

Strategies for Preventing Plagiarism - A Case Study of Top Indian Universities

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Abstract

Plagiarism is becoming a straw man. Always ceasing author, writer, artist, architects, programmers, students and other creative people for presenting their views in the form of research paper, article, book and in other forms. Writing a research paper scholarly in challenge for the researchers, who have threat that they may be proved plagiarized. Hence the area has come up as hot cake topic of discussion. In this research paper data is collected for selected Indian universities at Delhi and the result comes out is really shocking which make future of research in question mark? As the tools used to measures the plagiarism is still at infancy stage and the biggest acceptable tool for measuring research is turn tin which itself need repair as per demand of various researchers. Case of Melania Trump and Michella Obama and many other Great mighties since Shakespeare to Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan and including famous film makers, lyricist, higher education dignitaries and Vice Chancellors have been alleged of this crime. Plagiarism is measuring tool for academic corruption and dishonesty with breach of Journalistic ethics it is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the demonstration of them as one's possess original work. As per Indian government law it is crime under copy right and intellectual property right including IT Act 2000 (Information Technology Act). Punishment is different in different country as per their legal laws. This Research paper proposes to discuss the various factors involved in plagiarism and researcher should know about it before writing something public. The intention behind this paper is to caution to new researchers and to provide suggestions to great scholars to make themselves safe from being plagiarized. Optimum uses of turn tin application and mistakes made by researchers are discussed in this research paper.

Keywords: Copyright, Information, Plagiarism, Research, Technology

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1. Introduction

Plagiarism is crime under discussion is literary theft it may be intentionally or by mistake but in both cases it is punishable according to legal law. Plagiarists depends upon different tools available such as computer technology based tools as new technology but plain old paper, pencil, and handwriting would factors in as evidence and even accessories to the crime Almost for all time, they know what they're doing is immoral and incorrect and though they act bold about their behavior, they are laying a bet that you won't be able to learn about their mistreatment of your work. What about plagiarist who so far remain silent until unless he is track down and as he checked he start putting conspiracy or showing innocence in the matter. This is what human nature is that codes of legal and moral violations.

But it is well said known that truth has its own language which human being realized only when they are caught and punished for the same.

Computer which makes plagiarism easy is at last the biggest top tool to fight against plagiarist, don't copy as computer network is watching which is the powerful weapon in the battle. Beware!

2. Law against Plagiarism

Copyright infringement is also a criminal offence. Section 63 of the Copyright Act states that infringers are liable to be imprisoned for between six months and three years and to be fined between fifty thousand and two lakh rupees, while Section 63A stipulates an enhanced penalty for second and subsequent convictions"

Plagiarism is primarily an ethical issue (even though it is often confused with copyright infringement). It involves using the work of another author without attributing him/her. Pertinently, Section 57 of the Copyright Act grants authors the "Special Right" to be attributed for their work. Widely referred

to as a moral right, this right is perpetual, is independent of copyright, and remains unaffected by transfers of copyright ownership. Thus, the right to attribution recognized by statute could be considered analogous to the right not to be plagiarized. Further, Section 63 of the Copyright Act which deals with infringement as a criminal offence contemplates the same punishment for both the violation of Section 57 and for copyright infringement. Considering this parity in the statute itself, the confusion between infringement and plagiarism is understandable. Although India does not have any special act on plagiarism therefore the cases lie under the Intellectual property right and copy right Act.

3. Frequently Asked Questions [FAQ]

Whenever the word plagiarism comes a few questions frequently asked need to be answered to understand this research paper. The author tries his best to answer each question with in research work done. All questions and answers are based on his own study therefore they do not take any legality; hence the answers were one of the methods to explain research work.

- What exactly is Plagiarism?
- Who is the right person to take actions against the person alleged of Plagiarism?
- What type of actions can be initiated by the employer?
- Does Policy with rules and regulation required before taking actions against Plagiarists?
- What type of actions can be taken?
- What makes person guilty of plagiarism and evidence required?
- What is not Plagiarism?
- Does others works can be used for teaching/education purpose?
- Who has to prove that Plagiarism has been done?
- Why action is taken against my work only?

We have already discussed definition of plagiarism still when asked it can be simply said that "Using work of other person without his permission or information and presenting it as your own is plagiarism exactly".

Employer can take action because the person in full time service is always bound with rules and regulations of the concerned organization and also have direct effect on reputation of organization.

Employer can commence various actions against person, which depends upon the nature of organization, type of gravity and matter of importance for organization. The action taken starts from fine may ends with termination of services, including

other punishments such as warning, service break, demotion , penalty or may be combination of these punishments and many more according to nature of organization and its importance.

This is not necessary that organization should have well defined policy but in such cases enquiry can be ordered and committee can be constituted including subject expert as member to prove that the matter reported, and should be recommend for suitable action. Although many organizations have started making policy against such cases.

Action is taken according to the law of country which is well defined; matter is to be decided in the civil court seeking damages/compensation, contempt of court which calls for fine and imprisonment and criminal order can be enforced by different agencies like military or police.

Whenever matter lies of legality then the evidences play important role; hence before blaming a person guilty for plagiarism proper evidences like who have done work, legal receipts, publication in journal date with time proper authorization are required. Authorized computer data base application can also be used, such as shodhganga, turnitin etc.

Independent construction which has to be proved with individual efforts and must having different expression.

Yes, off course, after giving due credit one can use part of others work for teaching purpose in an educational institution.

Person filling the complaint has to give prima facie evidence for further proceedings initiation.

Interesting questions are asked by almost all the accused which have to be answered wisely to that person who is caught, action is to be taken against him; rest depends upon the organization administration; many times laws are misused.

4. Purpose of study

The objective behind this study is to give caution instruction to all researchers who are in the race of getting more and more work published is to be vigilant, so that no accident occurs in your academic life and author should get proper contribution towards his work done with good royalty. Another rationality of this work is to compare it with similar research findings.

5. Research Methodology

In country like India 33.26 percent of people use internet (according to <https://en.wikipedia.org/> January 13, 2016 ,ranking 126th and 2nd in no. of users in the world. Therefore saving country from academic misconduct, research is initiated with a sample size of 125 questionnaires which took more than 6 months to collect the data from different universities, colleges and research institutes. The analysis was done on the basis of answers by respondents

towards research question and we don't have any parameter to check honesty towards respondents, this may be said to be limitation of my research work.

Collected data were tabulated in MS excel and the imported to SPSS in the form of file for analysis of data. SPSS function used for generating all tables, analysis is done with explanatory statistics with one way variance analysis (ANOVA) or chi-square test.

6. Data Analysis

A review of Table 1 shows that relatively even distribution except Teachers and researcher M.phil.

Table 2 shows the distribution according to departments.

Table 1. Respondents of Academic classification

Academic Classification	Frequency	Percent of respondents	Percent of classification group
Teachers /Professors	34	27.5	20
Researcher Ph.D	26	20.6	21.6
Researcher M.phil.	18	14.7	18.1
Researcher PG	24	19.1	17.9
Researcher UG	23	18.2	7.63
Total	125	100.0	15.2

Table 2. Classification by departments

Departments /Faculty	Frequency	Percentage
Social Sciences	50	40.2
Commerce and Business Mgt.	10	8.1
Education	5	4.0
Law	19	15.3
Art and culture	5	3.7
Sciences	18	14.0
Engineering	8	6.6
Tourism	10	8.2

Table of chi square contingency was calculated and likelihood ratio chi square was not significant at the 0.05 alpha level ($\chi^2=2.721, df=4, p=0.6$)

This way the analysis process work with all different parameters and at last the integrity expectation is calculated for every area.

Strongly Agree(%)	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
19(15.6)	56(44.6)	29(22.9)	16(12.8)	4(3.4)

Total 125 (1 missing) F=22.05, P=0.086

7. Interpretation

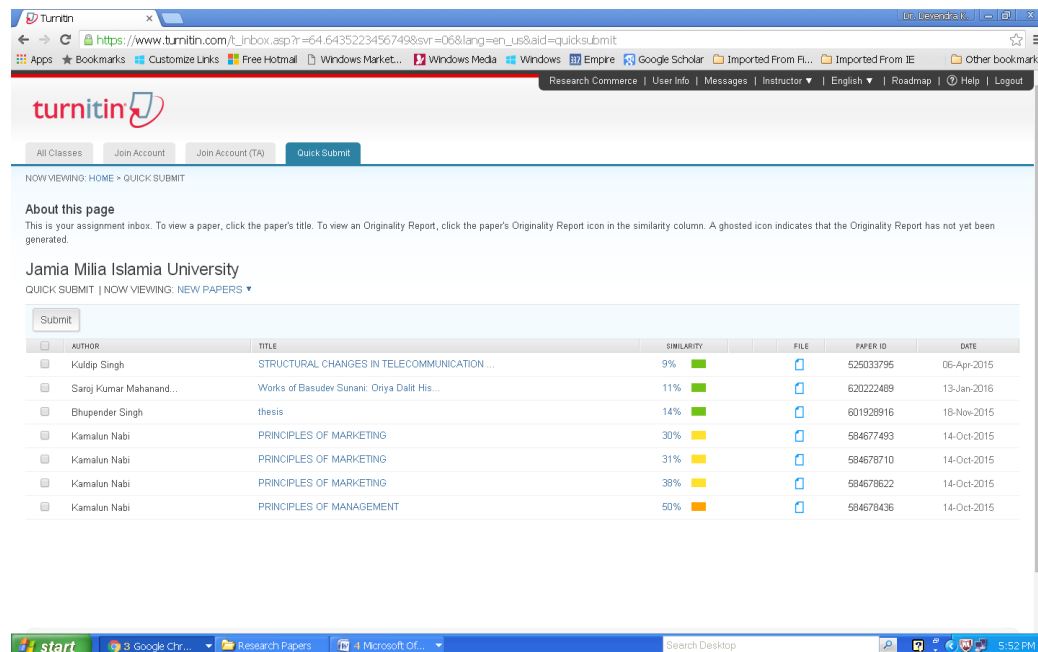
Studying this survey is a typical comparison to other surveys because many variables can cause difficult results. Hence variable should be carefully handled; as the answer defined are taken very carefully so that appropriate definition can be traced; academic classification also have wide range with variety of different institution have different departments and faculties. It is really hard to compare teacher or student of one university with other university; respondents are mostly students and in some universities students are not available, especially UG and PG researchers. Well the time of survey is also unfavorable due to even semester time that is why student are unable to respond with enthusiasm. At first it seems that the matter of plagiarism is relatively low due to ignorance but if this survey is conducted with teachers only then the result might be different.

8. Effective use of "Turnitin"

Turnitin is internet based services checking plagiarism and originality of research work. It is used by large number of students, faculty and institutions to cite other peoples' work world wide. Most of the universities throughout the world trust turnitin. Hence it is said to be leading web-based services to manage the process of submitting and tracking papers electronically which provides better and faster feedback.

This application tracks down and flags off the matching web related, published public and personal documents unduly used in particular work. Since it catches the un acknowledged borrowings from various earlier works it effectively helps in blocking future misuse. It is boon for the researcher who already has a public work and also for a person who is planning to write something original because of its checks and balances. Is easy to use and user friendly.

9. Image of Turnitin Application



10. Result/ Conclusion

The huge majority of respondents show their innocence in the area of plagiarism but there is no doubt that academic misconducts are on the rise for various reasons, because most of the researchers are unaware of the law related to plagiarism and also its consequences. Hence over all 60% of researchers accept that they need more awareness and 59 % teachers agree or strongly agree about the misconduct rectification in future. Since this research is in metro it is possible that other institutes in India may have greater majority of misconduct or unawareness. It is hoped that India develop better scholarly standards and researchers minimize academic dishonesty. However time and another survey will ascertain the future prospects results.

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