

GUEST LECTURE ON 'ETHICS IN RESEARCH': 5th DECEMBER, 18

Preamble:

Plagiarism is the "wrongful adoption" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work. Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. It is subject to sanctions like penalties, suspension, and even expulsion. Recently, cases of 'extreme plagiarism' have been identified in academia. The UGC has decided to take stringent action against anyone who has taken recourse to plagiarism of any sort.

On this backdrop, a guest lecture by Dr. D. G. Ranade, the former HoD of the Department of Commerce, was organized on 5th December, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

Outcome:

- To apprehend the nature and concept of Plagiarism in academics
- To discuss the types or modes of Plagiarism
- To throw light on the serious consequences of direct or indirect Plagiarism
- To retain the ethics in research-oriented activities by avoiding Plagiarism

Synopsis of the Lecture:

In his thought-provoking speech, Dr. Ranade oriented the audience regarding the origin and opulence of plagiarism in all fields including academics. Within academia, plagiarism by students, professors, or researchers is considered academic dishonesty or academic fraud, and offenders are subject to academic censure. Many institutions use plagiarism detection software to uncover potential plagiarism and to deter students from plagiarizing. Most universities address the issue of academic integrity by providing students with orientations, required writing courses, and clearly articulated codes. Indeed, there is a need to make the college students aware about the serious consequences of plagiarism. An extreme form of plagiarism, known as contract cheating involves students paying someone else to do their work for them.

Quoting T. Fishman, he remarked that plagiarism occurs when someone:

1. Uses words, ideas, or work products
2. Attributable to another identifiable person or source
3. Without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained
4. In a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship
5. In order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary

Furthermore, Dr. Ranade he pointed out ten different ways of plagiarism as under:

1. Submitting someone's work as their own
2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations
3. Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources
4. Using quotations, but not citing the source
5. Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing
6. Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited
7. Melding together cited and non-cited sections of the piece
8. Providing proper citations, but failure to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas
9. Inaccurately citing the source
10. Relying too heavily on other people's work resulting in failure to bring original thought into the text.

Finally he discussed few methods of preventing plagiarism which include

- Consultation with Research Supervisor/ Guide
- Plan your paper
- Take notes on your own
- Cite sources
- Make it clear who said what
- Know how to paraphrase
- Analyze and evaluate your sources

The lecture was much appreciated by the faculty. Dr. R. M. Marwade, Librarian and IQAC member introduced the guest while Dr. R. Y. Shinde, the Vice Principal of the college, proposed the vote of thanks.

Coordinator, IQAC