

# PLAGIARISM

motifake.com

## Warning!!

All the content are not my own and are copied from various sources so resemblance to any one is not an coincident!!

## First Experience

- 2007 Review of Calicut Medical Journal
- 2011 Journal (??? Thesis)
- 2013 Received Complain regarding Article

The article entitled "Morphological Study of Variations of Lung Fissures and

<u>Lobes</u> " by...... The authors of the aforementioned article used some

photographs belonging to without Citation

National Journal of Integrated Research in Medicine

Publication of Association of Health Professionals and Health Educators





• Image Source : <a href="http://www.villamarketers.com/rental-marketing-for-holiday-homes-its-a-booming-business-for-owners/">http://www.villamarketers.com/rental-marketing-for-holiday-homes-its-a-booming-business-for-owners/</a> last accessed on 12.03.15

#### MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in

Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998

(AMENDED UPTO AUGUST, 2012)

In terms of Gazette Notification dated 03.11.2010, the following shall be substituted as under:-

"Two Research papers accepted/ published in index/national journal as first/second author during the tenure of Assistant Professor" In terms of Gazette Notification dated 03.11.2010, the following shall be substituted as under:-

"Four Research papers accepted/published in index/national journal as first/second author on cumulative basis. Out of these four research publications minimum two research publication must be published during the tenure of the Associate Professor."

## Magnitude of Problem

 The Office of Research Integrity: prevalence to be about 25 per cent<sup>1</sup>

### Real Life Plagiarism Scandals



Hostetter, Janet. 6 Apr 2006. Associated Press Images. 5 Aug 2008. <a href="http://apimages.ap.org">http://apimages.ap.org</a>

Doris Kearns Goodwin, a Pulitzer Prize winning historian, was forced to step down from the Pulitzer board after she was found to have accidentally used another's words in one of her books.

Kirpatrick, David D. "Author Goodwin Resigns from Pulitzer Board." New York Times. (1 June 2002.) 5 Aug. 2008. <a href="http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06E7D7143AF932A35755C0A9649C8B63">http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06E7D7143AF932A35755C0A9649C8B63</a>.

### Real Life Plagiarism Scandals



Bondafeff, Dian. 10 Oct. 2007. Associated Press Images. 5 Aug 2008. <a href="http://apimages.ap.org">http://apimages.ap.org</a>.

After being accused of rampant plagiarism in her work, tenured **professor Madonna G.**Constantine was fired from her position at Columbia University.

Santora, Marc. "Columbia Professor in Noose Case Is Fired on Plagiarism Charges." <u>New York Times</u>. (24 June 2008.) 5 Aug. 2008.

<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/24/nyregion/24columbia.html?scp=1&sq=Madonna%20Constantine%20&st=cse">http://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/24/nyregion/24columbia.html?scp=1&sq=Madonna%20Constantine%20&st=cse>.

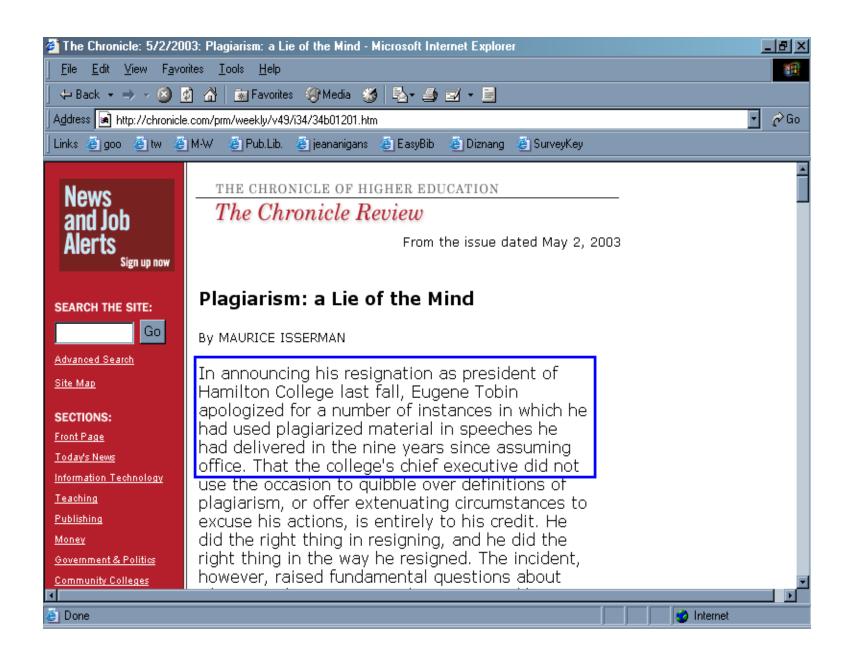
### Real Life Plagiarism Scandals

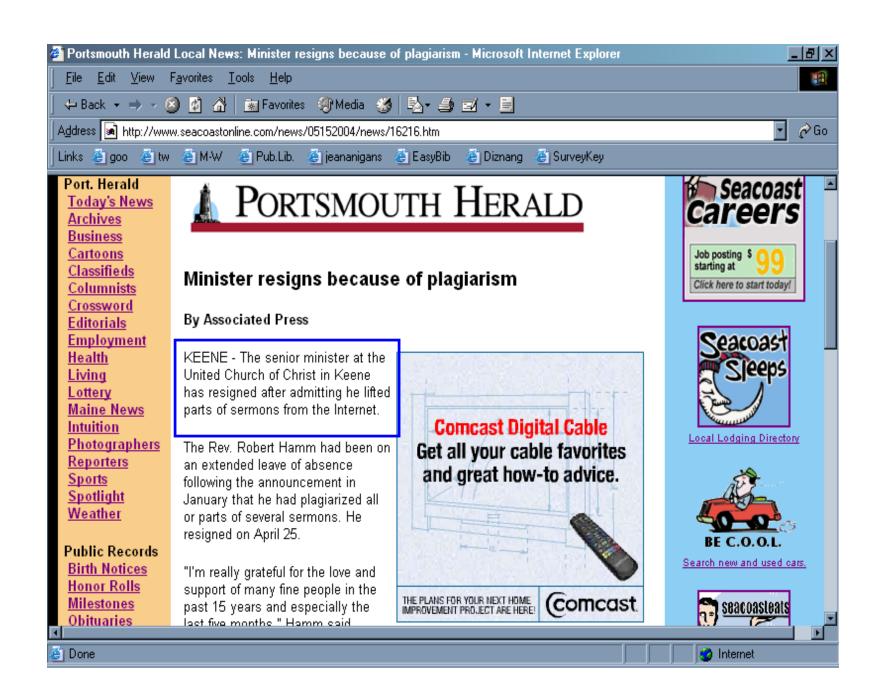


As a reporter for the New York Times, Jayson Blair plagiarized or fabricated in more than 40 stories between 2002 and 2005. He was fired from his job. The top two editors of the newspaper resigned as a result of the scandal.

"Correcting the Record." New York Times. 11 May 2003. The New York Times. 5 Aug 2008. <a href="http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9403E1DB123FF932A25756C0A9659C8B63">http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9403E1DB123FF932A25756C0A9659C8B63</a>

Image: Szymaszek, Jennifer. 12 May 2004. Associated Press Images. 5 Aug 2008. <a href="http://apimages.ap.org">http://apimages.ap.org</a>>







# In India\*

\*K. Satyanarayana, Plagiarism: a scourge afflicting the Indian science, Editorial, Indian J Med Res 131, March 2010, pp 373-376

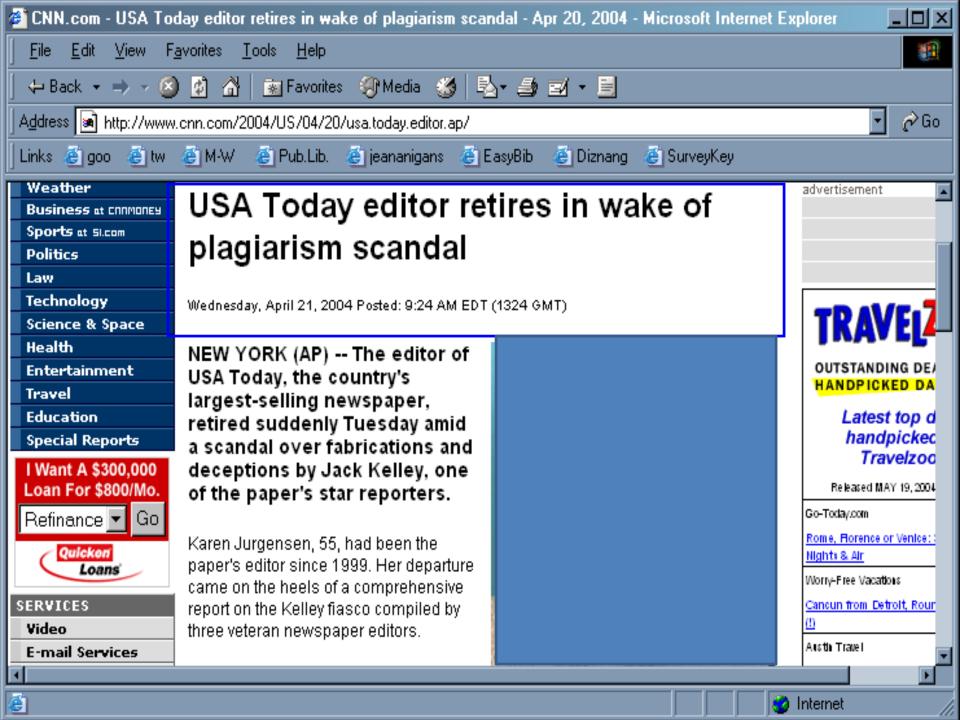
- In the most recent incident, a paper of a senior academic in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi was withdrawn after the editors found several overlaps including figures (plagiarism) from another review published in 2001 by a UK-based professor.
- Seven professors of AIIMS including a former Director were accused of publishing the same article in two different journals<sup>1</sup>.

1. Anon P. Venugopal and 5 AIIMS professors in plagiarism charge. *The Hindustan Times* October 26, 2007.

- Almost 70 papers published in prestigious journals by a professor in the S. V. University, Tirupati were allegedly plagiarized<sup>1</sup>.
- In a shocking revelation, 10 of 18 students who copied their way to admission to a US business school this year were Indians<sup>2</sup>.

- 1. Tewari M. Indian professor guilty of plagiarism. DNA February 23, 2008.
- 2. Venugopal J. Indian students fail in plagiarism test in US Universities. DNA February 21, 2010.

- In another case a Vice-Chancellor with proven charges of plagiarism was allowed to resign!<sup>1</sup>.
   And this after a sustained a national furor.
- A former Director-General of the CSIR and President of the Indian National Science Academy figures in two allegations of plagiarism<sup>1,2</sup>.
- The website of Society of Scientific Values,
   New Delhi<sup>1</sup> lists many such cases.
- 1. Cases of misconduct investigated by SSV. Available at: http://www.scientificvalues.org/cases.html.
- 2. Raghunath Anant Mashelkar. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raghunath\_Anant\_Mashelkar.



### Personal experience......

- While evaluating a dissertation it was noticed that
  - 22 references were fake without any citation in text
  - Most texts were replication from source textbooks & references without proper citation.
  - Such ignorance was felt disastrous and painful.

### **Session Overview**

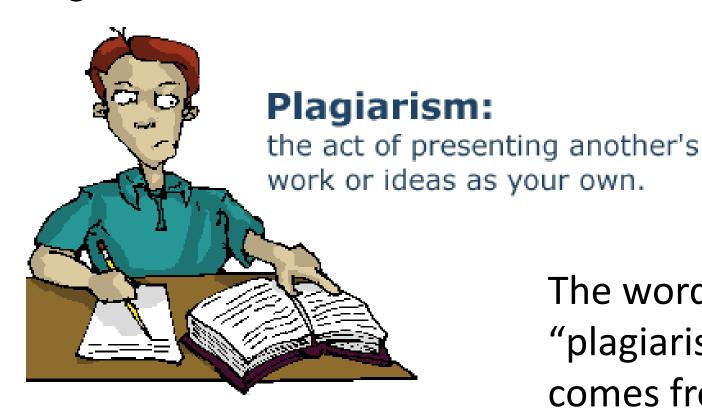
#### What It Is

- Terminology
- Legal Implications
- Types of Plagiarism

#### How to Avoid It

- Methods
- Proper Quotations
- Proper Citations
- · Q & A Time!

### Plagiarism defined:



PoliticsNJ, The Pulblis Group, Hoboken, NJ. <a href="http://www.politicsnj.com/plagerism090903.htm">http://www.politicsnj.com/plagerism090903.htm</a>.

The word

"plagiarism"

comes from the

Latin *plagiarus*meaning

"kidnapper"

# Terminology: Plagiarism

- ✓ Plagiarism is defined as the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results or words without giving appropriate credits and usually claiming them to be one's own.¹
- ✓ 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, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others even ideas!



In other words, plagiarism is considered as an act of 'fraud'<sup>1</sup>.

Terms such as 'copying' and 'borrowing' can disguise the seriousness of the offense<sup>1</sup>

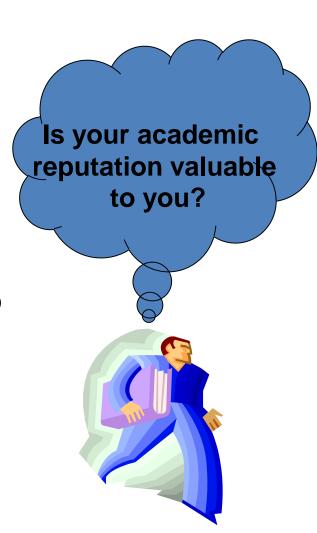
### **Excuses**



### Rationale for academic integrity

- When you copy **you cheat yourself.** You limit your own learning.
- The consequences are not worth the risks!
- It is only right to give credit to authors whose ideas you use
- Citing gives authority to the information you present
- Citing makes it possible for your readers to locate your source
- Education is not an "us vs. them" game!
   It's about learning to learn!

Cheating is unethical behavior



# **Legal Implications**

- Is it against the law?
  - Policy differ from county to county
- How is it applied at the college level?
  - Most schools and universities have policies on cheating and plagiarism.
- i.e. ULM's policy is very clear:
  - First offense: failing grade on assignment
  - Second offense: failing grade for the course
  - Third offense: suspension





# The First Type of plagiarism

#### Plagiarism of Words

 The use of another's exact words without citing the author

#### Incorrect

 Plagiarism is the reproduction of someone else's words, ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgement.

#### Correct

 Plagiarism is the "reproduction of someone else's words, ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgement" (Undergraduate Course Handbook: 2008, p.24)

# The Second Type of plagiarism

#### **Plagiarism of Structure**

- Truncation
  - where strings are deleted in the beginning or ending
- Excision
  - strings are deleted from the middle of sentences
- Insertions; inversions; substitutions
- Change of tense, person, number, or voice



#### **Plagiarism of Ideas**

Presenting another's ideas as your own without giving the person credit

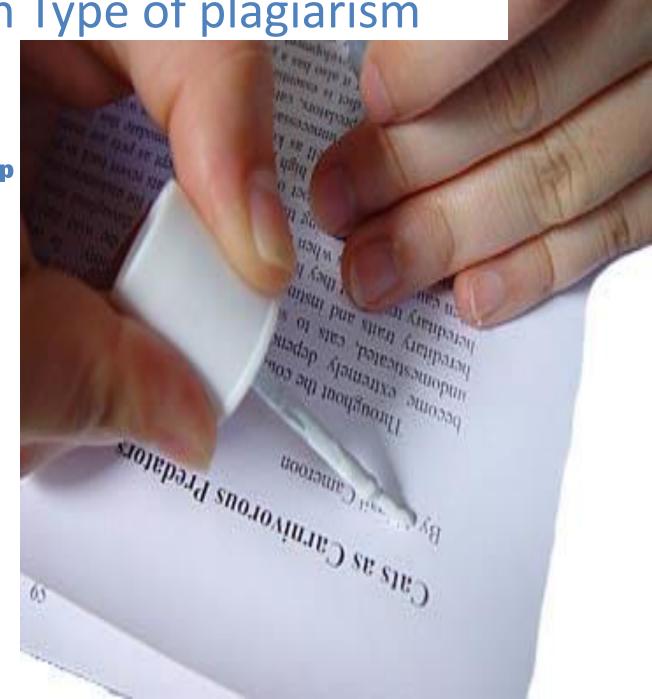
Submitting a paper without citing or incorrectly citing another's ideas

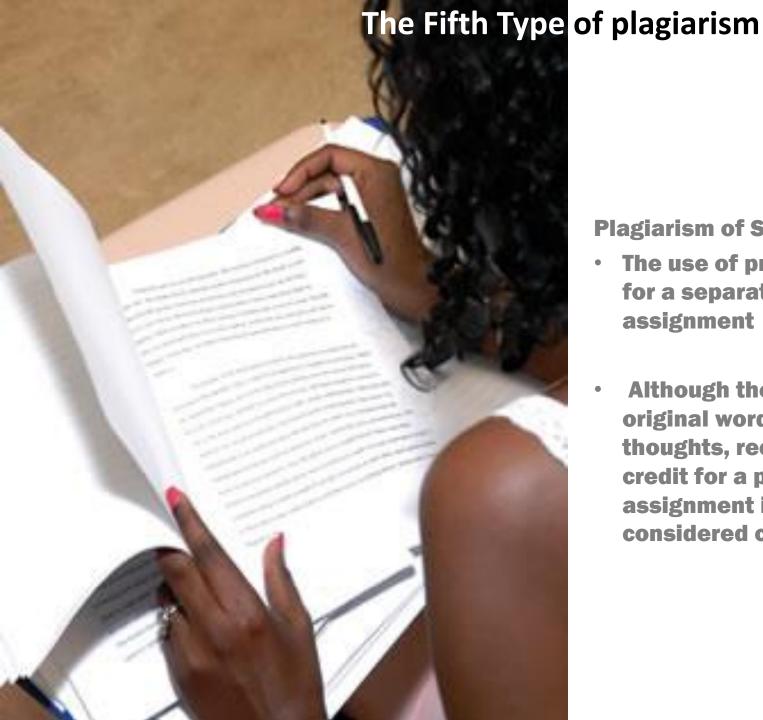
The Fourth Type of plagiarism

**Plagiarism of Authorship** 

Turning in a replication of another's work

Submitting a paper that you got off the internet or from a friend and presenting it as your own





#### **Plagiarism of Self**

- The use of previous work for a separate assignment
- Although these were you original words and thoughts, receiving credit for a previous assignment is considered cheating

#### Guidelines for avoiding plagiarism

- Use your own words and ideas.
- · Give credit for copied, adapted, or paraphrased material.
- Avoid using others' work with minor "cosmetic" changes.
- There are no "freebies."
- Beware of "common knowledge."

### Use your own words and ideas



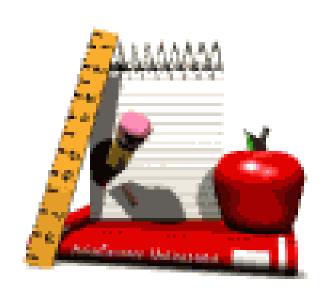
- This is a skill that improves with practice.
- It requires an understanding of the topic
- It requires that you give yourself credit for your own abilities.

# Give credit for copied, adapted, or paraphrased material

- If you repeat another's exact words, you MUST use quotation marks and cite the source.
- If you adapt a chart or paraphrase a sentence, you must still cite.
- Paraphrase means that you restate the author's ideas, meaning, and information in your own words

WHEN IN DOUBT, CITE.

# Avoid using others' work with minor "cosmetic" changes



Examples: using "less" for "fewer," reversing the order of a sentence, changing terms in a computer code, or altering a spread sheet layout. If the work is essentially the same, give credit.

WHEN IN DOUBT, CITE.

#### There are no "freebies."

ALWAYS cite words, information, and idea —, use if they are new to you (learned in your research).

No matter where you find it – even in an encyclopedia or on the Internet – you cite it.

WHEN IN DOUBT, CITE.

## Beware of "common knowledge."

You don't have to cite "common knowledge," BUT the fact must really be commonly known.

That George Washington was the first U.S. president is common knowledge;

That George Washington was an expert dancer is not common knowledge

WHEN IN DOUBT, CITE.

# Use these three strategies

- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing

To blend source materials in with your own, making sure

your own voice is heard.

# Quoting

Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word. Quotations must be cited!

### Use quotations when:

- You want to add the power of an author's words to support your argument
- You want to disagree with an author's argument
- You want to highlight particularly eloquent or powerful phrases or passages
- You are comparing and contrasting specific points of view
- You want to note the important research that precedes your own

Quotations should be used sparingly. They must be exact, word-for-word as they appear in the original document.

Quotes require a citation in addition to the use of quote marks.

Every quoted word needs to be cited. Even a **short phrase or** single word must be quoted and cited if it is unusual.

<u>Using Sources Effectively: Strengthening Your Writing and Avoiding Plagiarism.</u> Robert A. Harris. Los Angeles, California: Pyrczak Publishers, 2002.

Quotations must be attributed to the original author and the source that you used.

### For example:

If you use the phrase, "Fourscore and twenty years ago, our forefathers . . ." you must give credit to Abraham Lincoln and the book in which he is quoted.

Lincoln, Abraham. <u>Gettysburg Address</u>. In <u>Lincoln</u> <u>at Gettysburg: the Words that Remade America</u>, Garry Wills. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992.

# **Paraphrasing**

Paraphrasing means rephrasing the words of an author, putting his/her thoughts in your own words. When you paraphrase, you rework the source's ideas, words, phrases, and sentence structures with your own. Like quotations, paraphrased material must be followed with in-text documentation and cited on your Works-Cited page.

### Paraphrase when:

- You plan to use information on your note cards and wish to avoid plagiarizing
- You want to avoid overusing quotations
- You want to use your own voice to present information

### **Examples:**

**Source**: Unless steps are taken to provide a predictable and stable energy supply in the face of growing demand, the nation may be in danger of sudden power losses or even extended blackouts, thus damaging our industrial and information-based economies. – John Doe, 1999, p.231.

Inadequate paraphrase: Doe (1999) recommends that the government take action to provide a predictable and stable energy supply because of constantly growing demand. Otherwise, we may be in danger of losing power or even experiencing extended blackouts. These circumstances could damage our industrial and information-based economy. (p.231).

The inadequate paraphrase is guilty of plagiarism even though the material is cited correctly. The writer has used too many word-for-word phases from the source. Also, the order of the ideas is unchanged from the source.

Compare the following

### Correct paraphrase.....1:

Doe (1999) believes that we must find a more reliable source of energy if we are to have a dependable electricity supply. Without this, the nation's economic base may be damaged by blackouts (p.231).

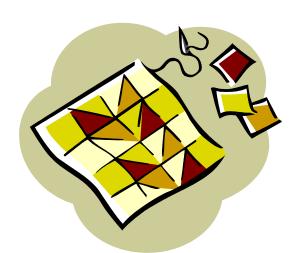
<u>Using Sources Effectively: Strengthening Your Writing and Avoiding Plagiarism.</u> Robert A. Harris. Los Angeles, California: Pyrczak Publishers, 2002.

### Correct paraphrase....2:

We must find a more reliable source of energy if we are to have a dependable electricity supply. Without this, "the nation's economic base may be damaged by blackouts" (Doe1999, p.231).

Putting the colored phrases in quotation marks and a citation after the quotation,

Without the quotation marks and the proper citation, the "author" has committed plagiarism.



# Summarizing

 Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words, including only the main point(s). Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material. Again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to their original sources.

#### Summarize when:

- You want to establish background or offer an overview of a topic
- You want to describe knowledge (from several sources) about a topic
- You want to determine the main ideas of a single source

## How do I cite the sources?

If you wish to avoid accusations of plagiarism, you must cite your sources properly. Several websites exist which can help you.

## MLA Quotations form can be....

- <u>Indirect</u>: Some researchers note that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (Zimbardo 62).
- <u>Direct</u>: Zimbardo notes that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (62).
- <u>Paraphrasing</u>: Some researchers have observed that children seem unaware that their parents are considered bashful (Zimbardo 62).

### APA or Chicago Quotations form can be....

- Indirect: Some researchers note that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (Zimbardo, 1977, p.62).
- <u>Direct</u>: Zimbardo (1977) notes that "Children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (p. 62).
- <u>Paraphrasing</u>: Some researchers have observed that children seem oblivious to their parents' bashfulness (Zimbardo, 1977).

# Citations

#### Pubmed Style

 Bhagat \*, Kumar \*, Khanna \*, Suwalka \*. Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation.
 NJIRM. 2014; 5(3): 1-6.

#### **Web Style**

Bhagat \*, Kumar \*, Khanna \*, Suwalka \*. Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation. www.scopemed.org/?mno=163724 [Access: July 18, 2014].

#### **AMA (American Medical Association) Style**

Bhagat \*, Kumar \*, Khanna \*, Suwalka \*. Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation. *NJIRM*. 2014; 5(3): 1-6.

#### Vancouver/ICMJE Style

- Bhagat \*, Kumar \*, Khanna \*, Suwalka \*. Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation.
   NJIRM. (2014), [cited July 18, 2014]; 5(3): 1-6.
  - \*\* Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue \*\*

# Citations

#### Harvard Style

Bhagat, \*., Kumar, \*., Khanna, \*. & Suwalka, \*. (2014) Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And
Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation. NJIRM, 5 (3), 1-6.

#### **Turabian Style**

• Bhagat, \*Dr.Manisha, \*\*Dr.Mukesh Kumar, \*\*\*Dr.Rajesh Khanna, and \*\*\*\*Dr.Usha Suwalka. 2014. Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation. *National Journal of Integrated Research in Medicine*, 5 (3), 1-6.

#### **Chicago Style**

• Bhagat, \*Dr.Manisha, \*\*Dr.Mukesh Kumar, \*\*\*Dr.Rajesh Khanna, and \*\*\*\*Dr.Usha Suwalka. "Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation." National Journal of Integrated Research in Medicine 5 (2014), 1-6.

#### MLA (The Modern Language Association) Style

• Bhagat, \*Dr.Manisha, \*\*Dr.Mukesh Kumar, \*\*\*Dr.Rajesh Khanna, and \*\*\*\*Dr.Usha Suwalka. "Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation." National Journal of Integrated Research in Medicine 5.3 (2014), 1-6. Print.

#### **APA (American Psychological Association) Style**

• Bhagat, \*., Kumar, \*., Khanna, \*. & Suwalka, \*. (2014) Comparative Study Of The Effect Of Esmolol, Fentanyl And Their Combination For Attenuating Haemodynamic Responses Of Laryngoscopy And Intubation. *National Journal of Integrated Research in Medicine*, 5 (3), 1-6.

\*\* Many of these examples came from the OWL at Purdue \*\*

# **Unintentional Plagiarism**

- Paraphrasing poorly: changing a few words without changing the sentence structure of the original, or changing the sentence structure but not the words.

  Also: WE DON'T READ MINDS.
- Que aro We don't know what you \*MEANT\* to do! all of it, or putting quotation marks around a passage that is partly paraphrased and partly quoted.
- Citing poorly: omitting an occasional citation or citing inaccurately.

# **How Could I Be Caught?**

There are a number of ways to detect plagiarism:

- People can search the Web! All they need is to find a unique phrase that is in a paper to be able to find the original source online.
- People can read, and may recognize what you wrote as someone else's work.
- Plagiarism detection programs such as Turnitin.
- Other clues, such as a real difference in writing styles.

## **Top 10 FREE Plagiarism Detection Tools**

- Anti-Plagiarism
- DupliChecker
- PaperRater
- Plagiarisma.net
- PlagiarismChecker
- Plagium
- PlagTracker
- Viper
- SeeSources
- Plagiarism Detector

# Q & A Time!



## Reference

- 1. Bilic Zulle L, Frkovic V, Azman J, Turk T, Mladen P. Prevalence of plagiarism among medical students. Croat Med J 2005; 56: 126.131.
- Merriam-Webste. Merriam-Webste Online Dictionary. Massachusetts: Merriam-Webster Inc; 2012 [cited Janyary 12, 2012]; Availablefrom: http://www.merriamwebster.com.

## Plagiarism Presentation Resources

- Presentation URL <a href="http://www.ulm.edu/~lowe/plagiarism.ppt">http://www.ulm.edu/~lowe/plagiarism.ppt</a>
- The Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) http://owl.english.purdue.edu/
- Joyce Brannon's "Plagiarism." PowerPoint Presentation & Joyce Valenza's "What is Plagiarism?" (See works cited). (Internet downloads)
  - www.qacps.k12.md.us/qhs/teachers/boones/plagiarism.ppt
- **PLAGIARISM** DON'T DO IT!!! A presentation of the MdN LRTC Mrs. Sheila Walrath, Media Specialist.
  - www.tuhsd.k12.az.us/mdn/depts/departments/lrc/plagiarism.ppt
- Website
   http://www.ulm.edu/~lowe

## Plagiarism Presentation Resources

- "Avoiding Plagiarism." Virtual Writing Center. 8 August 2001.
   <a href="http://www.madison.tec.wi.us/is/writingcenter/plagarism.htm">http://www.madison.tec.wi.us/is/writingcenter/plagarism.htm</a>
- "Avoiding Plagiarism: Mastering the Art of Scholarship." UCDavis Student Judicial Affairs. 2001. 8 August 2001. < <a href="http://sja.ucdavis.edu/avoid.htm">http://sja.ucdavis.edu/avoid.htm</a>>
- The five types of plagiarism
   www.centralia.edu/academics/writingcenter/.../Plagiarism.ppt
- Plagiarism.org. 8 August 2001. <a href="www.plagiarism.org">www.plagiarism.org</a>
- Plagiarism means using another's work without giving them credit and saying that it is your own. From: Mirka, 2004 schools.cbe.ab.ca/b806/library/Plagiarism.ppt
- Plagiarism-what it is and how to avoid it: Presented by: Megan Lowe Reference Librarian

https://www.uoguelph.ca/graduattestudies/sites/default/.../plagiarism.ppt

## Recommended Resources

- http://www.hamilton.edu/academic/Resource/WC/AvoidingPl agiarism.html
- http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html
- http://www.virtualsalt.com/antiplag.htm
- http://alexia.lis.uiuc.edu/~janicke/plagiary.htm