

PLAGIARISM-HOW TO PREVENT IT?

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Abstract:

Plagiarism is a form of academic misconduct in which you represent someone else's words ideas as your own. The academic writers of students and researchers mostly commit a common mistake of plagiarism intentionally or unintentionally. Now everyone in academic field, knows that plagiarism is something to be avoided, but not everyone is sure precisely what it is. The plagiarism can be avoided by citing sources and also prevented by following various strategies.

Key words: Plagiarism, Academic writers and strategies.

Introduction:

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own. The word "plagiarism" comes from the Latin "plagiarius" meaning "Kidnapper". Plagiarism means taking the words and thoughts of others (their ideas, concepts, images, and sentences) and using them as if they were your own, without crediting the author or citing the source i.e., cheating or stealing of intellectual property of someone else's work.

Definition:

Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit,

including those obtained through confidential review of other research proposals and manuscripts". – Office of Science and Technology Police -1999.

(or)

The act or an instance of copying or stealing another's words or ideas and attributing them as one's own-Garner.

All of 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

Types of Plagiarism

The frontier between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step in the fight to prevent it.

I. Sources Not Cited

1. "The Ghost Writer" The writer turns in another's work, word- for-word, as his or her own.
2. "The photocopy" The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.
3. "The Potluck Paper" The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentences to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing.

4. "The poor Disguise" The writer has retained the essential content of the source, he or she has altered the paper's appearance slightly by changing key words and phrases.
5. "The Labor of Laziness" The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.
6. "The Self-Stealer" The writer "borrows" generously from his or her previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

II. Sources Cited (but still plagiarized!)

1. "The Forgotten Footnote" The writer mentions an author's name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced.
2. "The Misinformer" The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.
3. "The Too-Perfect Paraphrase" The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation make

text that has been copied word-for – word, or closed to it.

4. “The Resourceful Citer” The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotations appropriately.
5. “The Perfect Crime” The writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation.

Common kinds of plagiarism

There are other three common kinds of plagiarism: They are, whole-paper, cut-and-paste and cut-and-paste with references.

1) Whole-Paper plagiarism:

Most of the student’s do the whole paper plagiarism while writing their assignments. It is ready-made papers stealing from internet, a book or a published article.

2) Cut-and –paste plagiarism.

The needed information are taken from many source like internet, e-books or somewhere else and integrated into the materials with no signal and isn’t student’s own expression.

3) Cut-and –paste plagiarism with references.

The words or ideas in a paper are incorporated from a different source, a reference to the source is included, but there is no quotation signal and no paraphrasing. Again, the trouble is that a reference indicates only that the accompanying text is somehow resulting from or related to the cited source.

Strategies for prevention of plagiarism

Many institutions use plagiarism detection software to uncover potential plagiarism and to deter students from plagiarizing. There are now various and increasingly sophisticated electronic aids to check the originality of work submitted by students. eg-anti plagiarism software tools like plagiarism.org and Turnitin.com (a branded plagiarism detection software). The experts in the field of academic world ‘suggested some strategies can prevent plagiarism. The mnemonic used for to remember the strategies is MP3E. They are,

1. Making Notes

Making notes is the most excellent way to collect the information from various sources before start to work. To avoid confusion from many sources, try to use different colored fonts, pens, or pencils for each one and mark bibliographic details or web addresses for all sources. Put in

quotations everything that comes directly from the text-especially when taking note

2. Planning

Planning is the best way to prepare the information in a organized maneer. Its aid to balance the paper from original ideas and information from the other sources. Planning makes the writer to outline the paper from various sources.

3. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is restatement of other's words, into our own words without alter the meaning of content. Don't think that just rearrange of sentences or replace of few words is paraphrasing. A good paraphrase is more like an abstract than a mirror image of the original but it still require citation.

4. Proper citation

Giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other's work without plagiarizing. Citation gives necessary information to find the primary source again.

There are many standardized formats for writing proper citation that includes APA, MLA, Vancouver, Harvard, and NLM etc.,

5. Evaluation

The last part of this evaluation helps to identify the originality of paper. The evaluation can be verified by using online software's which check plagiarism for free. There are also many plagiarism checking software's that are accessible to be purchased in the market, that will help to evaluate the paper for plagiarism.

The plagiarism doesn't occur only in the academic world, it can also exist in intellectual property that includes music, images and videos. The copy right laws and fair use of laws to protect the materials from plagiarism.

Conclusion:

Plagiarism is considered as an act of Fraud and is punishable offense in the academic world. But preventing plagiarism is quite simple. The best method for prevention is simply be honest and another way is to quote and/or cite the sources properly. So, the academic writers should recall and follow the above strategies that help to publish or present the paper without plagiarism.

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Answer key for Nutri Quiz Vol 8 Issue 2, May-August 2015

1. B (They yellow & orange pigmentation present in fruits and vegetable are termed as carotenoids, the active form is called as carotenoids)
2. D (Since Vitamin – A is play as a very good Anti-oxidants)
3. A (Deficiency of Niacin is Pellagra)
4. C (The important role of vitamin-C is to boost up the Immune system)
5. B (Only Vitamin –C is Water soluble the remaining are fat soluble)
6. A (vitamin –D deficiency is Rickets)
7. B (Biotin is also called as vitamin -0H or B7)
8. B (As per the RDA a pregnant mother needs 40mg of vitamin-C)
9. A (The deficiency of B12 cause pernicious anemia)
10. C (Since all nuts are rich in vitamin – E almond is a good source)