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ROLE OF IPR IN INDIAN ECONOMY: IPR AND PLAGIARISM ISSUE

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ABSTRACT This paper provides an analytical overview of how economic development may be promoted or hindered by an effective system of intellectual property rights. IPRS can play a positive role in encouraging new business development, rationalization of insufficient industry, and inducing technology acquisition and creation. IPRs are important from the stand point of maintaining present as well as ensuring future competitiveness. Intellectual property defined is terms of unused original and creative ideas or works protected by patent, copyright, trademarks and trade secret laws, further classified into patients for inventions, copyrights for literacy works, trademarks and trade secrets in the globalizing world characterized by multilateral trade, increasing transparency etc. have become more vulnerable to infringements. Thus the central thinking behind the IPR is that the author must get his due, which will further encourage him to keep up the R&D. The world moved for ahead from 1967, when world intellectual property organization discussed all issues related to IPRs. Paper mention all issues relating to including trademarks, copyright, plagiary by taking into account some case Studies from India and place them in international prospective to draw future broad guidelines.
Plagiarism and intellectual property rights violation have become a serious concern for many institution and organization. This paper also delves on the issues and proposes means of addressing the concerns both though institutional efforts and by applying visible technological solutions.
Although plagiarism and IPR violations are not a new phenomenon, the new media, particularly the internet is effectively taking it to far greater heights. This paper starts off by discussing the forms of plagiarism in the light of current developments. The immense impact of the web and a resulting culture poses many more dangers than foreseeable.

KEYWORDS :

Introduction

Intellectual property is a term referring to a distinct types of legal monopolies over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial and the corresponding field of law. Under Intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to variety of intangible assets, such as musical literary and artistic works, discoveries and inventions and words, phases, symbols and designs common types of intellectual property include copyrights, trademarks, patent industrial design rights and trade secrets in some jurisdiction.

In the modern era with the development of science and technology encounter with large number of sources for information while using such information from respective sources. Some words etches and values must be taken into consideration. Work created by the people is rightfully their intellectual property and if we use that work, we are bound to acknowledge that.

The word "Plagiarism is copy another person's idea, words or work and opened that they are your own. However Internet and subsequent proliferation of information has made the problem serious. Plagiarism is one of the most severe violations of academic writing. It may have serious consequences for a student even expulsion from college/university.

Today internet is popular source of information if any person doing research work than huge information available on the internet. It allowed for the communication of ideas and provides a wealth of information only a click away. Internet supplies users with easy access to various kind of information. With the unlimited availability of information on the web today, Plagiarism has become a growing problem. Plagiarism, which is taking credit someone's idea is sometimes committed intentionally sometimes accidently.

Froms of Plagiarism:-
1. Copy and paste plagiarism
2. Direct plagiarism
3. Self plagiarism
4. Mosaic plagiarism
5. Accidental plagiarism

Plagiarism and IPR violation :- Plagiarism and IPR violation applies to a variety of a forms such as term papers, thesis, and research papers in a university, essays and other written, projects in a school such as well as in all kinds of publications which includes project papers, new articles, web contents such as blogs, posting in wikis etc.

Plagiarism infringements are however not restricted to students, it can also implicate professors, a college vice president or even a prime-minister journal or conferences need to take plagiarism seriously, as papers submitted by authors could well be largely self plagiarized. The survey conducted by the Enders and however, has revealed that more than 81% of journals in economics did not have a formal policy regarding plagiarism. A typical journals copyright protection from checks mainly for author's ownership of rights to publish a paper, rather than to seek a claim of authorship.

Even government and commercial organizations are mainly concerned about IPR violations and unnecessary expenditure, rather than plagiarism. Similarly the federal government only takes action on plagiarism that arises from projects funded by itself. In other word their policies mainly protect their own intellectual property and not plagiarism at large.

Plagiarism and IPR violation detection
Plagiarism detection poses many problems in itself, as plagiarism does not always constitute a distant copying of paragraphs. There are situations where plagiarism may involve the coping of smaller chunks of content, which further be transformed adequately to make it extremely difficult to detect. There are numerous images that contain valuable information that need to be protected. A potential difficulty lies in the detection of text that is stored within a collection of images. Google for instance resorts of manual tagging of images, as a means to cluster relevant images rather than to rely on images processing techniques. Innovative approach is required to expand detection to non-textual resources. Plagiarism detection can in no way be considered a proof beyond doubt. It is employed to indicate that plagiarism may have occurred. As, such if suspicion arises based on the findings of a plagiarism detection system, a manual check is always necessary.

Tool for detecting Plagiarism:- A detailed account of a number of the tools mentioned hare can be found in a survey.

(i)   Usual approach:- The usual approach for detecting plagiarism splits a document into a large set of fingerprints. A set of fingerprints contains piece of text that may overlap with one another. A fingerprint is then used as a query to search the web or a database, in order to estimate the degree of plagiarism.

(ii)   Stylometry:- Stylometry is an attempt to analyze styles based on text similarly patterns. A particular text can be compared with the typical writing style of an individual based on his or her part works. Stylometry is able detect plagiarism without the need for an external corpus of documents.

(iii) Annual detection:- This approach employ the manual selection of a phrases or one or more sentences representing a unique concept found in a text. This selected Text is then used as a query to one or more search engines. The effectiveness of this approaches depends mainly on the domain specific or contextual knowledge of a human expert in formulating meaningful queries. It is also possible that on expert knows exactly where a potential document may have been copied from.

(iv) Integrated Search Application Programmers Interface (API)
A home grown plagiarism detection method built on top of Goggle's search API has surprisingly produced superior result as compared to leading software packages in the industry as such Turnitin and Mydrophox. This is mainly due to Google's indexing of many more web sites as compared to those plagiarism detection tools.

(v)   Advance Plagiarism Detection
An essay grading system has been proposed employing Natural language processing techniques to build a propriety knowledge Model. Model answers of teachers are than compared with student answers to determine grade assignment. This form of text analysis attempts to serve plagiarism detection on the idea level.

(vi) European Centre for Plagiarism and IPR Violation Detection (ECPIRD)

There is an implementing need to establish the ECPIRD in coping with the emerging developments in the global scene. We propose this centre to be set up with an initial funding of $20 million. The centre will thus maintain a work bench of detection tools that could be customized to suit a variety of application. This work-bench include corpus independent tools, semi-automated support for manual detection optical character recognition tools for denial of plagiarism etc.
(vii) Pilot Project for distributed Plagiarism Date
                Although, search engines are emerging as powerful plagiarism detection tools, their capability is limited to the shallow Web (visible). There is a huge number of sites that are currently locked up in the deep Web, beyond the reach of search engines. In order to address this, we propose the development of specialized domain-specific plagiarism detection systems. This entails a distributed approach where we will have separate facilities for plagiarism and IPR violation detection for each area of specialisation (i.e. Computer Science, Psychology). As an example, for the area of Computer Science, a server farm can be hosted at the Graz University of Technology, Austria. There could be similar facilities established in numerous localities throughout Europe and even across the world to effectively address multiple disciplines and languages.

(viii)Layered Plagiarism and IPR violation Detection
We proposed the development of a layered plagiarism detection software which would enable a structured handling of this complex problem. This system would first highlight a theme to be extracted from the class of documents to be checked. Based on the theme, the focus of the similarity detection would be narrowed to a much smaller space (e.g. exotic plants of Borneo). The domain of the search will be used as a means to direct the processing to the most

appropriate facility. A second level of dimensionality reduction will then be applied to narrow the document space even further by employing heuristic-selection criteria (e.g. focus on recent documents only or restricted to a particular database). A further level of document space reduction can also be employed via a kind of semantic modelling.

When a small enough subset is identified, elaborate mining can be employed to generate detailed descriptions of evidences to support a case of plagiarism, if one exists. We propose a combination of plagiarism detection methods (in the workbench) to be employed together to achieve an effective performance.

Conclusion
This paper has illustrated severe implications of plagiarism and IPR violation. Potential dangers of not addressing the issues mentioned leads to the lost of revenues due to inability to contain Intellectual property, the degradation of scientific culture and the loss of control over powerful technology. As such plagiarism and IPR violation detection technology becomes absolutely essential. The establish-ment of a European Centre for Plagiarism and IPR violation detection ensures a balanced, sustainable growth and distribution of economic and social resources. This centre will be able to pool together resources towards the development of universal Plagiarism and IPR violation detection tools for preserving and protecting both textual and non-textual resources. Revolutionary measures will then need to be designed to protect us against the impending information explosion.

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