

# **Plagiarism and Copyright Violation: A Need of Information Literacy Framework towards Ethical Use of Information**

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## **Abstract**

*Plagiarism is an important ethical issue, but many researchers are still not aware of its seriousness. It is a general observation that plagiarism implies just copying or borrowing another's work and original ideas. Terms such as 'copying' and 'borrowing' can misguide readers from the seriousness of this cognizable offense and lead them towards copyright violations. Both the teacher/guide and the librarian can play key role in reducing plagiarism by guiding students on how to use and cite proper sources of information through information literacy programs. This paper discusses the issue of plagiarism along with examples from the field of Arts and Humanities, and anti-plagiarism initiatives taken in India. The author suggests that to some extent plagiarism can be avoided with an information literacy programme, and this paper attempts to present information on this literacy framework.*

**Keywords:** Plagiarism, Copyright, Anti-plagiarism, India, Information Literacy

## **1. Introduction**

A student or research scholar, who enters the portals of a venerable educational institute, undertakes the responsibility to preserve, enrich and cherish the tradition of scholarship built by established scholars. This tradition is marked by originality of thought, immense effort and, above all, integrity in logical thinking and research. The library is a great store-house of knowledge which has been developed by generations of scholars and is the most valuable asset that scholars are blessed with. I offer my observations as one of the custodians of this vast store house of knowledge and suggest the best and most honest way in which documents stored may be utilized.

Most newcomers in the research field find difficult to resist the temptation of plagiarism. Almost always, previous scholars would have traversed the field which the newcomer ventures to step in. They may have published books and journal articles that a beginner has to consult. It is only on that basis that one can hope to move forward. Isaac Newton has said, "If I have seen farther, it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants". The point is that we should not forget to specifically mention the 'shoulders' and give them due credit. If you have referred material from the writings of earlier scholars, please be bold enough to give the reference. Not doing so is plagiarism – an academic sin which must be avoided at all costs.

## **2. Meaning and Definitions**

Plagiarism comes from the Latin word *plagiarius*, which means abducting, kidnapping, seducing or plundering. The English word 'plagiary' firstly surfaced in 1601 in Ben Johnson's 'The Poetaster', means a literary thief who wrongfully takes another's words or ideas.

The act of stealing from the writings of another person and passing the material off as one's own is a form of intellectual property theft. In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and pretending that this is to be one's own and, lying about it afterward. Many a time it happens due to our ignorance about how and where to cite, previous works.

According to the United States law, the expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property, and treated as original inventions (<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/plagiarism>>). This is protected by copyright laws. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some means such as in a book, cassette, CD, or a computer file. So, one should not think of using words or ideas expressed by others easily without permission or without providing appropriate reference to the source.

The Webster's Dictionary describes plagiarism in these words: "to take without referencing from someone else's writing or speech; of intellectual property" (as quoted in Nayak and Maniar 2006:75-76).

The American Medical Association Manual of Style states that plagiarism consists of any of the following actions: "(1) direct verbatim lifting of passages, (2) rewording ideas from the original in the purported author's own style, (3) paraphrasing the original work without attribution, and (4) noting the original source of only some of what is borrowed" (as quoted in Vogelsang 1997:422-425).

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to 'plagiarize' means (1) to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own, (2) to use (another's production) without crediting the source, (3) to commit literary theft, and (4) to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source (<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/plagiarism>>).

### **3. Facets of Plagiarism with Real Instances**

The gap between secondary source research and plagiarism is very thin. In the process of research one tends to tread the boundary of original research and walks into plagiarism, sometime unintentionally and many a time intentionally. In intentional plagiarism flagrant copying is done from a source without acknowledgement. This is also known as 'overt plagiarism'. Plagiarism also can be an unintentional or accidental when there is careless omission of citations and failure in using quotation marks or having no knowledge of in which case citing reference is mandatory and how. Both acts of plagiarism are taken seriously and can lead to serious consequence as and when found. There is no such provision that after this much of stipulated time period some copied material cannot be treated as plagiarism. This should make it obligatory on the part of every researcher to identify the meaning, rules and types of plagiarism. Plagiarism can be in "written form" or "oral form" or even "web based". The different facets of plagiarism are discussed below clearly states the consequences of the plagiarism from Arts and Humanities:

### 3.1 Written Plagiarism

There have been cases when the same titled/subject thesis had been carried out at two different places by different people under different guides. This has happened with very well known personalities as well, but in this age of internet and communication such things should be avoided. Here the importance of common language bibliography of ongoing research is felt, more in multilingual country like ours.

Example (More 2008-09): S.P. Gupta Registered for Ph.D. under Romila Thapar in Delhi University on the topic Disposal of the Dead and Physical Types in Ancient India and subsequently got engaged in many other works in India and abroad, meanwhile P. Singh completed his thesis more or less on same theme entitled Burial Practices in Ancient India in 1968 under the guidance of Prof. A.K. Narain in Banaras Hindu University, which he got published in 1970. Though the approaches of both differ significantly, still when S.P. Gupta published his work in 1972 he had to defend this unintentional act in the preface in the following words:

“To the best of my knowledge, I was the first to take up the subject for the Ph.D. Thesis... Unfortunately, due to my chequered career inside and outside the country, I could not complete it in time and meanwhile my another friend and younger colleague Dr. P. Singh did a commendable work in this direction and also published a monograph, which I have only recently seen” (Gupta 1972: preface).

There have been cases of copying whole text from single source without alteration and passing it as if own.

Example (<http://wikibin.org/articles/plagiarism-controversies-in-india.html>): In August 2005, The Tribune published from Chandigarh reported a case of plagiarism in a textbook prescribed by Maharshi Dayanand University. It was reported that the book Sanskrit Bhasha Darshanam by Dr Yajna Vir Dahiya published in 2000 by Bhartiya Vidya Prakashan, Delhi had many chapters which were similar to a book Sanskrit Vyakaran Darshan by Dr Ram Suresh Tripathi and published by Rajkamal Prakashan, Delhi in 1975. It was also reported that another book written by the same author entitled Panini as a Linguist: Ideas and Patterns published in 1995 by Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi contained a chapter which was identical to a paper written by Dr. Jag Deva Singh in 1974 in the International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics Vol. 3 pp.287-320.

#### 3.1.1 Verbatim Without Giving Credit

Turning in someone else's work as one's own and copying words, ideas or passages without giving credit are some of the acts of 'verbatim'. In other words copying significant portions of text straight from a single source without alteration is known as verbatim.

Example: Shanti Pappu worked on geoarchaeological studies in the Kortallaiyar river basin, Tamil Nadu for her Ph.D. at the Deccan College postgraduate and Research Institute and along with degree published many papers on the same. One of these papers entitled, Reinvestigation of the Prehistoric Archaeological Record in the Kortallayar Basin, Tamil Nadu by Shanti Pappu was published

in journal, *Man and Environment*, Vol. XXI(1), 1996, pp.1-23. In 2006, a paper entitled, *Quaternary Stratigraphy of the Koratallaiyar-Cooum Basins*, Chennai was published by Hema Achyuthan and Nagalakshmi Thirunavakarasu, of the Anna University, in the *Journal of Geological Society of India*, Vol. 73, 2009, pp.683-696. This paper contained many paragraphs of text, measurements and details produced verbatim or with minor changes from Pappu's paper of 1996. As this paper was published in a geology journal, it came to the notice of the archaeologist later, who immediately sent a detailed note on this to the journal, which was subsequently published by the editor in 2009, entitled 'Comments on the paper entitled *Quaternary Stratigraphy of the Kortallaiyar-Cooum Basins*, by Hema Achyuthan and Nagalakshmi Thirunavakarasu, *Journal of the Geological Society of India*, 73:683-696.

### **3.1.2 Misrepresentation of the Paraphrases**

Paraphrase is a restatement of a text or passage; in other words, it means using different words to express the same meaning as that of original author. Though it makes significant changes in the style and way of presentation of the original, it retains the essential idea or content as it is. Because one is including all of the information from original, the paraphrase is usually about the same length as the original. The misrepresentation of the ideas of the original as well as paraphrasing the ideas without referencing the original source are always measured seriously under plagiarism. A half done paraphrase is nothing but copying and a wrong paraphrase is misrepresentation of original idea. It needs to have knowledge of synonyms for words and phrases or use thesaurus.

Example (More 2008-09):

Original statement:	The toughest language to learn is Telugu.
Unacceptable paraphrase:	The most difficult language to learn is Telugu.
Acceptable paraphrase:	The most difficult language to master is Telugu.
Excellent paraphrase:	Telugu is the most difficult language to master.

### **3.1.3 Self-plagiarism or Self-stealing**

Self plagiarism is nothing but an act of copying material that one has previously produced and again passing it off as a new production. This is very common and most of the researchers feel since it's their own writing they can reproduce it any number of times. In this case too researcher's earlier writings need to be cited following the same principles as to that of others.

#### **3.1.3.1 Salami Slicing**

Salami slicing, dual, duplicate or redundant publication and data fragmentation are different types of self plagiarism. Salami slicing publication is partitioning or dissection of one study and reporting in multiple publications.

#### **3.1.4 The Potluck Paper**

The writer tries to copy from several different sources and after modification the sentences makes them fit together retaining most of the original terminology in his writing. This is nothing but a potluck paper.

#### **3.1.5 Translated or Imitated Writing in another Language**

Many translate the original material into some other language and pass it as their own work without disclosing the name of the original work. To avoid such plagiarism it's high time to establish a central Institution/society to prepare annual common language bibliography of all publication and registered dissertation. It's more so in a country like India where there are 36 official languages and writings are printed and dissertations are accepted in more than 100 languages.

Example (<http://www.indiavine.org/audarya/hinduism-forum/407036-plagiarism-dr-ramakant-jha-kashi-vidyapeeth-university-banaras.html>): Dr. Shivamurthy Swamiji was awarded Ph.D. by the Banaras Hindu University in the year 1976 for his thesis in English entitled, A Critical Study of the Suta Samhita. As per his allegation, almost 80% of his thesis has been plagiarized by Dr. Ramakant Jha in Hindi verbatim including footnotes, charts and tables. Dr.Jha submitted his thesis entitled, Suta Samhita ka Alocanatmak Adhyayan to Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth University and got Ph.D. in the year 1981.

#### **3.1.6 Indirect Referencing System**

Borrowing already cited references, without having checked and confirmed, citing them in owns article to give an impression as if one has referred to the original one is indirect reference. This is rightly termed as Indirect referencing system virus or –IRS virus by M.S. Mate (2006:31). Relying on secondary sources and not trying to search for the original source very often leads to a wrong citation. People later just refer to second or third author and the wrong citation spreads like virus. If the original source is not accessible then both the original as well as the actual referred article should be given due credit.

#### **3.1.7 Publishing with Collusion**

Someone else has originally written a text and permits some other person to publish it under his authorship without letting the reality known. This publication takes place with collusion between the old author and the so-called new author. This collusive publication is still plagiarism.

Besides this there are many other indirect ways of work with collusions like:

##### **3.1.7.1 Ghostwriting**

Ghostwriting is another type of collusive or sub-contract writing, in which ghostwriter writes under someone else's name for that person. The text might be a memoir, a speech, a scholarly article, an

autobiography or work of fiction. The ghost's contribution is invisible sealed through a confidentiality agreement. Generally ghostwriting is done for celebrities, politicians, entertainers and industrialists who are either too busy or textually challenged.

### **3.1.7.2 Paper Mills**

A paper mill, an essay bank or essay mill, are ghostwriting services that sells essays and other homework writing to university and college students. Sometimes the unique essays are composed, which are pre-screened with plagiarism detection software before delivery. In those cases plagiarism is undetectable.

### **3.1.7.3 Pseudepigraphy**

Pseudepigraphy can be defined in this essay as the deliberate ascription of false authorship to an earlier writing. In recent past a trend has emerged of publishing old published works with an introduction or some minor changes under one's own authorship/editorship. Ethically any old book should be published without any dilution about authorship. One can perhaps add an appendix or errata to update the same but can't become author/editor of the original work. Should the cover page of the book have the name of the appendix maker or errata finder is even today a subject matter of discussion.

Example (More 2008-09): The book entitled Glass was originally written by Edward Dillon in 1907 and published from New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons. London: Methuen and Co. but republished as Art of Glass in 2005 from Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan having V.K. Mathur's name on the front cover as with an introduction by V.K. Mathur though the title page lists the author as Edward Dillon.

### **3.1.8 Sources Not Cited or Credit Ignorance**

Ideas from other sources are often used to support the research but not acknowledged or cited duly are taken as plagiarism. Here original source is deprived of its credit. Because of having had the infection of ignoring credit virus i.e. IC virus, the researcher feels that ideas, phrases, statements, paragraphs and sometimes references are also his own and he attempts to copy pages over pages and use them in his paper without citing the source (Mate 2006: 31-32).

### **3.1.9 Improper Citations and Misquotations**

Giving incomplete or inaccurate citations and quotations after citing matter can also be treated as plagiarism. This obscures not only the original source location but also makes it impossible to trace the original source. In this case, sources are cited but this is still treated as plagiarism because the standard procedure is not followed. When not only the meaning but the whole sentence or paragraph is referred word by word, then keeping them within quotation marks is mandatory and the author is not allowed to alter even a letter in that. Very often an author, without giving a quotation, places his own opinion in conjunction with the cited one. In such a situation, the opinion appears to be either that of the cited author or entirely that of citing author.

### **3.2 Oral Plagiarism**

Oral plagiarism takes place while giving speech, group discussions, presentation at seminars and viva-voce. To avoid the charge of plagiarism, the speaker should make clear what is his own and what is borrowed. The speaker should give credit not only for direct quotations, but also for ideas which have been borrowed.

In oral presentations, the spoken citations are abbreviated to include the author, publication date, and title of the material. It generally excludes the details of page numbers, publisher information, volume number etc. Speech manuscripts in print or electronic form must acknowledge the sources using the same standards of written documents. During presentation the best way could be to show a first slide mentioning which idea is taken from where (acknowledgment) right in the beginning of the talk than saying it in the end.

### **3.3 Internet or Online Plagiarism**

Plagiarism had never been easier than it is today. Before widespread access to the internet, cheating was laborious, as plagiarists had to find appropriate works from a limited pool of resources available in nearby library and copy them by hand. Since these resources were almost always professionally written, the risk of detection was very high.

The internet made it easy to find thousands of relevant sources in seconds, and in a few minutes a plagiarist can find, copy, and paste together an entire paper or essay. File transfer programs make it easy to trade copyrighted files, which most people would never think to steal in physical form. In other words, the internet makes plagiarism easy for students who might have thought twice about copying from a book or published article. Many wonderfully prepared slides and illustrations are simply downloaded from the internet and displayed at seminars through PowerPoint presentations. This is nothing but plagiarism as no credit is given to the site from which these are downloaded and from whose writings they are derived.

With the help of a cursory search on internet through modern search engines like Google, downloading and copying have become easier, which is ultimately leading towards electronic plagiarism. However, there are many search engines that makes detection of plagiarism easier too.

## **4. The Best Practice is to cite the Original Source to Avoid Plagiarism**

The best practice of avoiding plagiarism is simply banking on one's own ideas, data and words. However, hardly any research can be conducted without referring to earlier works published by others. When it is word to word copying from another author, use of quotation marks is a must. While paraphrasing, citation of the original source and crediting all the original sources for any information that may have been borrowed are key factors in the prevention of plagiarism.

There is nothing wrong in using ideas of others in support of one's research but giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other's work in support of our research. It validates research quality.

The citation system and format one uses will be determined by the chosen citation style. Following major styles are generally used for formatting citations and bibliographies in most academic papers and research in humanities, social sciences and some scientific disciplines.

- a) American Psychological Association (APA) Style Guide is preferred in the fields of psychology, social and natural sciences.
- b) Modern Language Association of America (MLA) Style Guide is preferred in the fields of literature, arts and humanities.
- c) Turabian and Chicago Styles Guide from the work of Kate Turabian at the University of Chicago and the University of Chicago Press. It is preferred in the field of history.
- d) American Medical Association (AMA) Citation Style is preferred in the fields of medicine, health and biological sciences.
- e) General information on citing web documents available on <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu>.

## **5. Plagiarism and Copyright Violation**

Copyright infringement is a violation of the rights of a copyright holder, when material protected by copyright is used without consent. On the other hand, plagiarism is concerned with the unearned increment to the plagiarizing author's reputation that is achieved through false claims of authorship. Both offences are liable to punishment. They are closely related but not the same, which can be seen from the following table.

Characteristic features of plagiarism vs copyright violation (after <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/policy/academichonesty/p04.htm>)

	<b>Plagiarism</b>	<b>Copyright violation</b>
<b>Nature</b>	An intellectual dishonesty or moral offence	Legal offence
<b>Who enforces it</b>	Intellectual peers such as senate, professional society, universities, and research organizations	The courts
<b>How to avoid it</b>	Cite the original author	Get the authorization from the copyright owner
<b>Threshold of violation</b>	Very stringent	Reasonable fair use allowed



### **5.1 Copyright Permission**

Research for writing papers, speeches, or oral presentations is a major activity. A wide variety of sources is required to be consulted and transformed into support for one's own original ideas and conclusions. Often, not only are texts referred to, but also audio-visual and creative work of others is republished in later writings. This needs a copyright permission. Audio-visual and creative work can include a song, a video, a movie clip, a photograph, a figure, an image, a picture and other creative works. Generally, in order to republish a hundred year old work, one does not need any copyright permission, although this varies as per country, publisher and medium. Otherwise one has to get permission from the original publisher and in certain cases there is some specific amount to be paid to get such permission. It is a matter of discussion as to what to do with those publications which are not a hundred years old, and where the original publication house does not exist, or where the original author is alive.

From the last century onward, with the regular use of photography and photocopy, all publishers print a caution before the content/preface of the book in the following words:

"All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers."

### **5.2 Fair Use: An Exception to the Offence of Copyright Infringement**

According to Copyright Law of the United States:

- a. The various purposes for which the reproduction of a particular work may be considered 'fair' such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching scholarship, and research.
- b. Short quotations of a copyrighted publication may be reproduced without permission in books, articles, and other publications. This is often interpreted as fewer than 250 words (in total) from a book-length work or less than 5% of a journal article. Permission is not needed for a paraphrase of the original work. However, a paraphrase means a substantial rewriting of the original, not just changing a few words. Whether a quotation or a paraphrase, the researcher needs to provide appropriate reference to the work. It is equally important that acknowledging the source of the copyrighted material does not substitute for obtaining permission. The reproduction of art-work such as a graph or chart needs permission. (Best and Kahn 2005:49).

## **6. Measures Generally Taken Against Plagiarism Offences**

There have been many instances when people are branded 'copy cats' after a century; or if some thesis is termed as having been plagiarized after decades, after the scholar's retirement or after the author's death. In some cases, fellowship/Ph.D./M.Phil./authorship/jobs along with their writings is

withdrawn for this reason. These result in penalties such as declaring the research student as having failed the course or in cancellation of the degree.

In cases of proven misconduct, editors of that particular publication primarily announce the occurrence of distorted scientific record through 'expression of concern', 'errata', 'correction' and 'retraction' etc. This retraction is published prominently in the journal with complete bibliographic details with listing and labeling in the content page.

### **6.1 Web-based Plagiarism Detection Software/Tools available as Measures to Contain Plagiarism**

There is a range of plagiarism detection software available on internet either freely or commercially, which can pinpoint word for word plagiarism, e.g. Turnitin, iThenticate, Write Check, Viper, Google as checker, The Plagiarism Checker, Plagiarism Detect, EVE2: Essay Verification Engine, The Glatt Plagiarism Screening Program, My Drop box, Wcopyfind, EdiTie.com, DOC Cop, Copyscape, Text Compare, Moss, CiteMaster, JPlag, IntegriGuard, Findsame, WordCheck KeyWord, plagiarism.com, copycatch and many more.

These software/search engines can be useful for tracking down suspect passages, but even they have limitations, given the number, variety, and password-protected nature of many websites. Even where search engines do prove useful, manually searching the internet for matches of hundreds of papers can be a formidable task.

These are not foolproof tools or techniques to detect plagiarism. But the community of librarians can act effectively in detecting as well as in preventing plagiarism.

As mentioned earlier, in any research work, it is always required that the scholar should develop original ideas while at the same time referring to previous work done in the same field/subject. Failure to integrate sources properly can often lead to plagiarism. Therefore every researcher should follow a standard procedure to prevent plagiarism.

## **7. Steps towards Curtailing Plagiarism in India**

Unfortunately, in India there is no formal government mechanism or statutory body either in higher education or R&D sectors which work against plagiarism. However, awareness is slowly developing as The Society for Scientific Values, New Delhi, University Grants Commission (UGC) and INFLIBNET have come forward and started working towards the issue.

### **7.1 The Society for Scientific Values, New Delhi**

In the absence of a statutory body to investigate academic misconduct, the Society for Scientific Values has been working voluntarily towards plagiarism. 'To promote integrity, objectivity and ethical values in the pursuit of science' is the main objective of society. It has no legal or administrative power though it has been investigating cases of misconduct in scientific research and publication

brought to its notice, and sending its findings to concerned institutions for taking appropriate action. Its investigations have been restricted to the Physical Sciences and Social Sciences are outside its purview. Apart from this they publish a bulletin entitled, Ethics in Scientific Research, Development and Administration.

## **7.2 University Grants Commission (UGC) and INFLIBNET**

UGC have already laid down the condition through its notification (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree, Regulation 2009 of dt.01.06.2009) that a soft copy of every M.Phil. and Ph.D. theses is to be submitted to INFLIBNET with the aim of facilitating open access to it worldwide through ETDs (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) over the internet. This will help in minimizing duplication of research work, containing plagiarism, and ensuring visibility to research work. INFLIBNET is the sole agency looking after documentation and has now digitized various papers; theses and dissertations generated by UGC funded universities across the country. INFLIBNET has set up a Shodhganga: A Reservoir of Indian Theses, which is open for free access from <http://ietd.inflibnet.ac.in/>.

UGC has also suggested norms in research that every researcher has to publish two papers in reputed Indian journals during the course of his/her doctoral research. This ensures that a part of his research comes in public domain and if there is any wrongdoing or duplication, it gets noticed.

UGC has recommended universities across the country to use anti-plagiarism software to detect copied material. UGC has recommended an anti-plagiarism software called 'Turnitin' to check intentional or non-intentional plagiarism in research.

## **8. Information Literacy Framework towards Ethical Use of Information**

- ◆ Catching cheaters is not the best answer but preventing them to do so or guiding them how and why not to cheat is a much better approach.
- ◆ Librarians who know the sources of knowledge—where documents/research publications, etc., are published and where they can be found should be consulted to check proper references and to match these with the originals in case of suspicious text. They may also be asked to suggest, how to acknowledge these sources.
- ◆ Librarians should also take some elementary classes for the readers (researchers) on how to cite texts scientifically and as to how to make the readers aware of what is plagiarism. They too have a role in cross checking in case of suspicious and/or ignorant readers.
- ◆ The librarian should be trained with the latest software to reduce web-based plagiarism. He/she should be well versed with search engines. Librarians have to play a major role in helping reviewers take right decisions to detect/ avoid/ minimize plagiarism.
- ◆ To play these multiple roles librarians should organize information literacy programs within their own organizations. The following tasks must be included:

1. Educating and making users aware pertaining to what plagiarism is and how to avoid it.
2. Demonstrating awareness of ethical and legal use of information, such as access, privacy, and intellectual property.
3. Dissemination of appropriate information and to support students in their writing.
4. Referring them to writing centers; emphasis could be on the value of using library resources vs. internet resources.
5. Informing students of related consequences with examples from real life stories.
6. Organizing relevant conferences and workshops on plagiarism.
7. Organizing student orientation programs and to show them library resources and services.
8. Designing and implementing effective search strategies that can assist students and faculty on effective ways to find information.
9. Building the ability to locate quality information and websites of high domain relevance on the internet.
10. Giving hints for better writing through experts.
11. Directing towards the list of what needs to be cited and how to cite it properly using appropriate citation style.
12. Training in writing an annotated bibliography.
13. Training in using various subscribed databases, free article databases, different internet search engines, subject gateways, e-books, e-journals, scholarly websites, etc.
14. Publishing the library resources.

## **9. Conclusion**

Librarians have a responsibility in building up a better scientific community by involving themselves in Information Literacy endeavors. They must educate and instruct students on ethical issues involved in the research process. As mentors, librarians must teach students the research process and citation styles thoroughly with examples and explicit statements. They should inculcate ethical values among the readers, and teach them how to give credit to the ideas of other scholars. Librarians must generate a publish-or-perish mentality in researchers by uprooting plagiarize-and-publish mentality.

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