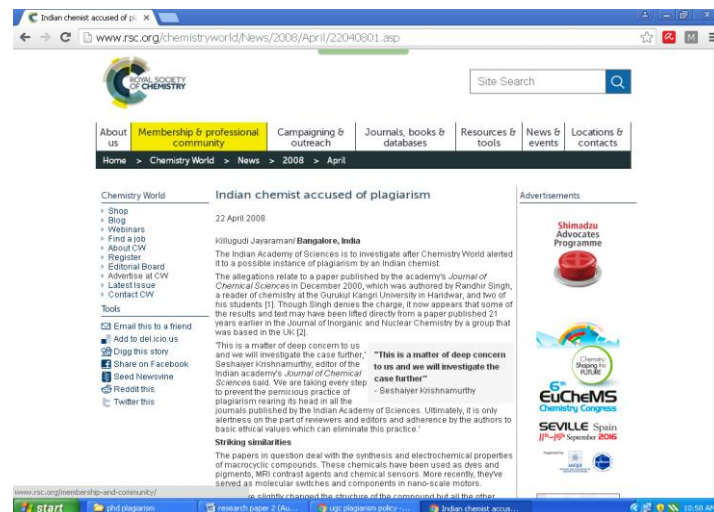
(4) <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/article/I222-Plagiarism.html>

Few examples of Plagiarism in India:

Vice chancellor Prof K. R. Rangappa has been accused of plagiarizing an osmania university research paper in October 2009. (<http://www.dnaindia.com/bangalore/report-karnataka-open-varsity-vice-chancellor-accused-of-plagiarism-1518029>)



DNA Reports that “The professors Dr M Arif Shaikh and Dr Balraj Khobragade had allegedly lifted some contents from a research paper published in 2012 by a professor attached to Pune’s premier Agharkar Research Institute’s professor and used them in their own research papers.”



Copyright and plagiarism looks similar but copyright has got its legal side where as plagiarism doesn't, it is an offence and plagiarist may get punishment. In india, plagiarism is still rowing its legs and the government has only recently started to treat plagiarism as a *somewhat serious* matter, particularly for faculty and post-graduate students.

For the past few years, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been talking about making it obligatory for universities across the country to use anti-plagiarism software for PhD dissertations and other research work. Many universities have gone ahead and acquired anti-plagiarism software.

While there is no doubt that some progress has been made on the plagiarism front, many universities—even the better ones like Panjab University — are still working on devising a framework to address plagiarism and on the action to be taken in case charges are proved. Others, such as the University of Pune, have come up with a new set of rules and regulations to address plagiarism⁽⁵⁾ <https://www.braingainmag.com/straight-talk-plagiarism-its-practice-in-an-indian-context.htm>

UGC Grant Commission has given guidelines for plagiarism and it is said that “the results of experimental and of field work should be reported and analysed with utmost integrity. Data or views of other persons should be fully acknowledged leaving no room to doubt the reliability of the data or leave it open to charges of plagiarism. The scholars as well as supervisor have to show great care in this respect because the reputation of both is likely to suffer otherwise. Plagiarism in research is the counter part of “copying” in examination and should be dealt with in a similar manner.”

University Grants Commission (UGC) in India proposed new regulations for the awarding of MPhil/PhD degrees in the country. Among the requirements were that all schools must begin “using well-developed software” to detect plagiarism and other forms of “academic theft” and also provide an electronic copy to the UGC for inclusion in the organization’s Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), which is open to the public.

In addition to those changes, the UGC also added a requirement that all theses not on language subjects also have at least one copy submitted in English and that research supervisors must also attest to the originality of the work, including that no plagiarism has taken place.

The new regulations, which are required of all universities in the country that award PhDs, took effect this academic year and impacts all who registered for PhD on or after November 30, 2009. However, implementation has been somewhat slow though Universities are starting to implement the policies locally. <http://www.ithenticate.com/plagiarism-detection-blog/bid/96726/Expanding-Plagiarism-Policies-for-Doctoral-Theses-in-India>.

Various Universities from India like Savitribai Phule Pune university, puses or claim to use best Plagiarism detection software to detect plagiarism and have appointed committee for detecting plagiarism. The committee takes necessary action if the student or teacher is found guilty.the punishment depends upon how much percent plagiarised work is in total. Punishment may vary from Fine or warning 2. Rustication for

limited period or permanent 3.Withdrawal of degree. http://unipune.ac.in/administration_files/pdf/Plagiarism_Policy_University_14-5-12.pdf

V. CONCLUSION

India is a big nation with lot many universities and academic colleges. Many renowned universities had taken steps to have control on plagiarism. Universities had made policies for avoiding plagiarism. UGC have given guided and people are becoming aware of plagiarism and there will be a improvement in future.

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