

M.Lib.I.Sc.
Paper -VII
Pratibha Shukla



INTRODUCTION

- The word **plagiarize** actually comes from the Latin word *plagiare—to kidnap* (Oxford English Dictionary).
- Plagiarism is an **offence**. Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work, or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense:
- Plagiarism is taking credit for someone else's words or thoughts as your own.
- It is essentially intellectual theft .

- According to the *Merriam-Webster On line 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 to commit literary theft
- 3) to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of *fraud*. It involves **both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.**

PLAGIARISM:Meaning

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;

Question-CAN WORDS AND IDEAS REALLY BE STOLEN?

Yes expression of original ideas is considered **intellectual property**, and is protected by **copyright laws**, just like original inventions. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some media (such as a book or a computer file).

**Following are considered plagiarism**

- Turning in someone else's work as your own.
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit.
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks.
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation.
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit.
- copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not.

- **Changing the words of an original source is not sufficient to prevent plagiarism**. If you have retained the essential idea of an original source, and have not cited it, then no matter how drastically you may have altered its context or presentation, you have still plagiarized

**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.”

“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.”-**Narayan Murthy**.

Types of Plagiarism

- **Clone**- Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.
- **CTRL-C**- Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.
- **Find – Replace**- Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source.
- **Remix**- Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together.
- **Recycle**- Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation
- **Mashup**- Mixes copied material from multiple sources.
- **Hybrid**- Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation.
- **404 Error**- Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.
- **Aggregator**- Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work.
- **Re-tweet**- Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording.

Reason for plagiarism

- Lack of awareness of plagiarism
- Lack of training in report writing and citing
- Lack of time management skills
- Academic pressure
- Peer pressure
- Pressure from families and friends

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

1. Complete Plagiarism

Complete plagiarism is the most severe form of plagiarism where a researcher takes a manuscript or study that someone else created, and submits it under his or her name. It is tantamount to intellectual theft and stealing.

2. Source-based Plagiarism

Plagiarism may occur because of the different types of sources. For example, when a researcher references a source that is incorrect or does not exist, it is a misleading citation. Plagiarism also occurs when a researcher uses a secondary source of data or information, but only cites the primary source of information. Both these types lead to an increase in the number of references sources. This, in turn, increases the citation number of the references.

3. Direct Plagiarism

Direct or verbatim plagiarism occurs when an author copies the text of another author, word for word, without the use of quotation marks or attribution, thus passing it as his or her own. In that way, it is like complete plagiarism, but it refers to sections (rather than all) of another paper. This type of plagiarism is considered dishonest and it calls for academic disciplinary actions.

It is not as common, but it is a serious infraction of academic rules and ethics

4. Self or Auto Plagiarism

Auto-plagiarism, also known as self-plagiarism or duplication, happens when an author reuses significant portions of his or her previously published work without attribution.

5. Paraphrasing plagiarism

the most common type of plagiarism. It involves the use of someone else's writing with some minor changes in the sentences and using it as one's own. Even if the words differ, the original idea remains the same and plagiarism occurs.

6. Inaccurate Authorship

Inaccurate authorship or misleading attribution can happen in two ways:

- In one form, when an individual contributes to a manuscript but does not get credit for it. The second form is the opposite: when an individual gets credit without contributing to the work. This type of plagiarism, whichever way it occurs, is a violation of the code of conduct in research.
- It is also possible to commit this form of plagiarism when someone else edits a manuscript, leading to substantive changes. In this case, the recommendation is to acknowledge the contributors at the time of publication, even if they are not listed as authors.

7. Accidental Plagiarism

Whether intended or unintended, there is no excuse for plagiarism and the consequences are often the same. However, plagiarism may be accidental if it occurred because of neglect, mistake, or unintentional paraphrasing.

8. Mosaic Plagiarism

Mosaic plagiarism may be more difficult to detect because it interlays someone else's phrases or text within its own research. It is also known as patchwork plagiarism and it is intentional and dishonest.

Plagiarism policy in the purview of UGC norm

- University Grants Commission had constituted a Committee of experts to look into issues of Plagiarism and recommend some institutional mechanism to eliminate the scope of this menace in higher education system in the country.
- The regulations shall be called the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2007.
- It shall apply to the students, researchers, faculty and staff of all Higher Educational Institutions in the country.

Definitions

- **"Author"** includes a student or a faculty or a researcher or staff of Higher Educational Institution (HEI) n'ho claims to be the creator of the n'ork under consideration;
- **"Degree"** means any such degree, as may, with the pre'ious approval ofthe Central Government, be specified in this behalf by the University Grants Commission
- **"Faculty"** refers to a person who is teaching and / or guiding students enrolled in an Institution of Higher Education

- **"Information"** includes data, message, text, images, sound, voice, codes, compurer programs, software and databases or micro film or computer generated micro fiche;
- **"Plagiarism"** means an act of academic dishonesty and a breach of ethics. It involves using someone else's work as one's own. It also includes data plagiarism and self plagiarism;
- **"Researcher"** refers to a person conducting academic / scientific research in Institution of Higher Education"

- **"Source"** means the published primary and secondary material from any' source whatsoever and includes written information and opinions gained directly from other people, including eminent scholars, public figures and practitioners in any form what so ever as also data and information in the electronic form be it audio, video, image or text
- **"Student"** means a person duly admitted and pursuing a programme of study including a research programme in full time or part-time or distant mode;

OBJECTIVE

- To create academic awareness about responsible conduct of research, study, project, work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity- and prevention of misconduct including plagiarism in academic writing among students, researchers, faculty- and other members of academic staff as well as any employee of HEI.
- To establish institutional mechanism through education and training to facilitate responsible conduct of research, study, project work, assignment, thesis, dissertation, promotion of academic integrity and deterrence from plagiarism.
- To develop systems to detect plagiarism and to set up mechanisms to prevent plagiarism and punish a student, faculty, or staff of HEI.

Levels of Plagiarism in non-core areas

- For all other (non-core)cases, plagiarism would be quantified into following levels in ascending order of severity for the purpose of its definition:
 - Similarities upto 10% - excluded
 - Similarities above 10% to 40%"
 - Similarities above 40% to 60%
 - Similarities above 60%

Penalties for Students Plagiarism

- **Similarities above 10% to 40%** - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.
- **Similarities above 40% to 60%** - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script after a time period of one year but not exceeding eighteen months.
- **Similarities above 60%** -Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and his/her registration for that course to be cancelled.

Penalties for faculty, staff, researcher of HEI

- **Similarities above 10%to 40%** - Shall be asked to withdrawn' manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.
- **Similarities above 40% to 60%** - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of two years and shall be denied a right to one annual increment and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M'Phil., Ph.D' student/scholar for a period of two years.

Cont...

- **Similarities above 60%** - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.phil., ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.

Fair use

- **The nature of your use:-** If you have merely copied something, it is unlikely to be considered fair use. But if the material has been transformed in an original way through interpretation, analysis, etc., then it will not be "fair use."
- **The amount you've used:-** The more you've "borrowed," the less likely it is to be considered fair use. What percentage of your work is "borrowed" material? What percentage of the original did you use? The lower the better.

- **The effect of your use on the original:-** If you are creating a work that competes with the original in its own market, and may do the original author economic harm, any substantial borrowing is unlikely to be considered fair use. The more the content of your work or its target audience differs from that of the original, the better.

Citation

- A “citation” is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again, including:
 1. Information about the author
 2. The title of the work
 3. The name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
 4. The date your copy was published
 5. The page numbers of the material you are borrowing

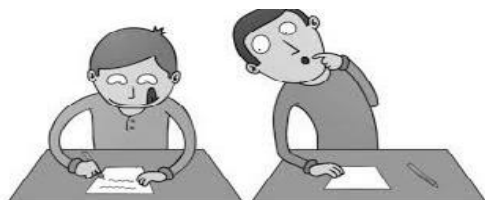
When you should cite

- Whenever you use quotes.
- Whenever you paraphrase.
- Whenever you use an idea that someone else has already expressed.
- Whenever you make specific reference to the work of another.
- Whenever someone else’s work has been critical in developing your own ideas.

CITATION STYLES

- MLA style in the humanities.
- APA style in psychology and education.
- Chicago notes and bibliography in history.
- Chicago author-date in the sciences.

Some cases on plagiarism

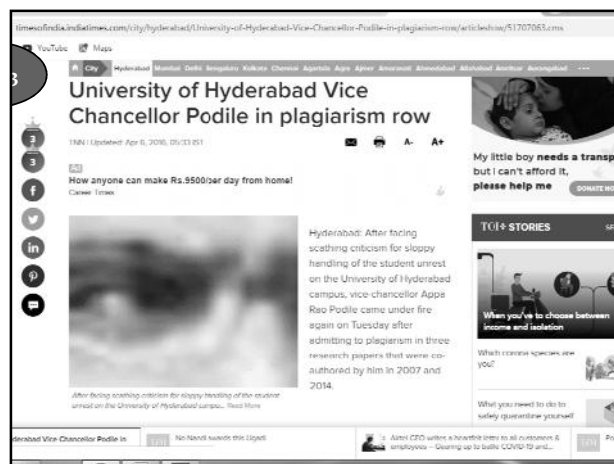


CASE - 1

JNU scholar alleges plagiarism against Bihar CM

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'.

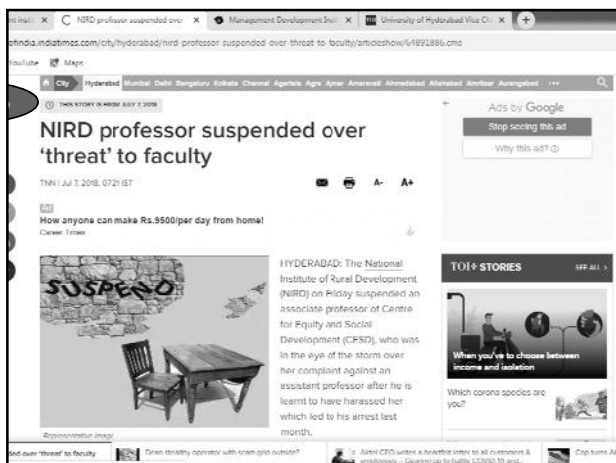




Case -5

Internet Plagiarism Case Created a Stir at University of Virginia

- A senior at Ohio University, Allison Routman, was accused of plagiarism. She wanted to become a member of the Semester at Sea program organized by the University of Virginia. For that, she watched a film about the shipboard life and wrote a paper based on it. While finding materials for her work, she consulted Wikipedia for the proper historic terminology usage. Ms. Routman tried to prove she was not guilty, but her appeal was denied. There is only one punishment for violators at UVA: Guilty students must be expelled, even if they cheated for the first time.



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