

ANTI-PLAGIARISM STRATEGIES FOR MAXIMIZING RESEARCH IMPACT

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM AND HOW TO DETECT & AVOID IT



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ANTI-PLAGIARISM STRATEGIES FOR STUDENTS , RESEARCHERS AND EDUCATORS

- ✗ Understand why students or educator cheat?
- ✗ Educate them about plague of plagiarism. What is plagiarism?
- ✗ Tell them benefits of citing sources
- ✗ Let them know about the penalties and consequences by citing examples
- ✗ Teach them about how to detect plagiarism
- ✗ Teach them about how to avoid plagiarism
- ✗ Develop an institutional framework i.e Plagiarism policy, open access policy, workshop and training, and proper guidelines
- ✗ Strengthen your Library and Information systems and integrate it with your research process. Librarians are best trained in dealing with such issues

- ✘ "In the 1980s, India was among the top 10 countries in the world producing original research, slipping to no. 12 in the 1990s. And in the first decade of the new millennium, its position further slipped, alarmingly, to below 20. Research was no longer seen as a prestigious career option because India has failed to provide adequate encouragement, incentive and appreciation for students to get into research areas," said Narayan Murthy.

Countries	No. of Papers			% share of Papers			Rank		
	2000- 09	2000	2009	2000- 09	2000	2009	2000-09	2000	2009
USA	80094	4943	9977	29.25	29.52	27.15	1	1	1
UK	23281	1480	3040	8.50	8.84	8.27	2	2	2
Japan	17167	1385	2087	6.27	8.27	5.68	3	3	3
Germany	15223	1023	2023	5.56	6.11	5.51	4	4	4
Italy	12410	682	1821	4.53	4.07	4.96	5	6	6
France	10676	777	1389	3.90	4.64	3.78	6	5	7
China	9520	211	2017	3.48	1.26	5.49	7	13	5
Spain	8104	410	1213	2.96	2.45	3.3	8	8	8
Netherlands	6451	340	954	2.36	2.03	2.6	9	9	10
Sweden	6393	472	814	2.33	2.82	2.22	10	7	11
India 	5839	229	1164	2.13	1.37	3.17	11	11	9
Switzerland	3974	238	565	1.45	1.42	1.54	12	10	15
South Korea	3942	155	734	1.44	0.93	2	13	14	12
Brazil	3907	125	729	1.43	0.75	1.98	15	16	13
Turkey	3928	129	595	1.43	0.77	1.62	14	15	14
Belgium	3521	219	469	1.29	1.31	1.28	16	12	16
World	273829	16745	36745	100.00	100.00	100.00			

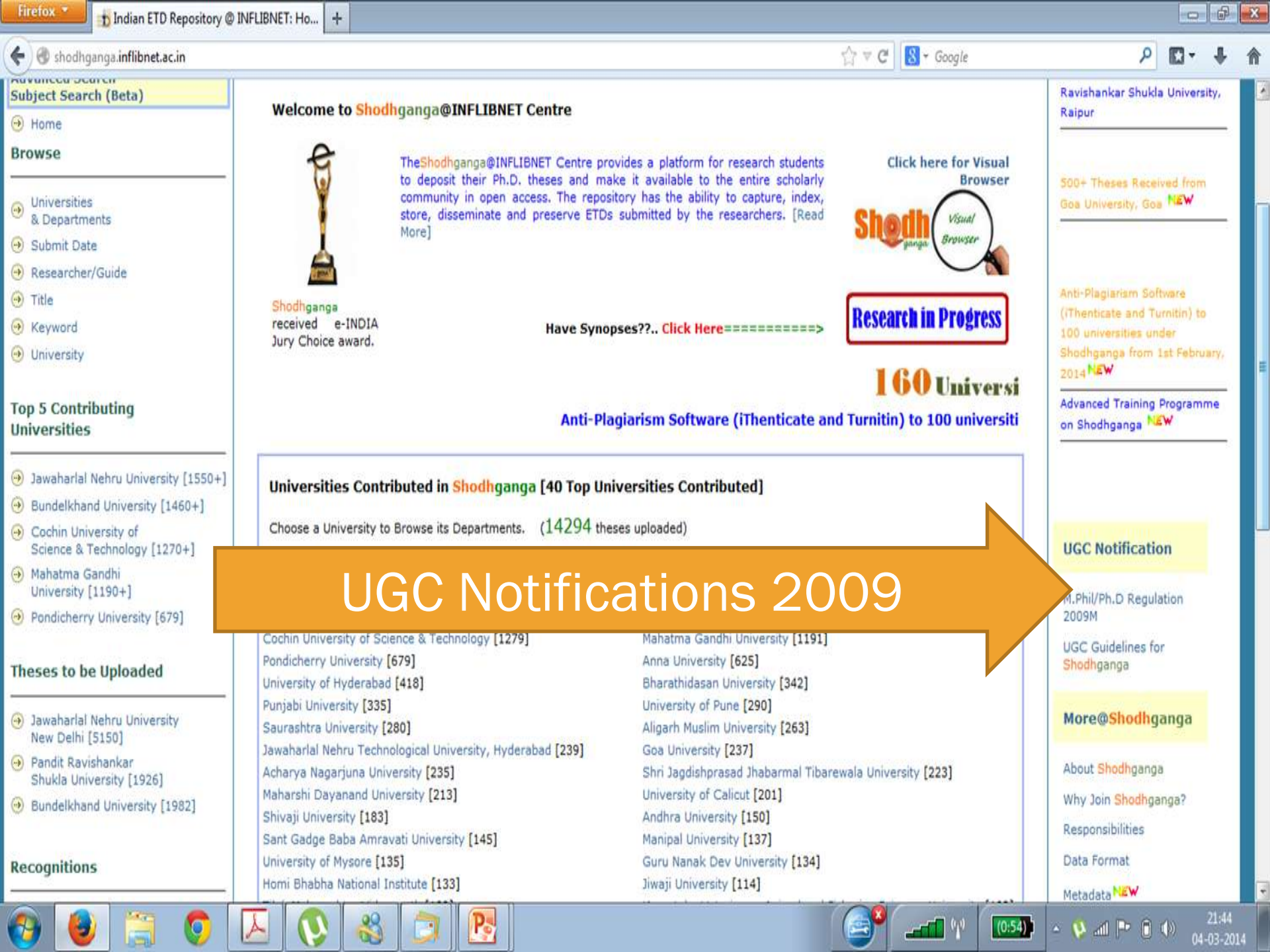
ELSEVIER STUDY FINDINGS

- ✖ Scientific papers published from India has grown at a rate of 14.3 per cent annually in the past five years, catapulting it into the elite list of countries like the US, the UK and Japan
- ✖ Most of the publicised research in India is emanating from research institutes as opposed to universities, which typically account for a country's growth in research
- ✖ Only one university—University of Hyderabad—features in the list of top institutes that contributed towards India's research output in 2008 and 2009
- ✖ India's major contribution to the scientific world has been in the field of chemistry—38 per cent of the country's papers in 2010 were on the subject
- ✖ Contribution of computer science (4.8 per cent), health sciences (3.5 per cent) and medical specialities (4.3 per cent) towards India's total research output was relatively low
- ✖ India's average citations per article (CPA) was 2.71 in the period between 2006 and 2010, while China registered a CPA of 2.21. While India's CPA was far below US's 6.45, which ranked first, the analysis found that India's CPA has improved tremendously from 2.0 to 2.71 in the five year
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- ✖ an analysis of research publications around the world has shown that while India is among the world's top countries in terms of scientific research output, the country's universities have fallen way behind in providing good scientific research papers. The results were revealed at the Indian Science Congress in Bhubaneswar.
- ✖ <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/content/indian-universities-lag-behind-scientific-research-study>

DRIVERS OF CHANGE IN EDUCATION & RESEARCH

- ✖ The massive ongoing explosion of information
- ✖ The introduction of E-learning Tools such as Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
- ✖ Impact of Social Media
- ✖ Growing impact of technology
- ✖ Increasing complexity and volatility due cross disciplinary research.
- ✖ increasingly questioning the value of the research in universities and also the economy and of graduate employability

POLICIES



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University of Mysore [135]
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Anti-Plagiarism Software
(iThenticate and Turnitin) to
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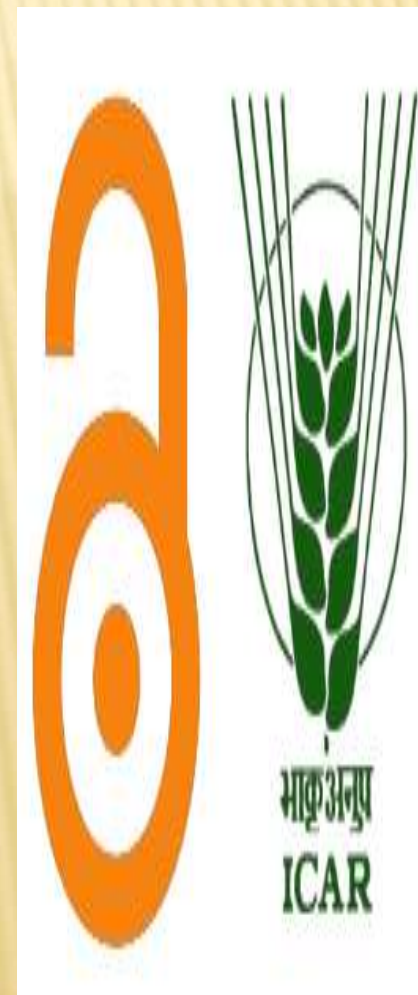
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Metadata NEW

UGC Notifications 2009

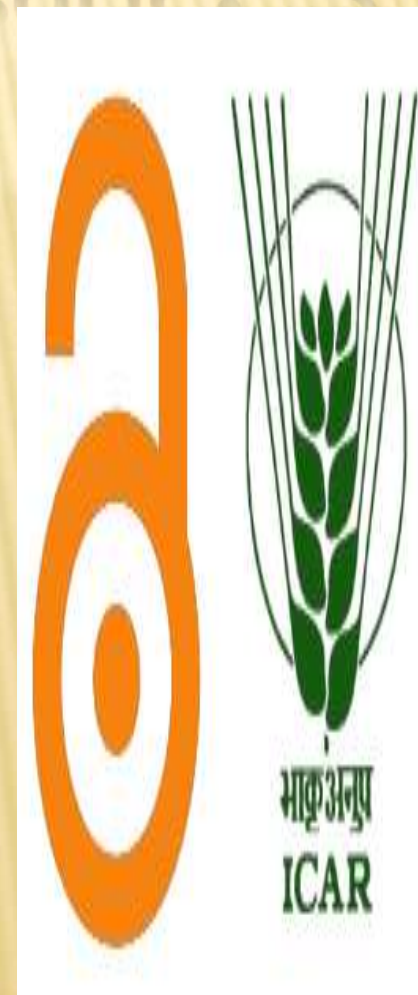
ICAR ADOPTS OPEN ACCESS POLICY...1

- ✖ Each ICAR institute to setup an Open Access Institutional Repository.
- ✖ ICAR shall setup a central harvester to harvest the metadata and full-text of all the records from all the OA repositories of the ICAR institutes for one stop access to all the agricultural knowledge generated in ICAR.
- ✖ All the meta-data and other information of the institutional repositories are copyrighted with the ICAR. These are licensed for use, re-use and sharing for academic and research purposes. Commercial and other reuse requires written permission.
- ✖ All publications viz., research articles, popular articles, monographs, catalogues, conference proceedings, success stories, case studies, annual reports, newsletters, pamphlets, brochures, bulletins, summary of the completed projects, speeches, and other grey literatures available with the institutes to be placed under Open Access.
- ✖ The institutes are free to place their unpublished reports in their open access repository. They are encouraged to share their works in public repositories like YouTube and social networking sites like Facebook ®, Google+, etc. along with appropriate disclaimer.
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- ✖ Scientists and other research personnel of the ICAR working in all ICAR institutes or elsewhere are encouraged to publish their research work with publishers which allow self- archiving in Open Access Institutional Repositories.



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- ✕ The authors of the scholarly literature produced from the research funded in whole or part by the ICAR or by other Public Funds at ICAR establishments are required to deposit the final version of the author's peer-reviewed manuscript in the ICAR institute's Open Access Institutional Repository.
- ✕ Scientists are advised to mention the ICAR's Open Access policy while signing the copyright agreements with the publishers and the embargo, if any, should not be later than 12 months. M.Sc. and Ph.D. thesis/dissertations (full contents) and summary of completed research projects to be deposited in the institutes open access repository after completion of the work.
- ✕ The metadata (e.g., title, abstract, authors, publisher, etc.) be freely accessible from the time of deposition of the content and their free unrestricted use through Open Access can be made after an embargo period not more than 12 months.
- ✕ All the journals published by the ICAR have been made Open Access. Journals, conference proceedings and other scholarly literature published with the financial support from ICAR to the professional societies and others, to be made Open.
- ✕ The documents having material to be patented or commercialised, or where the promulgations would infringe a legal commitment by the institute and/or the author, may not be included in institute's Open Access repository. However, the ICAR scientists and staff as authors of the commercial books may negotiate with the publishers to share the same via institutional repositories after a suitable embargo period



ICAR ADOPTS OPEN ACCESS POLICY...3

- × **Implementation**

- × The DKMA to function as nodal agency for implementation of the ICAR Open Access policy. The DKMA will organize advocacy workshops and capacity building of scientific & technical personnel, repository administrators, editors and publishers on Institutional Repositories, application and usage of Free and Open Source Software.

- × **End Note**

- × OA initiative is not a single event. It is a process and expects full compliance over a period of three years. Therefore, the proposed modest policy is a first step in the journey towards formal declaration of openness and then after reviews progress, compliance and impact periodically.

**DBT/DST OPEN ACCESS POLICY
POLICY ON OPEN AND UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO DBT/DST
FUNDED RESEARCH..1**



- ✖ The DBT/DST believe/s that maximizing the distribution of publications by providing free online access by depositing them in a gratis open access repository is the most effective way of ensuring that the research it funds can be accessed, read and built upon. This, in turn, will foster a richer research culture.
- ✖
- ✖ Grantees can make their papers open-access by publishing in an open-access journal or, if they choose to publish in a subscription journal, by posting the final accepted manuscript to an online repository

DBT/DST OPEN ACCESS POLICY

POLICY ON OPEN AND UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO DBT/DST FUNDED RESEARCH..2



- ✘ **What should be deposited?**-The final accepted manuscript (after refereeing, revision, etc.) resulting from research projects fully or partially funded by DBT/DST or performed using infrastructure built with the support of DBT/DST and to appear in peer-reviewed professional journals. This also includes review articles, both invited and author initiated, for those who received funding from DBT/DST during that period. The full-text of the paper and metadata should be deposited. Supplementary materials should be made available along with the publication. At the end of the full-text the acknowledgement should carry the grant number. Papers resulting from funds received from the fiscal year 2012-13 onwards are required to be deposited. Authors are recommended to also deposit final accepted manuscripts from funding received in earlier years.
- ✘ **Where to deposit?** The manuscript should be deposited in the grantee's own institution's interoperable institutional repository (IR). If the institution does not yet have an IR of its own, then the paper should be deposited in the central repository, which will be created by *DBT/DST*.
- ✘
- ✘ **When to deposit?** Deposits should be made within one week of acceptance by the journal. However, if the journal insists on an embargo, **the material should still be deposited, but the** repository will keep the deposited papers non-OA and only make it fully OA at the end of the embargo period.² Suggest that the period of embargo not be greater than one year

DBT/DST OPEN ACCESS POLICY
POLICY ON OPEN AND UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO
DBT/DST FUNDED RESEARCH..3

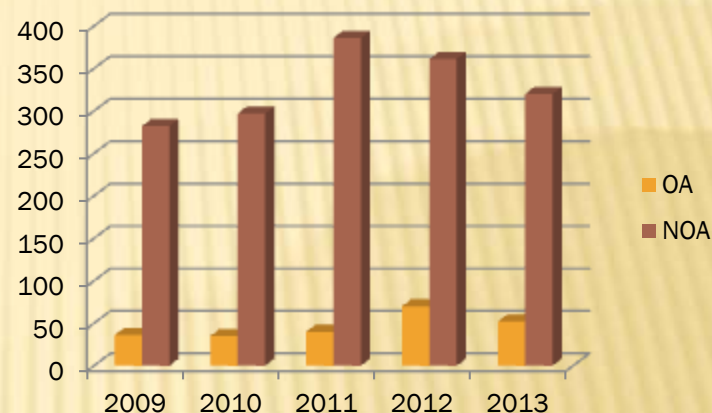


- ✘ **Who should deposit?** This policy applies to individual scientists/institutions who have directly received ad-hoc funding or other support/benefits/infrastructure from DBT/DST as well as to scientists working at DBT/DST-aided autonomous institutions who benefit directly or indirectly from the infrastructure and core funding provided by DBT/DST. The principal investigator (PI) or someone authorized by the PI, or anyone authorized by the head of the institution where the work is carried out (such as the librarian), can deposit the papers. Both the PI and the head of the institution will be responsible for timely deposit of the paper.
- ✘ **Depositing in a repository is mandatory** Unless the deposit ID is quoted in the project report as well as in future proposals for funding, the proposals will not be considered. In the rare case where the PI or head of the institution has some valid reasons for not complying with these requirements they should give a suitable explanation in the final report. *For research carried out in institutions under the administrative control of DBT/DST:* Authors of papers that will have no such deposit ID shall not be considered for promotion/appointment/ award/Fellowship/Research Grant.

Open Access vs Non Open Access

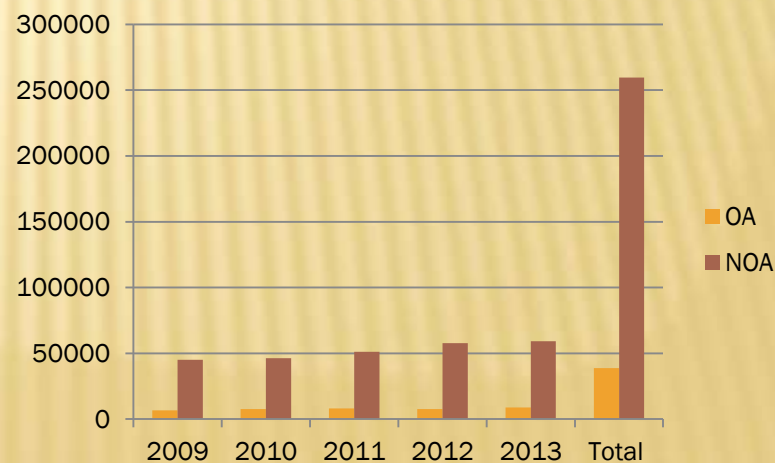
- Total number of articles published in open access journal and commercial journals separately by JNU during the period 2009-2013 (total as well as on year wise basis)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
OA	36	35	040	070	052
NOA	282	297	386	361	320
	318	332	426	431	372



- Total number of articles published by Indian researchers under open access for the period 2009-2013 (yearly basis)
- Total number of articles published in commercial journals by all Indian Researchers during the period 2009-2013(yearly basis).

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
OA	6724	7572	8033	7607	8938	38874
NOA	45047	46337	51071	57777	59244	259476
	51771	53909	59104	65384	68182	298350

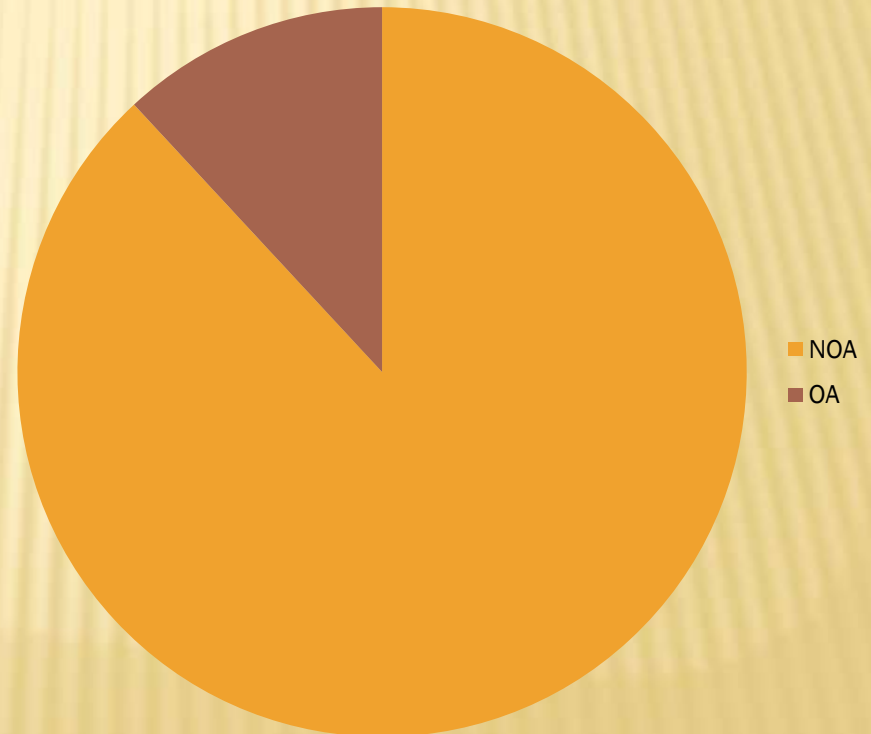


Open Access vs Non Open Access- Research output of 25 universities in India

Research output of top 25 Universities in India-commercial publications=45334

Research output of top 25 Universities in India-Open access
publications=6125

INDIAN INST TECHNOL	24577	8.238
INDIAN INST SCI	8520	2.856
BHABHA ATOM RES CTR	6397	2.144
UNIV DELHI	5655	1.895
CSIR	5400	1.810
ALL INDIA INST MED SCI	5387	1.806
BANARAS HINDU UNIV	5199	1.743
NATL INST TECHNOL	4847	1.625
JADAVPUR UNIV	4323	1.449
PANJAB UNIV	3304	1.107
ANNA UNIV	3197	1.072
TATA INST FUNDAMENTAL RES	3062	1.026
UNIV CALCUTTA	2999	1.005
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIV	2867	0.961
POSTGRAD INST MED EDUC RES	2630	0.882
UNIV HYDERABAD	2404	0.806
INDIAN INST CHEM TECHNOL	2391	0.801
INDIAN ASSOC CULTIVAT SCI	2310	0.774
ANNAMALAI UNIV	2307	0.773
INDIAN INST TECHNOL DELHI	2100	0.704
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIV	1879	0.627
INDIAN STAT INST	1756	0.589
INDIRA GANDHI CTR ATOM RES	1736	0.582
INDIAN INST TECHNOL GUWAHATI	1703	0.571
UNIV MADRAS	1683	0.564



RESEARCH IN INDIA AND ROLE LIBRARIES IN PROMOTING RESEARCH

LIBRARY RESOURCES IMPORTANT FOR ALL STEPS IN RESEARCH

- Finding research problem / topic
- Gathering background literature
- Collecting data
- Analyzing data
- Writing research report
- Disseminating results



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Single Window Search
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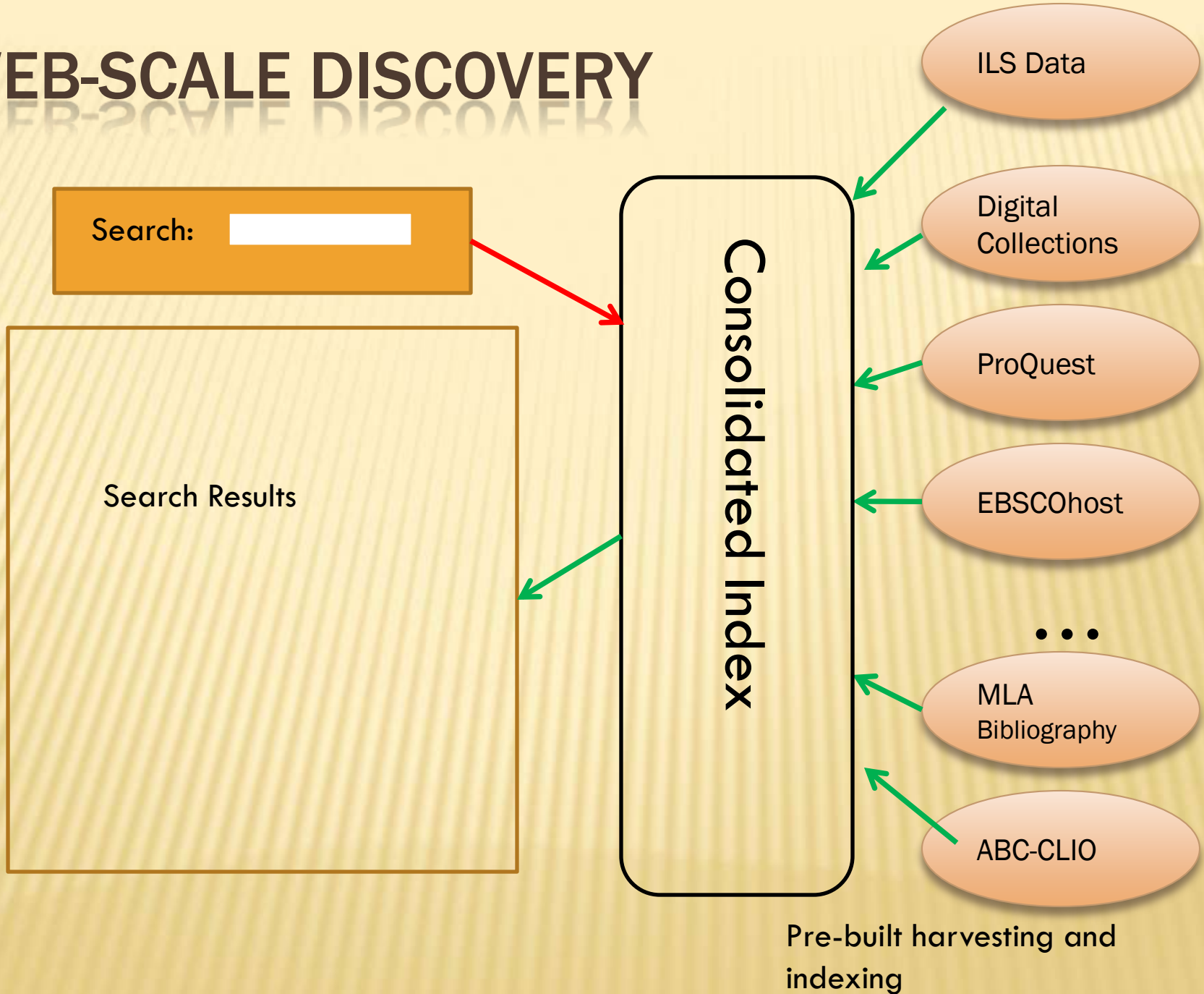
Search

☒ Keyword ☐ Title ☐ Author

Limit Your Results

- ☐ Full Text
- ☐ Peer Reviewed
- ☐ Catalog Only
- ☐ Available in Library Collection

WEB-SCALE DISCOVERY



IMPACT OF E-RESOURCES ON RESEARCH OUTPUT:

- ✘ Revolutionized the access of scholarly information in the form of e-resources.
- ✘ Availability of e-resources have played a major role in increase in research output globally.
- ✘ Research output has almost doubled in India since the e-resources are easily accessible
- ✘ More so, after the access to latest research published in peer reviewed journals is within easy reach of researchers.

TOP 25 UNIVERSITIES - PUBLISHING OUTPUT

Universities	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Publication	CAGR
Jadavpur University	308	308	417	481	569	677	780	891	1007	1053	6491	14%
University of Delhi	348	364	479	462	544	564	678	752	811	965	5967	12%
Anna University	202	241	285	368	429	593	599	657	642	782	4798	16%
Banaras Hindu University	255	221	267	277	306	355	447	528	650	754	4060	13%
Aligarh Muslim University	169	181	242	283	319	408	400	445	556	608	3611	15%
University of Calcutta	205	206	247	273	295	301	429	416	544	541	3457	11%
University of Madras	204	191	320	290	360	453	408	386	420	341	3373	6%
Annamalai University	86	133	170	255	305	339	484	468	512	554	3306	23%
Punjab University	174	193	200	217	354	372	402	417	457	514	3300	13%
University of Rajasthan	157	170	194	218	290	299	345	326	356	494	2849	13%
University of Hyderabad	157	170	194	218	290	299	345	326	356	493	2848	13%
University of Mysore	116	168	137	191	226	344	364	256	335	399	2536	15%
Jawaharlal Nehru University	191	180	194	248	261	223	237	305	320	296	2455	5%
University of Pune	116	121	142	154	201	264	278	287	344	398	2305	15%
Andhra University	155	172	197	151	163	176	217	257	294	313	2095	8%
Guru Nanak Dev University	98	140	139	167	171	225	203	242	268	279	1932	12%
Osmania University	99	124	149	155	186	209	194	195	273	289	1873	13%
Punjab Agricultural University	138	152	187	166	193	218	204	173	184	186	1801	3%
University of Mumbai	178	188	166	164	176	205	206	261	235	172	1790	29%
University of Allahabad	58	74	84	91	136	170	205	260	313	342	1733	22%
Sri Venkateswara University	136	104	132	135	139	154	237	241	216	236	1730	6%
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	103	106	129	144	162	183	174	179	243	257	1680	11%
CCS Haryana Agr University	164	139	174	179	197	158	157	154	145	125	1592	-3%
University of Lucknow	48	77	91	131	146	154	195	188	264	261	1555	20%
Karnataka University	76	108	129	135	131	191	178	137	179	209	1473	20%

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate and Publication Numbers Include *Articles, Conference Papers, Review and Letter*

USAGE & PUBLISHING OUTPUT THERE IS A CORRELATION !!

Publishing Output – Top10

Anna University
Banaras Hindu University
Delhi University
Jadavpur University
Panjab University
Aligarh Muslim University
University of Calcutta
University of Hyderabad
University of Madras
University of Rajasthan

Users of Journal Information – Top 10

Anna University
Banaras Hindu University
Delhi University
Jadavpur University
Jawaharlal Nehru University
Panjab University
Pondicherry University
University of Calcutta
University of Hyderabad
University of Pune

Data from Scopus on university research output was mapped onto full text article usage on ScienceDirect between 2005 & 2010. In 8 cases of out of the top10, a correlation is displayed between journal usage and publishing output.

Note : The lists are in alphabetical order

STUDENTS GUIDE TO RESAERCH

Research is the search for new knowledge, and it is thus distinct from the routine application of known results. The “re” in “research” is a misnomer. When you perform research, your goal is to add to human knowledge by discovering, inventing or creating what was previously unknown.

THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

- Why do we do research?
 - To contribute to or extend knowledge...
- How do we do this?
 - ... by building on the work of others

REPORTING OUR RESEARCH (1)

- We are expected to place our research in the right context...
- ... to show that we are aware of what else is happening
- ... to show that we understand where our work fits
- So our reports must contain an analysis of similar/relevant work

REPORTING OUR RESEARCH (2)

- It follows that in a report that we write about our own work, we could be reporting on the work of others
- We have to make clear distinctions between what is our own original work, what is our opinion about the work of others, the claims of others we are reporting, and what is actually said by others (*verbatim*)
- ‘Work’ can be ideas, descriptions, research, data, opinions, pictures, figures, tables, etc.

REPORTING OUR RESEARCH (3)

- Not every report you write will necessarily be a description of your own, novel, original research
- Sometimes, you will write reports summarising existing research to solve well understood problems with existing solutions
- It should still be possible for the reader/examiner to tell difference between your own work, your opinion of the work of others, and the *verbatim* words of others

MUST DO THINGS BEFORE START OF RESEARCH WORK

- ✗ Read very carefully guidelines for writing thesis / dissertations / research papers
- ✗ Guidelines for research and results reporting
- ✗ Attend research methodology workshop, English remedial course, training in reference management tools, Library orientation programme etc. author workshops and course on technical writing skills etc
- ✗ How to read, understand, analysis and take notes from a a article ieeecss.org/CSM/library/1999/feb1999/03-studentguidetoresearch.pdf (Dennis S Bernstein's 51 tips- Students Guide to research)
- ✗ Get account to check plagiarism, use of reference management tools, research forums, online discussion groups,
- ✗ How to do research?

CREATE RESEARCH DIARY OR RESEARCH NOTES

- ✗ a balance between the ideas you have taken from other sources and your own, original ideas.
- ✗ **Take notes of referred sources-** marking page numbers, record bibliographic information or web addresses for every source.
- ✗ **Note-taking**
 - + First note source's bibliographic information.
 - + Paraphrase or summarize as you go
 - + Put a "P" or an "S" next to paraphrases & summaries
 - + Use a "Q" to mark the beginning and end of passages copied directly from the text..
 - + Use different coloured ink for copied ideas
 - + Whether you paraphrase or copy direct quotations, always keep the citation/page information with the text, so that if you decide to rearrange your notes you have a record of what came from where.
- ✗ Remember to write down not just the useful information you discover but where you have found it too.
- ✗ It's very difficult to backtrack later if you can't remember which book or website the information comes from

WRITING THE PAPER

- ✖ The following tips on the writing process also will help you avoid plagiarism. Read your notes carefully and make sure you understand the material before you begin to write.
 - + Write a preliminary draft without looking at your notes. Leave spaces where you think you'll want to include quotes or supporting material.
 - + Use your own words as much as possible. No one expects you to write like an expert or a professional writer. You should, however, write like a serious, intelligent student/researcher.
 - + Cite all sources as you write your rough draft.
 - + Read through your final draft and make sure all uncited ideas are your own.

Strategy-II

CREATE AWARENESS AMONGST STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS -WHAT IS PLAGIARISM

PLAGIARISM IN RESEARCH

Plagiarism is specifically defined as a form of research misconduct

“Misconduct means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or any other practice that seriously deviates from practices commonly accepted in the discipline or in the academic and research communities generally in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research and creative activities.”

FABRICATION

- ✘ Fabrication is the intentional act of making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- ✘ **Examples of fabrication¹**
- ✘ In the social sciences, a researcher/interviewer completing a questionnaire for a fictitious subject that was never interviewed.
- ✘ In the biological sciences, the creation of a data set for an experiment that was never actually conducted.
- ✘ The practice of adding fictitious data to a real data set collected during an actual experiment for the purpose of providing additional statistical validity.
- ✘ In clinical research the insertion of a clinical note into the research record to indicate compliance with an element of the protocol.

FALSIFICATION

- ✗ Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting/suppressing data or results without scientific or statistical justification, such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record. This would include the "misrepresentation of uncertainty" during statistical analysis of the data.

Examples of Falsification¹

- ✗ Alteration of data to render a modification of the variances in the data
- ✗ Falsification of dates and experimental procedures in the study notebook
- ✗ Misrepresenting the results from statistical analysis
- ✗ Misrepresenting the methods of an experiment such as the model used to conduct the experiment
- ✗ The addition of false or misleading statements in the manuscript or published paper.
- ✗ Falsification of research accomplishments by publishing the same research results in multiple papers (self plagiarism)
- ✗ Misrepresentation of the materials or methods of a research study in a published paper
- ✗ Providing false statements about the extent of a research study
- ✗ Falsification of telephone call attempts to collect data for a survey study

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- ✗ The word **plagiarize** actually comes from the Latin **plagiare**—to kidnap (*Oxford English Dictionary*).
- ✗ **Plagiarism** is the act of stealing someone else's work and attempting to "pass it off" as your own. This can apply to anything, from term papers to photographs to songs, even ideas!
 - + Submit a paper / Dissertation Thesis to be graded or reviewed that you have not written on your own.
 - + Copy answers or text from another classmate and submit it as your own.
 - + Quote or paraphrase from another paper without crediting the original author.
 - + Cite data without crediting the original source.
 - + Propose another author's idea as if it were your own.
 - + Fabricating references or using incorrect references.
 - + Submitting someone else's presentation, program, spreadsheet, or other file with only minor alterations;
 - + buying or selling term papers /assignments/ Dissertations / Thesis;



Source: www.plagiarism.org

<http://tlt.psu.edu/plagiarism/student-tutorial/defining-plagiarism-and-academic-integrity/>

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

10 MOST COMMON TYPES OF PLAGIARISM RANKED IN ORDER OF SEVERITY OF INTENT

✗ #1. Clone

✗ Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own

✗ #2. CTRL-C

✗ Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

✗ #3. Find - Replace

✗ Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

✗ #4. Remix

✗ Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

✗ #5. Recycle

✗ Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation

✗ #7. Mashup

✗ Mixes copied material from multiple sources

✗ #6. Hybrid

✗ Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

✗ #8. 404 Error

✗ Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

✗ #9. Aggregator

✗ Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work

✗ #10. Re-tweet

✗ Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording



SELF-PLAGIARISM

- ✗ Copying material you have previously produced and passing it off as a new production.
- ✗ Writers often maintain that because they are the authors, they can reuse their work as they please; it couldn't be defined as "plagiarism" since they are not taking any words or ideas from someone else. However, while the debate on whether self-plagiarism is possible continues, the ethics of self-plagiarism is significant, especially because self-plagiarism can infringe upon a publisher's copyright.

UNINTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM

- Using minimal or careless paraphrasing
- Failing to document or “cite” properly
- Quoting excessively
- Failing to use your own “voice” to present information or ideas
- May not know how to integrate ideas of others and document properly
- May not know how to take notes properly, or done sloppily
- unfamiliar with International styles of documentation
- taking the ideas of other writers and mixing them together.

MAJOR CASES OF PLAGIARISM

- ✖ Students Dissertations / Term Papers / Assignments /project reports
- ✖ Theses / research reports
- ✖ Academic research writings – Books, Articles /papers etc.
- ✖ INTERNET IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR IT. IT IS A TOOL TO DETECT IT
- ✖ Copying of Idea is always not Plagiarism if it is done as per rules

WHY DO STUDENTS PLAGIARIZE

- ✗ Study Pressure,
- ✗ Disorganization,
- ✗ Poor Study habits,
- ✗ Cut-and-Paste culture,
- ✗ **English as the international language**
- ✗ lack of understanding of seriousness of plagiarism.
- ✗ Lack of strict Academic Discipline
- ✗ Careless attitude
- ✗ Lack of referencing skills

Strategy-III

CONSEQUENCES

Is Plagiarism only An Ethical Issue?

No it is not. It is more than that. What if plagiarism is detected ?

PENALTIES

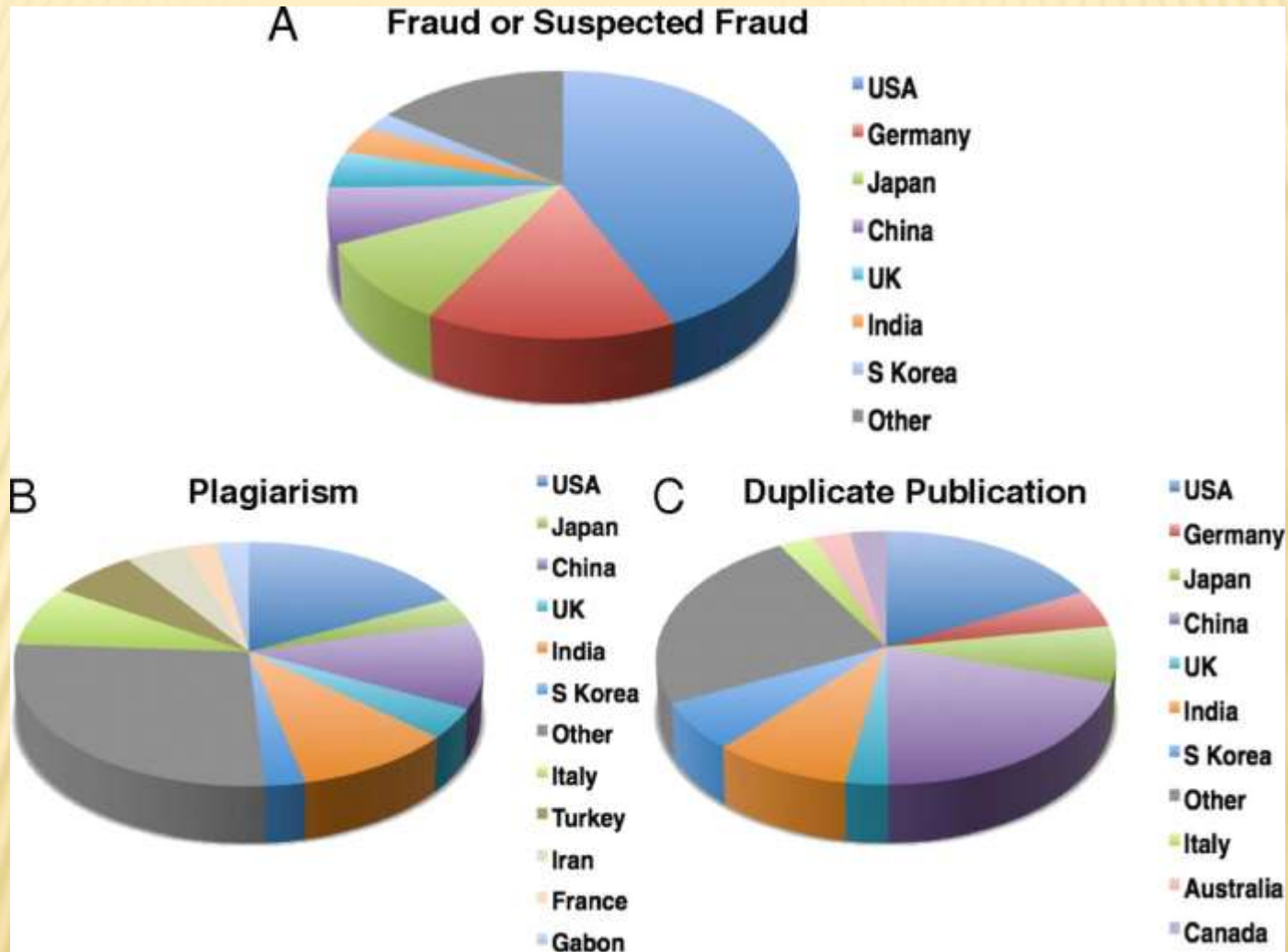
- ✘ If student found guilty of academic misconduct, an Official Warning will be given that an offence is now noted in the record and that a subsequent offence will attract a more severe penalty. In addition, one or more of the following penalties may be assessed:
 - + A requirement for submission of a new or alternative piece of work.
 - + The rescinding of University-funded scholarships or bursaries.
 - + Partial or total loss of marks on the examination or assignment or course in which the offence occurred.
 - + Suspension or expulsion from the University
 - + A recommendation for revocation/rescinding of a degree.
- ✘ If a Researcher / Academician is found guilty; they may face following penalties
 - + Disgrace to both Individual and institution
 - + May face disciplinary action as per institute rules
 - + it can cost a person his or her professional credibility or even a job
 - + Debarment from eligibility to receive research funds for grants and contracts from any government agency in India,

Source: <http://www.academicintegrity.uoguelph.ca/>

CIVIL LEGAL REMEDIES FOR ACTS THAT CONSTITUTE PLAGIARISM

Legally, it is a subject matter of copyright infringement law and unfair competition, and can attract legal and monetary penalties for the violators. The offender may be penalized to compensate for the loss of profit of the original writer. Sometimes, penalties can include criminal punishments and imprisonment.

Country of origin of publications retracted for fraud or suspected fraud (A), plagiarism (B), or duplicate publication (C).



Fang F C et al. PNAS 2012;109:17028-17033

Strategy-IV

SHOW THEM EXAMPLES

German Education Minister Schavan resigns amid plagiarism scandal

Germany's Education Minister Annette Schavan has announced her resignation. The plagiarism scandal is the second in Chancellor Angela Merkel's Cabinet and comes just months ahead of the fall general elections.



Education Minister Annette Schavan appeared before reporters in Berlin on Saturday, alongside the chancellor, to announce her resignation. The decision came several days after the University of

Keywords: annette schavan, german education minister, kohlendorfer, gutenberg, chancellor angela merkel merkel's cabinet, german national elections, plagiarism, plagiarism scandal

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she had "systematically and deliberately" presented intellectual efforts that she herself had not generated. A failure to properly cite sources was also one of the findings of the council's probe into the plagiarism allegations

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PORTSMOUTH HERALD

Minister resigns because of plagiarism

By Associated Press

KEENE - The senior minister at the United Church of Christ in Keene has resigned after admitting he lifted parts of sermons from the Internet.

The Rev. Robert Hamm had been on an extended leave of absence following the announcement in January that he had plagiarized all or parts of several sermons. He resigned on April 25.

"I'm really grateful for the love and support of many fine people in the past 15 years and especially the last five months," Hamm said.

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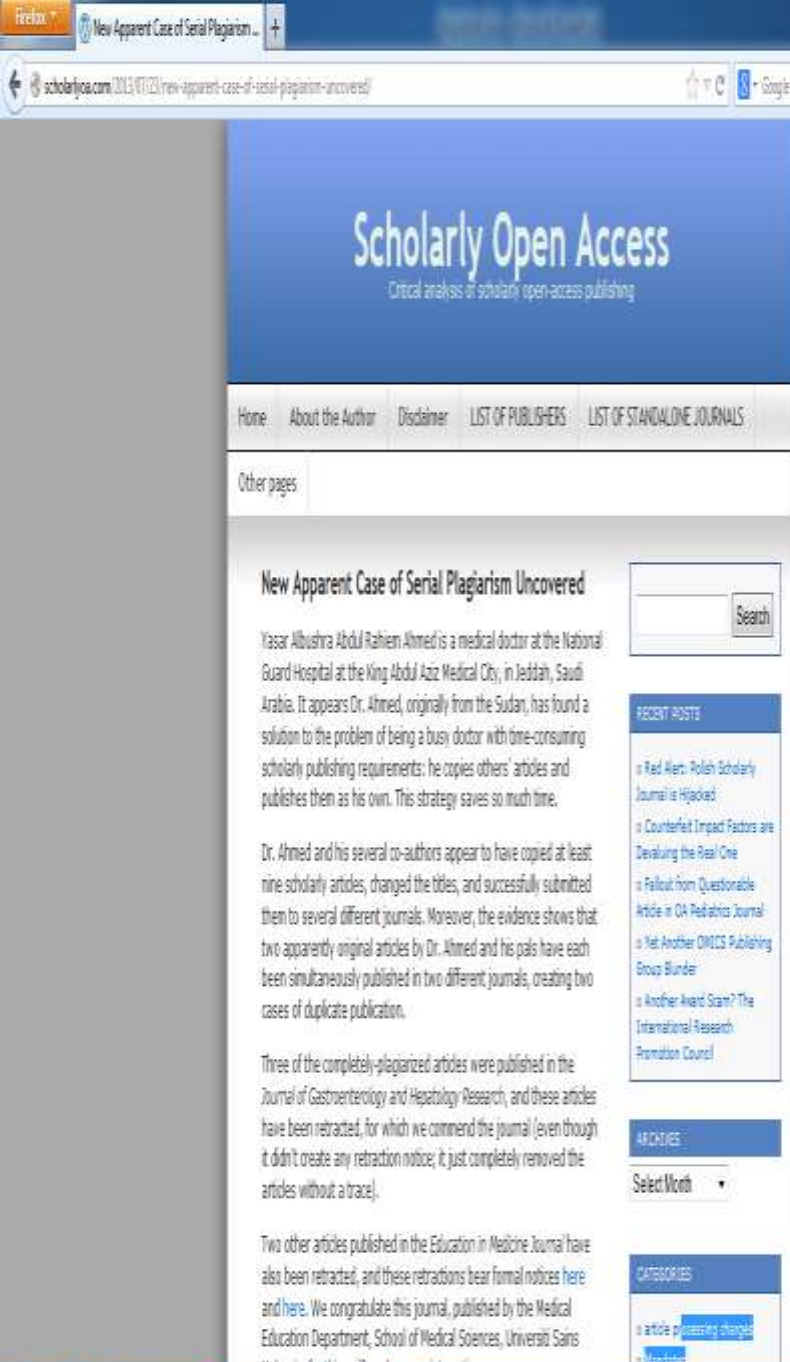
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•Yasar Albushra Abdul Rahiem Ahmed a medical doctor at the National Guard Hospital at the King Abdul Aziz Medical City, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia and and his several co-authors appear to have copied at least nine scholarly articles, changed the titles, and successfully submitted them to several different journals Three plagiarized articles were published in the *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Research*, and these articles have been retracted. Two other articles published in the *Education in Medicine Journal* have also been retracted.

• two original articles simultaneously published in two different journals. “High-Dose Methotrexate Toxicities Prevention and Management” is published in two OMICS’ journals: *Chemotherapy* and *Journal of Cancer Science and Therapy*. In the latter journal, the article’s title is cleverly changed to “Prevention and Management of High Dose Methotrexate Toxicities”

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SCIENCE



Swaranjit Singh Cameotra from the Environmental Biotechnology and Microbial Biochemistry Laboratory, IMTECH, Chandigarh, was the senior author in the seven papers. Photo: Akhilesh Kumar

IMTECH: CSIR scientist used faked data in seven papers

Three papers published in PLoS ONE were retracted, and four papers in other journals are in the process of being retracted »

Polio vaccination of travellers from Pakistan 'ineffective'

The recently-introduced requirement that travellers from Pakistan be vaccinated against polio was not going to have the desired effect and drew away resources needed to eradicate the

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Madras University bans scholar for plagiarism

M Ramya, TNN | May 20, 2012, 03:43AM IST

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CHENNAI: The University of Madras has rejected a research scholar's doctoral thesis on charges of plagiarism and has banned the student from re-registering for the degree at the university.

"Plagiarism has affected the quality of research papers. Quality is very important. With this action, we want to send out a strong message that the University of Madras will not stand by such practices and ask colleges and guides to be very careful while selecting projects," vice-chancellor G Thiruvvasagam said.

Declining to reveal the name of the candidate or his guide, Thiruvvasagam said, "The foreign examiners who looked through the candidate's thesis refused to recommend a PhD saying some passages were copied from other articles. Local examiners had cleared the thesis." He said action would also be taken against the guide. "It is the guide's responsibility to be cautious while checking the thesis for such issues," Thiruvvasagam said.

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
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Two PhD guides found guilty of plagiarism


Tuesday, 4 March 2014 - 11:35am IST | Place: PuneAhmednagar | Agency: DNA


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Two professors from Zoology department working at an Ahmednagar-based college affiliated to the University of Pune, have been stripped off their status as PhD guides and two increments have been stopped, after they were found guilty of plagiarism.

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. A departmental inquiry was ordered in 2012 by the Board of Colleges and University Development (BCUD) following professor Dr Surendra Ghaskadbi, head, Division of Animal Sciences at Agharkar Research Institute approached the varsity and registered a complaint against the two professors. after he found out that some contents of his research paper was lifted by the two professors and they were used in their own research papers.

"We had received a complaint from Dr Ghaskadbi that some content from his study of chromosomes of house squirrels and shrews, published in online journals, were lifted by these two professors and used in their own research papers," said Dr V B Gaikwad, the director of BCUD. Dr Ghaskadbi complained to the university and also with the journal where the plagiarized



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Jamia Millia Islamia researchers hit by plagiarism slur

Heena Kausar | Mail Today | New Delhi, January 20, 2014 | UPDATED 11:48 IST

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Plagiarism rules the roost in Jamia Millia Islamia. The university, with the help of a newly-introduced software, recently found that 59 of the total 61 project works done by faculty members and students in the past three months contained materials lifted from various sources.



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Clarification sought from VC on plagiarism charges

Ashwini Y S, Mysore, April 18, 2014, DHNS:



The Department of Science and Technology, under Ministry of Science and Technology has written to University of Mysore seeking urgent clarification on a matter pertaining to allegations of plagiarism against the varsity's Vice Chancellor Prof K S Rangappa.

The department is funding a project titled 'Synthesis and anti-cancer activity of new bio activity heterocycles.' The project cost is Rs 41.60 lakh, and the department has so far released Rs 17.20 lakh in first installment.

In a letter dated March 6, 2014, Rita Banerjee, Member Secretary (Scientist F), DST, has written to Rangappa, seeking the varsity to submit an action taken report with regard to Rangappa's involvement in plagiarism of a research paper, grants and continuation of the project, which

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THE RETRACTIONS FOR “BIDIRECTIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIAL IN REPROGRAMMED CELLS WITH ACQUIRED PLURIPOTENCY” AND “STIMULUS-TRIGGERED FATE CONVERSION OF SOMATIC CELLS INTO PLURIPOTENCY”

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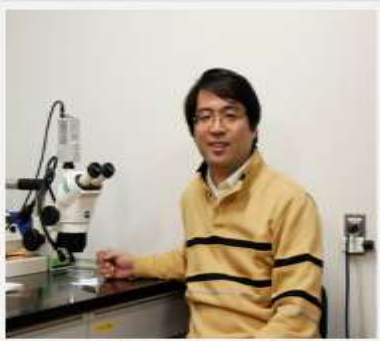
STAP stem cell co-author commits suicide: Reports

with 33 comments

In a stunning and tragic development, a co-author of the [now-retracted Nature papers](#) claiming to have found an easy way to create stem cells has committed suicide, according to news reports in Japan.

[According to the Japan Times](#), RIKEN deputy director [Yoshiki Sasai](#) has died:

“Hyogo Prefectural Police received a phone call around 9 a.m. from the center telling them that Sasai had been found hanging by a rope from a staircase railing at the Riken building in Kobe. Police said a suicide note was found nearby.



Yoshiki Sasai, via RIKEN

Sasai was one of 11 authors on one paper, and one of 8 on the other.

Our thoughts are with Sasai's family, friends, and co-workers.

Update, 7 a.m. Eastern, 8/5/14: *Nature* issued the following statement:

“This is a true tragedy for science and an immense loss to the research community. Yoshiki Sasai was an exceptional scientist and he has left an extraordinary legacy of pioneering work across many fields within stem cell and developmental biology, including organogenesis and neurogenesis. Our thoughts are with his family, friends and colleagues at this time.

[Hat tip: Twitter](#)

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Plagiarism case: MPhil thesis was copied, say cops

Yagnesh Mehta,TNN | Aug 7, 2013, 04:36 AM IST

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SURAT: The two-member committee set up by Veer Narmad South Gujarat University (VNSGU) to probe the allegations of plagiarism in the MPhil thesis of professor Varsha Vanza, who committed suicide on May 11, 2013, had found that she had copied some write ups directly.

"We received a copy of the report from VNSGU which says Vanza had copied write ups in her thesis. The report has helped clear some confusion," investigation officer and police inspector of Puna police station M N Parmar said.

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» Veer Narmad South Gujarat University in a tight spot over budget

Ironically, the university found plagiarism in Vanza's thesis a year after the degree was awarded to her and that too after her death.

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JNU scholar alleges plagiarism against Bihar CM

PTI New Delhi, May 14, 2009 | UPDATED 08:02 IST

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Even as he is in the thick of strategies on government formation, Bihar Chief Minister **Nitish Kumar** faces a charge of plagiarism.

Atul Kumar Singh, a research scholar at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, claimed that Nitish Kumar had taken credit for his work titled 'Special Category Status—A Case for Bihar' which talks about why Bihar should get special status for availing Central assistance for development work.

"I had done this research and written the paper for Patna-based Asian Development Research Institute, while I was a visiting fellow there. Now, Nitish has reproduced the same paper in his name, claiming he had written the paper. It is a case of plagiarism," he told reporters on Thursday night.

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BJP anthem plagiarized: Anand poet

Hitesh Chavda, TNN | Apr 18, 2014, 03:46 AM IST

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AHMEDABAD: Is the BJP's anthem for the 2014 Lok Sabha elections plagiarized? "Sougandh mujhe is mitti ki, mein desh nahin mitne doonga", which was uploaded on YouTube on March 25 and has garnered 3.03 lakh hits till date, is at least 'inspired' by a song written by a Gujarati youth, Kuldeepsinh Jadeja.

Jadeja is upset that the credits name only adman Prasoon Joshi as lyricist, while the song has been sung by Sukhwinder and recited by Modi in the video. An Anand-based executive, Jadeja, 26, told TOI that the song was clearly inspired by the

24-line poem he had sent to BJP's prime ministerial candidate Narendra Modi in January this year.

There are minor changes after the common opening "Sougandh mujhe is mitti ki..." If Jadeja wrote "...nahin jhukne doonga" and "nahin bikne doonga", Joshi's song says "...nahin mitne

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Management Development Institute suspends professor for plagiarism

Akshaya Mukul, TNN | Aug 22, 2013, 01:39AM IST

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NEW DELHI: The HRD ministry's allegation that Management Development Institute (MDI) associate professor Amit Kapoor had plagiarized from a secret Expenditure Finance Committee note and later claimed copyright over it has resulted in widespread action.

Kapoor has been put under suspension by MDI and Harvard University has promised to carry out an investigation and take appropriate action. Harvard comes into the picture as Kapoor was till recently the honorary chairperson of the Institute of Competitiveness, India, which has been recognized by the Institute of Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School.

In fact, Kapoor was also given the Competitiveness Hall of Fame award by Harvard University. HRD ministry brought Kapoor's plagiarism to the notice of Michael Porter, professor of Harvard Business School and an authority on competitiveness, requesting him that the Indian affiliate should be disassociated as well as the Competitiveness Hall of Fame award and any other recognition to Kapoor be withdrawn.

Strategy -V

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Published online 5 July 2010 | *Nature* **466**, 167 (2010) | doi:10.1038/466167a

News

Journals step up plagiarism policing

Cut-and-paste culture tackled by CrossCheck software.

Declan Butler

Major science publishers are gearing up to fight plagiarism. The publishers, including Elsevier and Springer, are set to roll out software across their journals that will scan submitted papers for identical or paraphrased chunks of text that appear in previously published articles. The move follows pilot tests of the software that have confirmed high levels of plagiarism in articles submitted to some journals, according to an informal survey by *Nature* of nine science publishers. Incredibly, one journal reported rejecting 23% of accepted submissions after checking for plagiarism.

Over the past two years, many publishers (including Nature Publishing Group) have been trialling CrossCheck, a plagiarism checking service launched in June 2008 by CrossRef, a non-profit collaboration of 3,108 commercial and learned society publishers. The power of the service — which uses the iThenticate plagiarism software produced by iParadigms, a company in Oakland, California — is the size of its database of full-text articles, against which other articles can be



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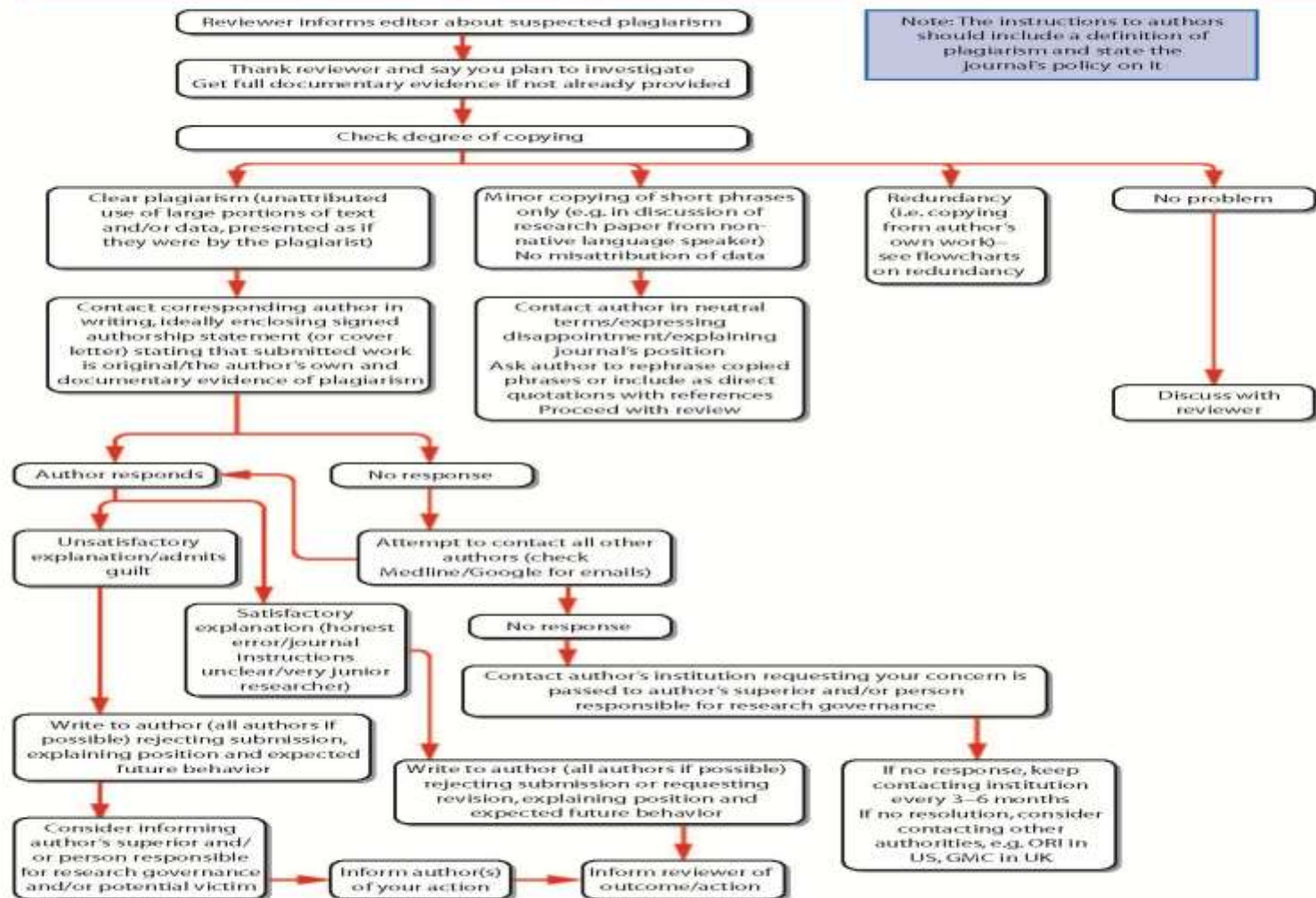
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- + The **Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)** was established in 1997 by a small group of medical journal editors in the UK but now has over 9000 members worldwide from all academic fields.
- + Several major publishers (*including Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Palgrave Macmillan and Wolters Kluwer*) have signed up some, if not all, of their journals as COPE members.
- + Flowcharts of detection on plagiarism

<http://publicationethics.org/>

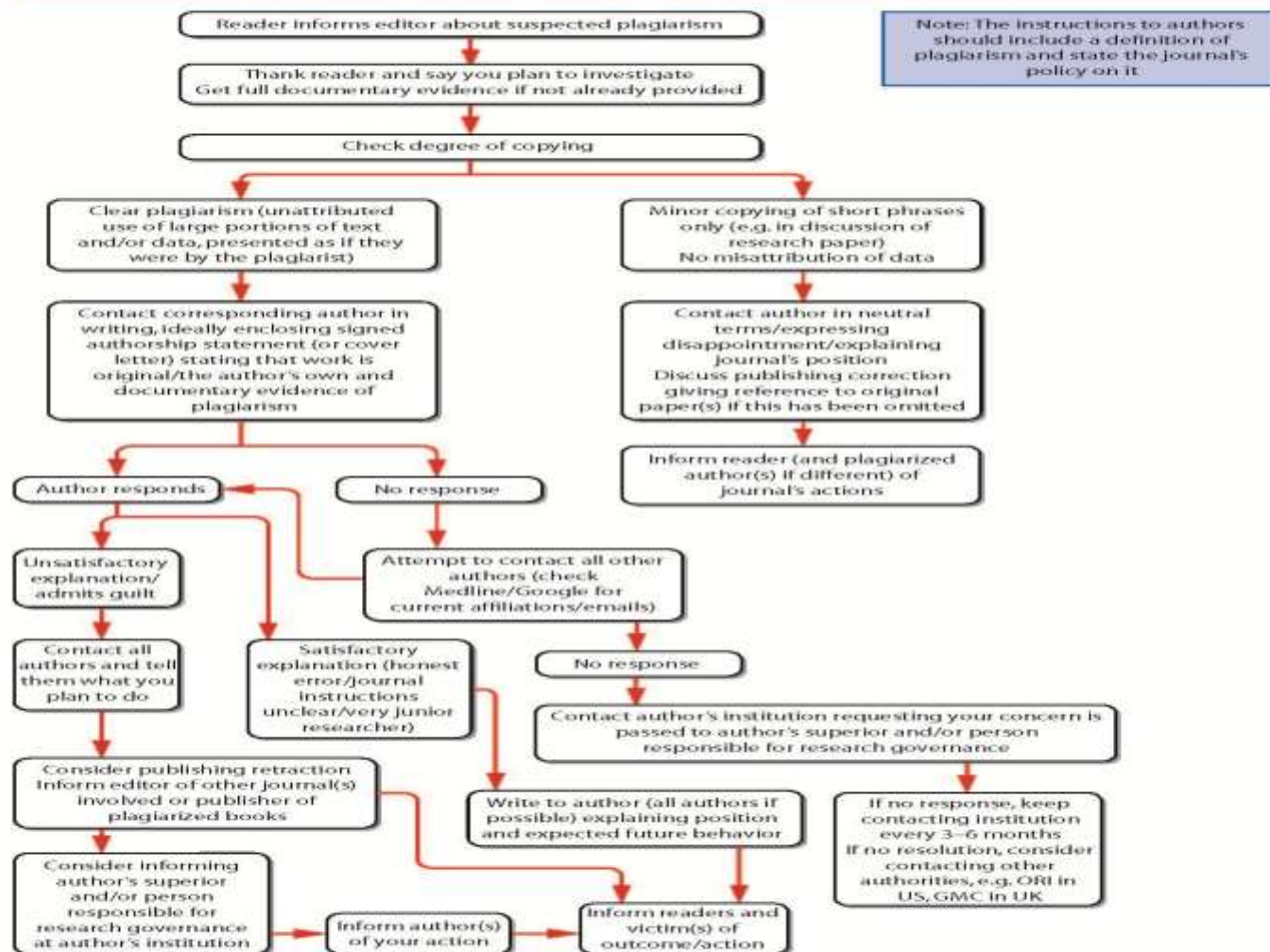
What to do if you suspect plagiarism

(a) Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript



What to do if you suspect plagiarism

(b) Suspected plagiarism in a published article



'ACTIONS' ON DETECTED PLAGIARISM

- ✗ Depends on Publisher/Journal/Editorial Board
- ✗ **Eg: Elsevier**
 - + Publication of a notice, corrigendum or erratum.
 - + Formal retraction for most matters (the publication of a corrective notice with a direct link to the original article).
 - + Formal removal (in very rare cases) (keeping in mind the importance of maintaining the scientific record, removal should only be for issues such as invasion of privacy).
 - + Publication of an editorial discussing the matter.
 - + **Decision by the editorial board on future submissions by the author or author group.**

<http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/questions-and-answers#Onplagiarism>

DECISION BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD ON FUTURE SUBMISSIONS

- ✗ Depends on journals policy and editors/reviewers
- ✗ Ex: Springer (Journal of Thermal Spray Technology)

Plagiarism	Measures
<u>Minor</u> A short section of another article is plagiarized without any significant data or idea taken from the other paper	A warning is given to the authors and a request to change the text and properly cite the original article is made
<u>Intermediate</u> A significant portion of a paper is plagiarized without proper citation to the original paper	The submitted article is rejected and the authors are forbidden to submit further articles for one year
<u>Severe</u> A significant portion of a paper is plagiarized that involves reproducing original results or ideas presented in another publication	The paper is rejected and the authors are forbidden to submit further articles for five years.

PRACTICES FOR ARTICLE RETRACTION

✖ Elsevier

- + A retraction note titled “Retraction: [article title]” signed by the authors and/or the editor is published in the paginated part of a subsequent issue of the journal and listed in the contents list.
- + In the electronic version, a link is made to the original article.
- + The online article is preceded by a screen containing the retraction note. It is to this screen that the link resolves; the reader can then proceed to the article itself.
- + The original article is retained unchanged save for a watermark on the .pdf indicating on each page that it is “retracted.”
- + The HTML version of the document is removed.

<http://www.elsevier.com/about/publishing-guidelines/policies/article-withdrawal>

ON RETRACTION CASES

- ✗ The Wall Street Journal (WSJ) based its article on a report that it commissioned from Thomson Reuters, which showed a steep rise in retraction notices, from 22 in 2001 to 339 in 2010.

<http://exchanges.wiley.com/blog/2011/11/03/retractions-are-increasing-but-are-they-really-skyrocketing/>

Strategy-VI

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

SIMPLY BE HONEST

- ✗ Avoiding plagiarism is quite simple. The best method for avoiding it is to **simply be honest**; when you've used a source in your paper, give credit where it's due. Acknowledge the author of the original work you've used.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

✖ Which of these images represent sources of information?



INTEGRATING SOURCES

In order to use a source effectively in your paper, you must integrate it into your argument in a way that makes it clear to your reader not only which ideas come from that source, but also what the source is adding to your own thinking- what the source is doing in your paper.

A SOURCE'S ROLE IN YOUR POLICY PAPER

- ✗ When you begin to draft your paper, you will need to decide what role each of your sources will play in your argument. In other words, you will need to figure out what you're going to do with the source in your paper.
 - + Does your assignment include instructions on source use?
 - + Does the source provide context or background information about your topic?
 - + Has the source shaped your argument by raising a question, suggesting a line of thinking, or providing a provocative quotation?
 - + Does the source serve as an authoritative voice in support of your claim?
 - + Does the source provide evidence for your claim?
 - + Does the source make a counter argument that you will disagree with or take a position that complicates your own position?

CHOOSING RELEVANT PARTS OF A SOURCE

- ✗ When you use sources in a paper, remember that the main focus of your paper should always be on what you are saying, rather than on what any individual source is saying.
- ✗ In order to make the strongest argument you can, you should always be trying to strike a balance between your sources and your own voice.
- ✗ When you consult multiple sources for a research paper, you might find yourself trying to strike an even more delicate balance between the voices of those sources and your own voice.

SUMMARIZING, PARAPHRASING, AND QUOTING

- ✗ Depending on the conventions of your discipline, you may have to decide whether to...
- ✗ Scholars in the humanities tend to summarize, paraphrase, and quote texts; social scientists and natural scientists rely primarily on summary and paraphrase.

WHEN AND HOW TO SUMMARIZE

- ✖ When you summarize, you provide your readers with a condensed version of an author's key points. A summary can be as short as a few sentences or much longer, depending on the complexity of the text and the level of detail you wish to provide to your readers.

REFERENCING – WHY DO IT?

- ✖ Sources need to be acknowledged when you are writing your project/Thesis / Dissertation/paper/ book/chapter etc..
- ✖ This allows your teacher to
 - + Check your work
 - + See which sources of information you have used
 - + Ensure you haven't just made up the information
- ✖ This allows referees / reviewer / examiner to verify the contents

WHAT TO CITE?

When you write some paper / dissertation or thesis you may use:

- ✗ Words;
- ✗ Opinions;
- ✗ Statistics;
- ✗ Facts;
- ✗ Information from an author or any other source, and
- ✗ Pictorial representations,

you are **required** to put down a footnote, quotation marks, and/or an in-text parenthetical reference to the author. If there is no author, then state where you found the information.

WHAT IS REFERENCING ?

- ✗ What is citation
- ✗ How do I cite sources
- ✗ Doesn't citing sources make my work seem less original
- ✗ When do I need to cite
- ✗ What's a Bibliography?
- ✗ what's an Annotated Bibliography?
- ✗ What is difference between References and Bibliography?
- ✗ What are Endnotes
- ✗ What are Footnotes?
- ✗ What's the difference between Footnotes and Endnotes
- ✗ If I cite sources in the Footnotes (or Endnotes), how's that different from a Bibliography

CITING A SOURCE

- ✖ Never copy more than 3-4 words in a row from a source without using quotation marks (or going back and properly paraphrasing).
- ✖ Never use special words or phrases without properly quoting and citing them
- ✖ When in doubt you should always cite your source
- ✖ Make it clear who said what and give credit to the right person.
- ✖ Evaluate referred Sources-Not all sources on the web are worth citing
- ✖ Guidelines for citing sources properly
- ✖ Difference between Bibliography and References
- ✖ Use Plagiarism check detect tools such as TURNITIN etc.

WHAT DOES “CITATION” MEAN?

- Citation, in this context, simply means clearly giving credit where credit is due.
- Proper citation involves clearly indicating
 - + the author, title, and publication information for the print, online, broadcast, and interview-based texts that you use (Include a Bibliography, Works Cited, or References section)
 - + which words and ideas come from which sources (Include in-text citations or footnote/endnote notations)
 - + when you are moving from your own words and ideas to the words and/or ideas of another (Include source writer's name and signal phrase)

CITATION STYLES

✖ Humanities

- ✖ Chicago
 - ✖ [Writer's Handbook: Chicago Style Documentation](#)
 - ✖ [Excellent FAQ on Usage in the Chicago Style](#)
 - ✖ [Writer's Handbook: Chicago Style Documentation](#)
- ✖ MLA (Modern Language Association)
 - ✖ [Writer's Handbook: MLA Style Documentation](#)
 - ✖ [MLA Citation Style](#)

✖ Sciences

- ✖ ACS (American Chemical Society)
 - ✖ [AMA Citation Style](#)
- ✖ IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
 - ✖ [Electrical Engineering Citation Style](#)
- ✖ NLM (National Library of Medicine)
 - ✖ [NLM Style Guide](#)
 - ✖ [National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation \(PDF format\)](#)
- ✖ Vancouver (Biological Sciences)
 - ✖ [Introduction to the Vancouver Style](#)

✖ Social Sciences

- ✖ AAA (American Anthropological Association)
 - ✖ [Citations and Bibliographic Style for Anthropology Papers](#)
- ✖ APA (American Psychological Association)
 - ✖ [Writer's Handbook: APA Style Documentation](#)
 - ✖ [APA Style.org](#)
- ✖ APSA (American Political Science Association)
 - ✖ [Writer's Handbook: APSA Documentation](#)
- ✖ Legal Style
 - ✖ [Legal Citation: Using and Understanding Legal Abbreviations](#)
 - ✖ [Legal Research and Citation Style in the USA](#)

✖ Other

- ✖ [General info on citing web documents](#)
- ✖ [Recommended Multi-Style Links](#)

MLA CITATIONS

✕ Book

Zimbardo, Philip G. *Shyness: What It Is, What To Do About It*. Cambridge, Mass.: Perseus Books, 1977. Print.

✕ Essay/Chapter in a Book

Swanson, Gunnar. "Graphic Design Education as a Liberal Art: Design and Knowledge in the University and The 'Real World.'" *The Education of a Graphic Designer*. Ed. Steven Heller. New York: Allworth Press, 1998. 13-24. Print.

** Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue **

MLA CITATIONS

✖ Article

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's Bashai Tudu." *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature* 15.1 (1996): 41-50. Print.

✖ Article from a Database

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal* 50.1 (2007): 173-96. ProQuest. Web. 27 May 2009.

** Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue **

MLA CITATIONS

✖ Entire Website

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008. Web. 6 September 2012.

✖ Page on a Website

"How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow.com*. eHow, n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2012.

** Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue **

APA CITATIONS

✖ Book

Zimbardo, P.G. (1977). *Shyness: What it is, what to do about it*. Cambridge, Mass.: Perseus Books.

✖ Essay/Chapter in a Book

O'Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men's and women's gender role journeys: Metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107-123). New York: Springer.

** Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue **

APA CITATIONS

✖ Article

Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. *The New Criterion*, 15(30), 5-13.

✖ Article from a Database

APA does not require that a citation for an article in a database document that fact. You can cite an article you find in a database the same way you'd cite a regular print article, as in the example above.

**** Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue ****

APA CITATIONS

✕ Website

Lowe, M. (2012). Megan Lowe @ ULM.
January 29, 2012, from
[http://www.ulm.edu/~lowe.](http://www.ulm.edu/~lowe)

✕ Item Without Author

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary
(10th ed.).(1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-
Webster.

** Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue **

USING QUOTATIONS

- ✗ What is quoting
- ✗ When to quote
- ✗ How much to quote
- ✗ How do I incorporate quotations in my paper
- ✗ Quoting Within Quotes
- ✗ How do I include long quotes in my paper?
- ✗ Single vs double quotations
- ✗ Punctuating quotations

WHEN TO QUOTE

- ✗ The basic rule of thumb in all disciplines is that you should only quote directly from a text when it's important for your reader to see the actual language used by the author of the source.
- ✗ When you plan to discuss the actual language of a text.
- ✗ When you are discussing an author's position or theory and you plan to discuss the wording of a core assertion or kernel of the argument in your paper.
- ✗ When you risk losing the essence of the author's ideas in the translation from her words to your own.
- ✗ When you want to appeal to the authority of the author and using his or her words will emphasize that authority.

USING QUOTE- HOW MUCH

- ✗ You may use 3-4 words without citing a source. if you use five or more words from a sentence, you should cite it.
- ✗ A quote is a word, sentence, or sentences that a writer copies exactly from a source.
- ✗ A quote is enclosed in quotation marks (for quotes up to 39 words).
- ✗ For quotes of 40 or more words, it stands alone without quotation marks and is indented five (5) spaces from the left margin.

SINGLE VS DOUBLE QUOTATION MARKS

- ✗ You should use double quotation marks when you quote material from a source. If you are also quoting passages from that source that were quoted in the original source, use single quotation marks to indicate that the original source contained the quotation.

PUNCTUATING QUOTATIONS

- ✘ In the system of punctuation used in the United States, periods and commas go inside quotation marks except when you use in-text citations. In those cases, periods and commas go outside the quotation marks.

MLA QUOTATIONS

- ✗ **Indirect**: Some researchers note that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (Zimbardo 62).
- ✗ **Direct**: Zimbardo notes that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (62).
- ✗ **Paraphrasing**: Some researchers have observed that children seem unaware that their parents are considered bashful (Zimbardo 62).

APA OR CHICAGO QUOTATIONS

- ✗ **Indirect**: Some researchers note that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (Zimbardo, 1977, p.62).
- ✗ **Direct**: Zimbardo (1977) notes that "Children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (p. 62).
- ✗ **Paraphrasing**: Some researchers have observed that children seem oblivious to their parents' bashfulness (Zimbardo, 1977).

PARAPHRASING

Good paraphrases...

Know how to Paraphrase-A paraphrase is a restatement **in your own words** of someone else's ideas. Changing a few words of the original sentences does NOT make your writing a legitimate paraphrase. You must change **both** the **words** and the **sentence structure** of the original, **without** changing the content. Also, you should keep in mind that paraphrased passages **still require citation** because the ideas came from another source, even though you are putting them in your own words

- 1) change the order & structure of sentences
- 2) use synonyms/different forms of words
- 3) may change the voice or perspective

Source: <http://www.academicintegrity.uoguelph.ca/>

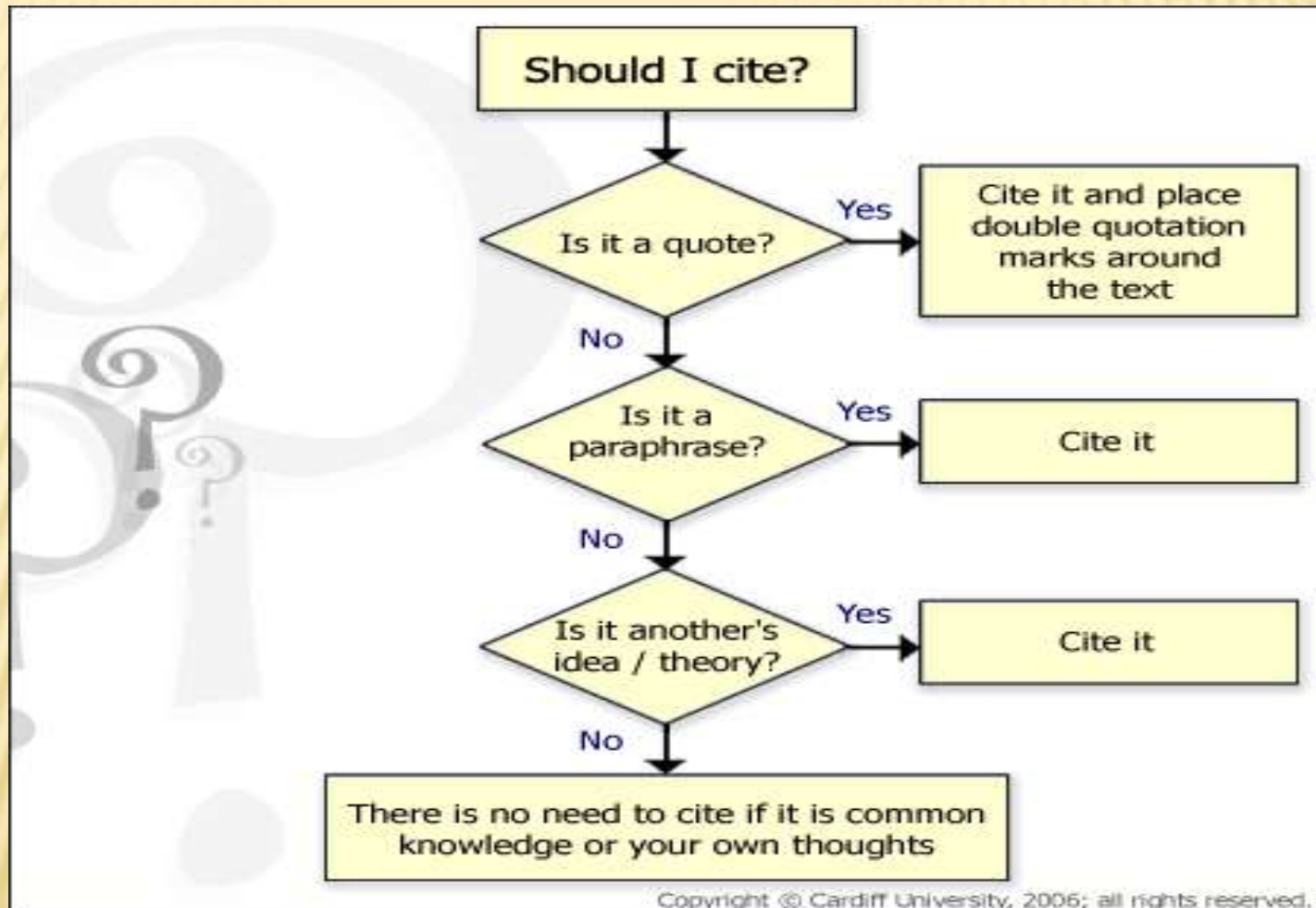
WHAT IS “COMMON KNOWLEDGE”?

- ✗ A well-known fact.
- ✗ Information that is likely to appear in numerous sources and to be familiar to large numbers of people.
- ✗ This is the only time you do not need to cite information, provided that you do not copy that information word-for-word from a source.
- ✗ If you are not sure if the information you want to use meets these definitions, cite it.
- ✗ If at least 10 peer-review papers in your discipline don't give a citation for the information, then you don't need to

EXAMPLES OF STATEMENTS THAT ARE COMMON KNOWLEDGE

- ✖ Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated on April 4, 1968.
- ✖ East Carolina University is located in Greenville, NC and is part of the UNC system.
- ✖ Smoking can cause respiratory diseases such as emphysema and cancer.

REMINDER?



PLAGIARISM AND GROUPWORK

- Some assignments and Assigned Practical Tasks require you to work in groups
- Sometimes you will submit a single piece of work as a joint report
- Other times you will work together, but submit separate reports
- Remember to give credit where it is due

RESEARCH PAPERS AND THESIS AND DISSERTATIONS

- ✘ You may include research papers where you are the first author written during the period of your research
- ✘ Contributions As a second author- may be used as other references

Strategy- VII

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

STEP-I : PLACE YOUR ALL RESEARCH UNDER OPEN ACCESS UNDER YOUR INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

Have an Open Access Policy for your University / Institute

ACCESS TO ETD@JNU

- ✖ Metdata
- ✖ Uploading on Library Server and access using ILMS
- ✖ Creation of Institutional Repositories using DSPACE
- ✖ Providing copies to SHODHGANGA for open access
- ✖ Creation of ETD Lab
- ✖ Organisation of Author Workshops
- ✖ Turnitin account – to check the plagiarism
- ✖ Guidelines for submission of these and dissertations

SAMPLE SEARCH RESULT OF THESES IN OPAC

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Title Tirbes of Rajasthan and hindi novel : Struggle of identity and existence / Ganga Sahay Meena
 Author Meena, Ganga Sahay
 Publication New Delhi : Jawaharlal Nehru University, 2012
 Physical Description CD
 Multimedia [Click here to View : http://172.16.21.5:8000/theses/TH19677.pdf](http://172.16.21.5:8000/theses/TH19677.pdf)

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66. **The nature of modernism in hindi literature (1940-1961) / Sushil Kumar Tiwari**

Title The nature of modernism in hindi literature (1940-1961) / Sushil Kumar Tiwari
 Author Tiwari, Sushil Kumar
 Publication New Delhi : Jawaharlal Nehru University, 2012
 Physical Description CD
 Multimedia [Click here to View : http://172.16.21.5:8000/theses/TH19676.pdf](http://172.16.21.5:8000/theses/TH19676.pdf)

1 copy is available
 Theses / Dissertation (1 available)

[Add To Cart](#)

67. **Sathuttari Hindi kavita / Suresh Kumar Sharma.**


Call Number 891.43109 Sh235
 Title Sathuttari Hindi kavita / Suresh Kumar Sharma.
 सठुत्तरी हिंदी कविता / सुरेश कुमार शर्मा
 Author शर्मा, सुरेश कुमार.
 Sharma, Suresh Kumar.
 Publication नई दिल्ली : जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी, 1983.
 New Delhi Jawaharlal Nehru University 1983.
 Physical Description iv, 185 p. ; 30 cm. + CD
 Multimedia [Click here to View : http://172.16.21.5:8000/theses/TH1231.pdf](http://172.16.21.5:8000/theses/TH1231.pdf)


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Bundelkhand University [1520+]

Cochin University of Science & Technology [1270+]

Mahatma Gandhi University [1190+]

Anna University [730+]

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STEP-II HAVE A PLAGIARISM POLICY FOR YOUR UNIVERSITY /INSTITUTE

- ✗ Preamble
- ✗ What is Plagiarism?
- ✗ Types of Plagiarism
- ✗ How to detect
- ✗ Plagiarism FAQs
- ✗ How to Avoid? Plagiarism Prevention Guidelines for Students
- ✗ How to Avoid? Plagiarism Prevention Guidelines for Educators
- ✗ What is Citation
- ✗ How to Cite Sources
- ✗ Listing References
- ✗ Citation Styles
- ✗ Counselling
- ✗ Important Terms

JNU POLICY ON PLAGIARISM

- ✗ MANDATORY TURNITIN CHECK AND CERTIFICATION for all Theses and Dissertations BY ALL M. PHIL / Ph. D students to be verified by the guide
- ✗ Training /orientation (Sessions are being organised for both Faculty and Students including in workshop on research ethics / research methodology etc.)
- ✗ Digital Submission of Theses and Dissertations
- ✗ Online access to All Theses and Dissertations
 - ✗ For all at JNU INTRANET
 - ✗ With three year Embargo Period under Open Access

STEP-III: PROVIDE ANTI-PLAGIRISM TOOLS TO DETECT THE PLAGIARISM

✖ Originality check

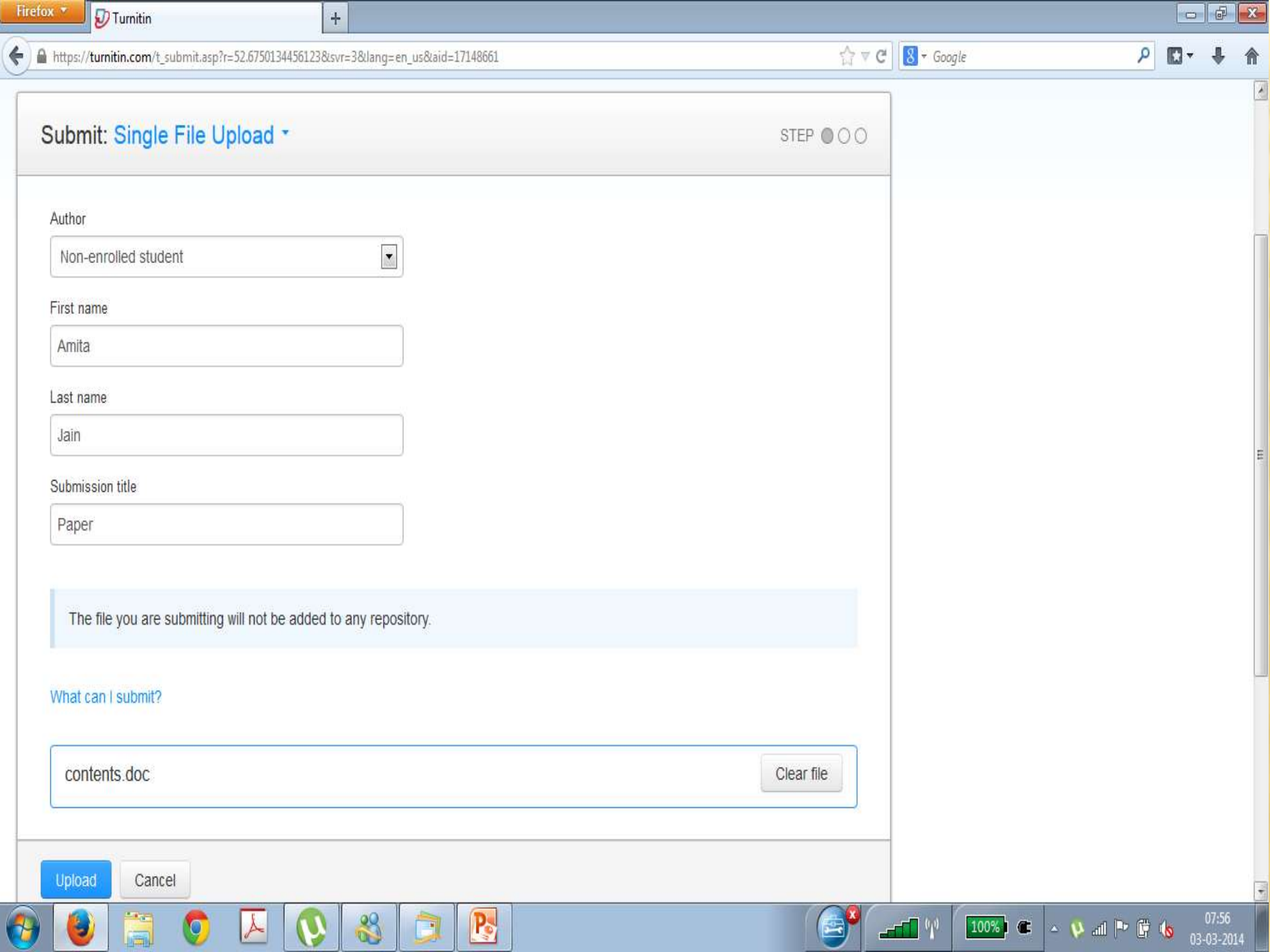
- + WriteCheck, Turnitin, Ithenticate etc
- + Plagium , Dupli Checker , Plagiarism Checker , Plagiarismdetect , Plagiarisma.net , Eve Plagiarism Detection System,

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- + WriterCheck, Grammarly,

✖ Citation tools:

- + EasyBib



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6	Submitted to American ... Student paper	<1%
7	www.sigmobile.org Internet source	<1%
8	bebas.vism.org Internet source	<1%

Simulation of DSR, AODV and DSDV Routing Protocols under limited network conditions

The simulation of dissertation is simulated by using network simulator ns-2.33 (<http://www.isi.edu>) [43]. In this section, an attempt is made to compare among DSDV, AODV and DSR routing protocol under the common simulation environment. All the packets are queued with packet size of 100 packets. Priority queue and constant bit rate traffic sources are used. For each node, radio transmission range is set in different scenarios 50 meters, 100 meters, 150 meters, 200 meters and 250 meters and channel capacity is 4Mb/s. We have used random way point mobility model for this work. Each node arrives at different time and also randomly selects its position and moves toward that location with a speed w.r.t. scenarios. This process repeats after each scenario. We have varied the pause time to simulate different mobility degrees. Longer pause time implies less mobility. For all the scenarios, same environment model is used. We have used 20 number of traffic sources and maximum speed of node was set to 20m/s by varying pause time respectively (refer table. Tp in Appendix A). Following table illustrates comparative

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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STEP-IV : PROVIDE TRAINING AND TOOLS FOR IN REFERENCE MANAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS

Incorporate such topics in the course contents of research methodology workshop / PhD course work etc.

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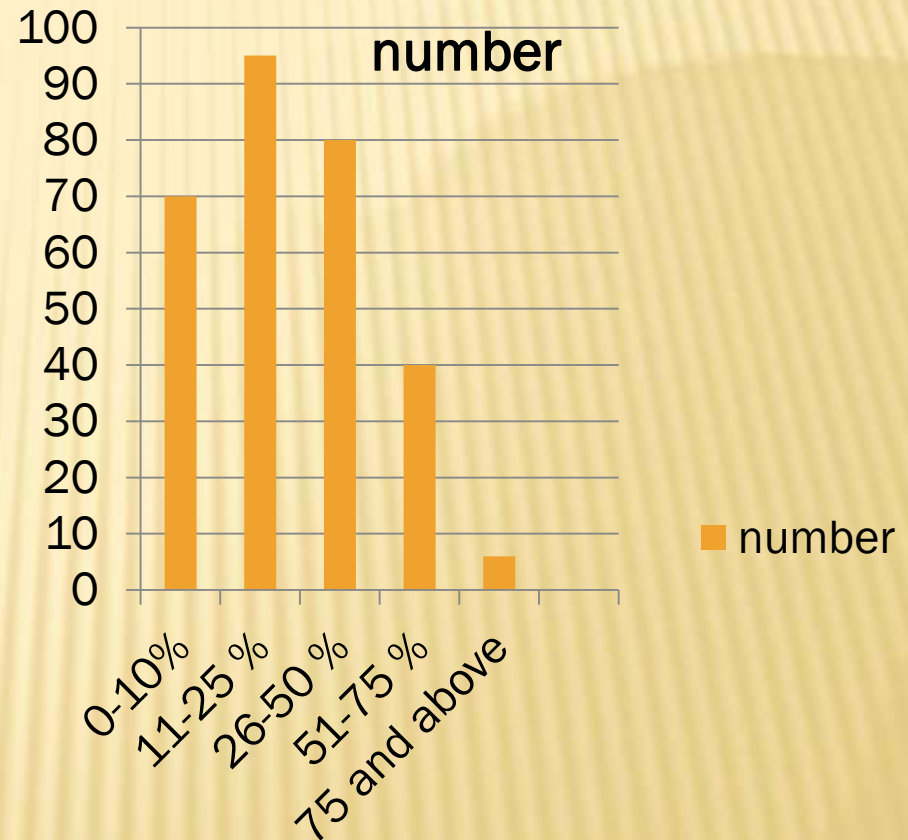
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WHAT NEXT?

- ✘ India should strengthened its regulatory system to counter the rampant problems of plagiarism with a law to clamp down on academic cheating at its universities and other research institutions
- ✘ Revise course contents of research methodology workshop and pre-Phd Course work to make training on Reference Management Tools and Anti Plagiarism software mandatory at both college and University Level.
- ✘ CBSE should provide proper guidelines at school level to create an awareness what is plagiarism?
- ✘ All funding / scholar granting institutions should insist to all grantees to have Plagiarism policy in place.

CONCLUSION

- ✗ Plagiarism is a form of theft so it needs serious attention as well action.
- ✗ It also affect copyright issues
- ✗ As an rough estimates between 10% to 15% of academicians and 25% to 35 % students in universities and colleges are plagiarists
- ✗ plagiarism must be prevented at all levels of academic work from student papers to academic books
- ✗ India does not have a statutory body to deal with scientific misconduct in academia like the Office of Research Integrity in the US.
- ✗ China has also strengthened its regulatory system to counter the rampant problems of plagiarism and is ready with a new law to clamp down on academic cheating at its universities
- ✗ It can be reduced by proper awareness, counselling, following strict research and ethical guidelines, open and transparent policy, by putting contents online etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- ✘ I would like express my sincere thanks to Authors of various Internet sources used to prepare this presentation.
- ✘ Wherever possible the links have been provided. However any omission is duly regretted.
- ✘ The presentation is mainly prepared to create an awareness amongst students and researchers about the plague of plagiarism.

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ANY QUESTIONS ?

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