

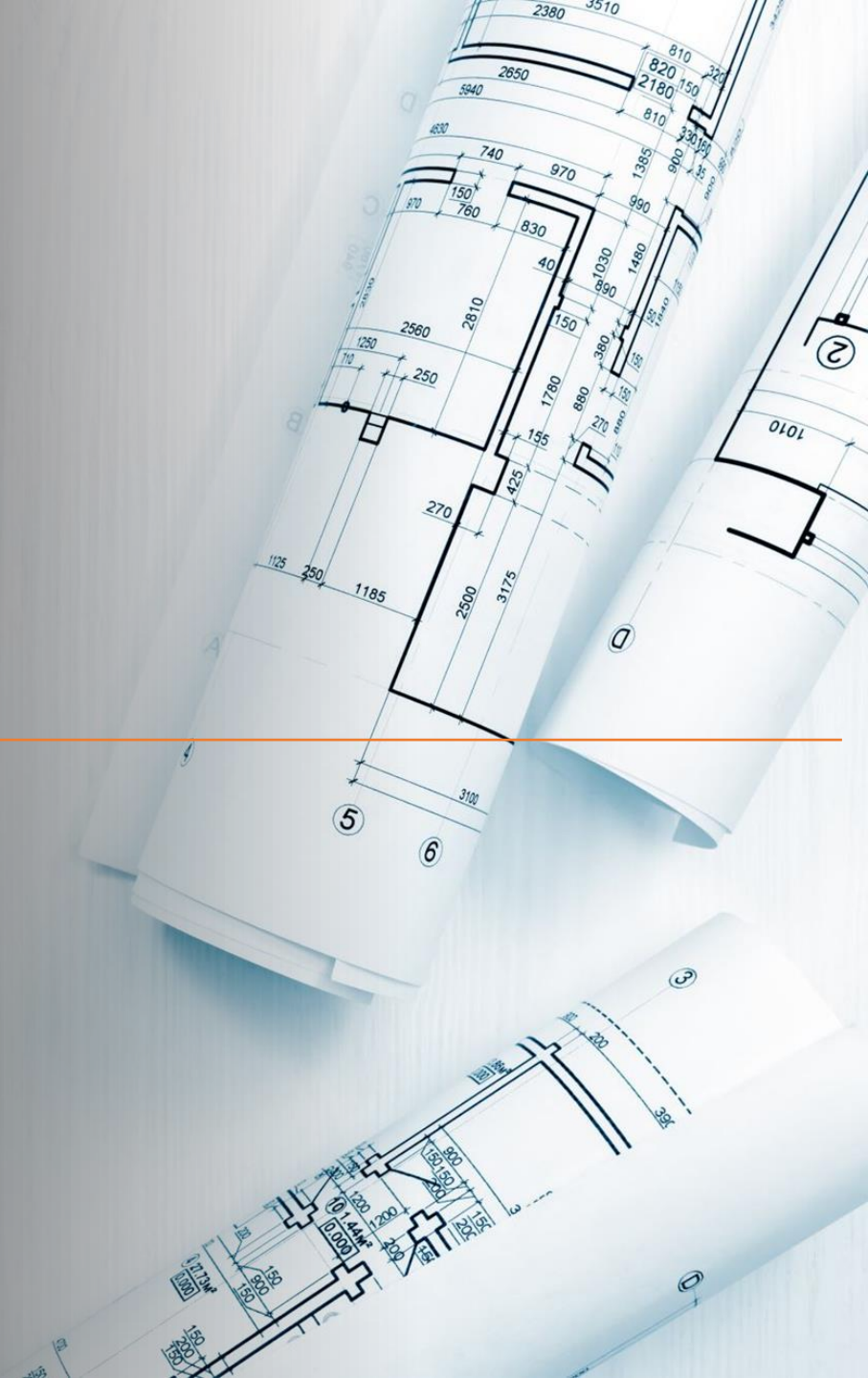
# OUTLINE OF THE COURSE PLAGIARISM RULES ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE AND GRADING

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Theories and Practices of Nationalism

HSS444 – Monsoon 2020

Aniket Alam



- Most pervasive ideology of modern world
- Impacts all aspects of life
- We all have nationalist feelings
- What are good aspects of nationalism one should strengthen
- What are the negative aspects we should be wary of
- Whether in your personal life, public life, professional life an understanding of nationalism helps you live ethically and successfully

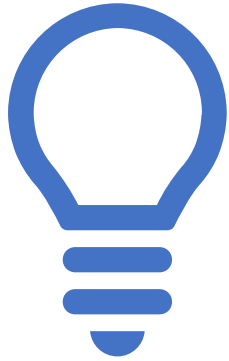
# Why Study Nationalism?

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# Assessment Schedule

- **Six short class tests (Quiz) (weightage 30%)**
  - Random dates and topics
  - Short answers, quick submission from lecture notes
  - Check for attention to lectures and class notes
- **Four assignments of 800 to 1200 word essays (weightage 40%)**
  - One week time to read and write
  - Students have to show they have read given texts, and engaged with lectures
  - Grading based on readings and ability to engage with differing ideas
- **One Term Paper of 2500 to 4000 words (weightage 30%)**
  - Three months time
  - Students have to show that they have drawn on different lectures and readings
  - Grading based on understanding of nationalism and its nuances

# Plagiarism



Taking someone else's work or ideas



...and passing them off as one's own.”

# What Counts as Plagiarism?

Turning	Turning In Someone Else's Work As Your Own
Copying	Copying Words Or Ideas From Someone Else Without Giving Credit
Failing	Failing To Put A Quotation In Quotation Marks
Giving	Giving Incorrect Information About The Source Of A Quotation, Wrong Or Misleading Reference
Changing	Changing Words But Copying The Sentence Structure / Substance Of A Source Without Giving Credit
Copying	Copying So Many Words Or Ideas From A Source That It Makes Up The Majority Of Your Work, Whether You Give Credit Or Not (The Issue Of "Fair Use")

# Remember

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Without citations in proper places and in proper order, and without references which give the full information about the source used, a term paper or research article is liable to be considered plagiarised.

Incorrect or incomplete citations and references are liable to be taken as a “crime” and not an “error”.

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# When Should You Give a Reference

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- ☐ Quoting someone else
- ☐ Paraphrasing / Summarising someone's argument
- ☐ Giving any Fact, Data, Information
- ☐ Not Common Knowledge

COMMON KNOWLEDGE NEEDS NO  
CITATION - REFERENCE

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# What Information to Give



Name(s) of Author(s)



Title / Heading of text



Name of publication; edition, volume,  
number, pages



Year of publication



Where did you find it  
(Name of library, archive, url)



# Plagiarism: Example 1

## Original

Investors who are taking part in the land rush say they are confronting a primal fear, a situation in which food is unavailable at any price. Over the 30 years between the mid-1970s and the middle of this decade, grain supplies soared and prices fell by about half, a steady trend that led many experts to believe that there was no limit to humanity's capacity to feed itself. ( *Rice, Andrew (2009): "Is There Such a Thing as Agro-Imperialism?", New York Times, 22 November.* )

## Article

Investors rushing to make the most of the land available now fear a situation in which food is unavailable at any price. The period between mid-1970s and 2005, the supply of grain increased to such levels that prices dropped by about half. This scenario created the belief among experts that shortage of food was an impossibility

# Plagiarism: Example 2

## Original

Lack of expertise is likely to create special problems for merger review, which was deleted along with most of Chapter III of the MRTPA (dealing with concentration of economic power) by the 1991 amendment, and is now being reintroduced in the new Bill after an unsatisfactory compromise. ...But the Bill also allows the commission to look post-facto into a merger for which approval was not sought in advance, and to undo or modify it if it sees fit.

*Bhattacharjea A (2001): "Competition Policy: India and the WTO", Economic & Political Weekly, Vol 36, No 51, pp 4710-13*

## Article

Lack of expertise is also most likely to create special problems for merger reviews as these were deleted even in the MRTP Act in 1991. Further, the bill also allows the CCI to look post-facto into a merger for which approval was not sought in advance and to undo or modify it if it sees fit (Bhattacharjea 2001).

# Plagiarism: Example 3

The benefit of a gold standard is that money is backed by a fixed asset. The government can only print as much money as its country has in gold. This discourages inflation, which is too much money chasing too few goods. It also discourages government budget deficits and debt, which can't exceed the supply of gold. In addition, more productive nations are directly rewarded. As they export more goods, they can accumulate more gold....The U.S. does not even have enough gold, at current rates, to pay off the portion of its debt owed to foreign investors. **For example, China, Japan and other countries own \$3.2 trillion in U.S. Treasury debt - but there is only \$223 billion (at \$914 per ounce) total in gold reserves at Fort Knox.**

*Amadeo, Kimberly (2008): "How would a Return to the Gold Standard Affect the U.S. Economy?", Weblog entry About.com: US Economy*

The benefit of a gold standard is that money is backed by a fixed asset. The governments can only print as much money as its currency holds gold **(Amadeo 2008)**. This discourages not only inflation, but also government budget deficits, trade deficits and government debt, which cannot exceed the supply of gold. Further, productive nations benefit by accumulating more gold as they export more goods....It should be appreciated that the US does not even have enough gold, at current rates, to pay off the portion of its debt owed to foreign investors. **China, Japan and other countries own \$3.2 trillion in US treasury debt but there is only \$223 billion at \$914 per ounce total in gold reserves at Fort Knox.**

# Plagiarism: Example 4

Of all the contentious issues that are being debated by members of the World Trade Organisation, **the relationship between trade and competition policy is probably one of the least understood in India. While there has been extensive discussion of trade liberalisation, and also the newer issues such as intellectual property rights and agricultural subsidies that came on board during the Uruguay Round, competition policy has been on the international agenda for too short a time for its significance to be appreciated.**

*Reference: Bhattacharjea A (2001):  
“Competition Policy: India and the WTO”,  
Economic & Political Weekly, Vol 36, No 51,  
pp 4710-13.*

“Among the several controversial issues being debated by the WTO members, the relationship between foreign trade, investment, employment, and competition policy is one of the least understood in India. Despite extensive discussion of trade liberalisation, and newer issues such as intellectual property rights and agricultural subsidies during the Uruguay Round, competition policy has been on the international agenda for too short a time for its significance to be appreciated” (Bhattacharjea 2003).

# Consequences of Plagiarism



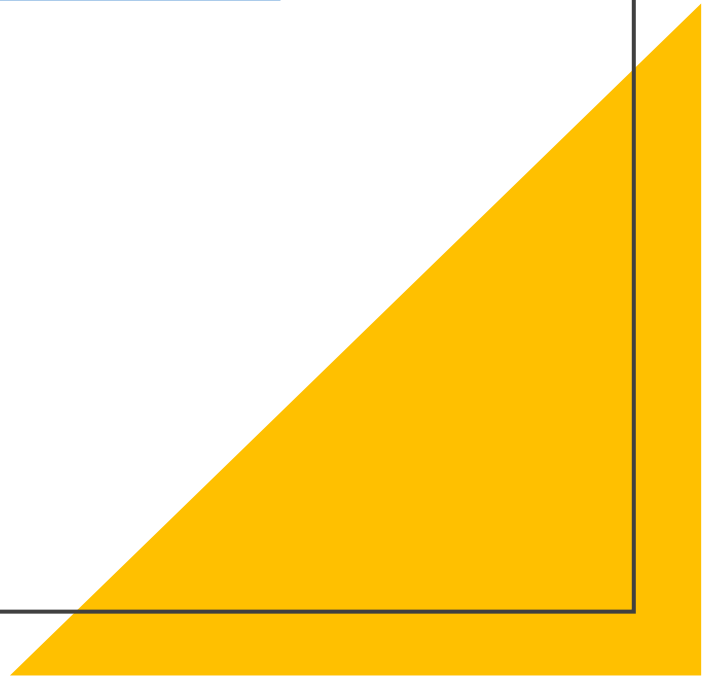
- ☐ Destroys ability to *do* and *present* original research
  - ☐ Destroys credibility among peers
  - ☐ Can be found out at any time in the future
  - ☐ Destroys career
  - ☐ Builds culture of mediocrity
- More than 15% plagiarism gets you a grade drop in submission
  - Gets you an F grade in any submission with 25% and more plagiarism
  - Two plagiarised submissions get you an F in the course

# Test Yourself

Take the plagiarism test

<https://plagiarism.iu.edu/index.html>

Do you get a full score?!



# Next Class

What is a  
Nation?

What is its  
“Ism”?