

# Plagiarism



# Plagiarism defined:



The word  
“plagiarism”  
comes from the  
Latin *plagiarus*  
meaning  
“kidnapper”



**"I need you to do a presentation on the topic of 'plagiarism'.  
If you don't have time to prepare anything, just steal  
something off the Internet."**

# WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

## Deliberate Plagiarism

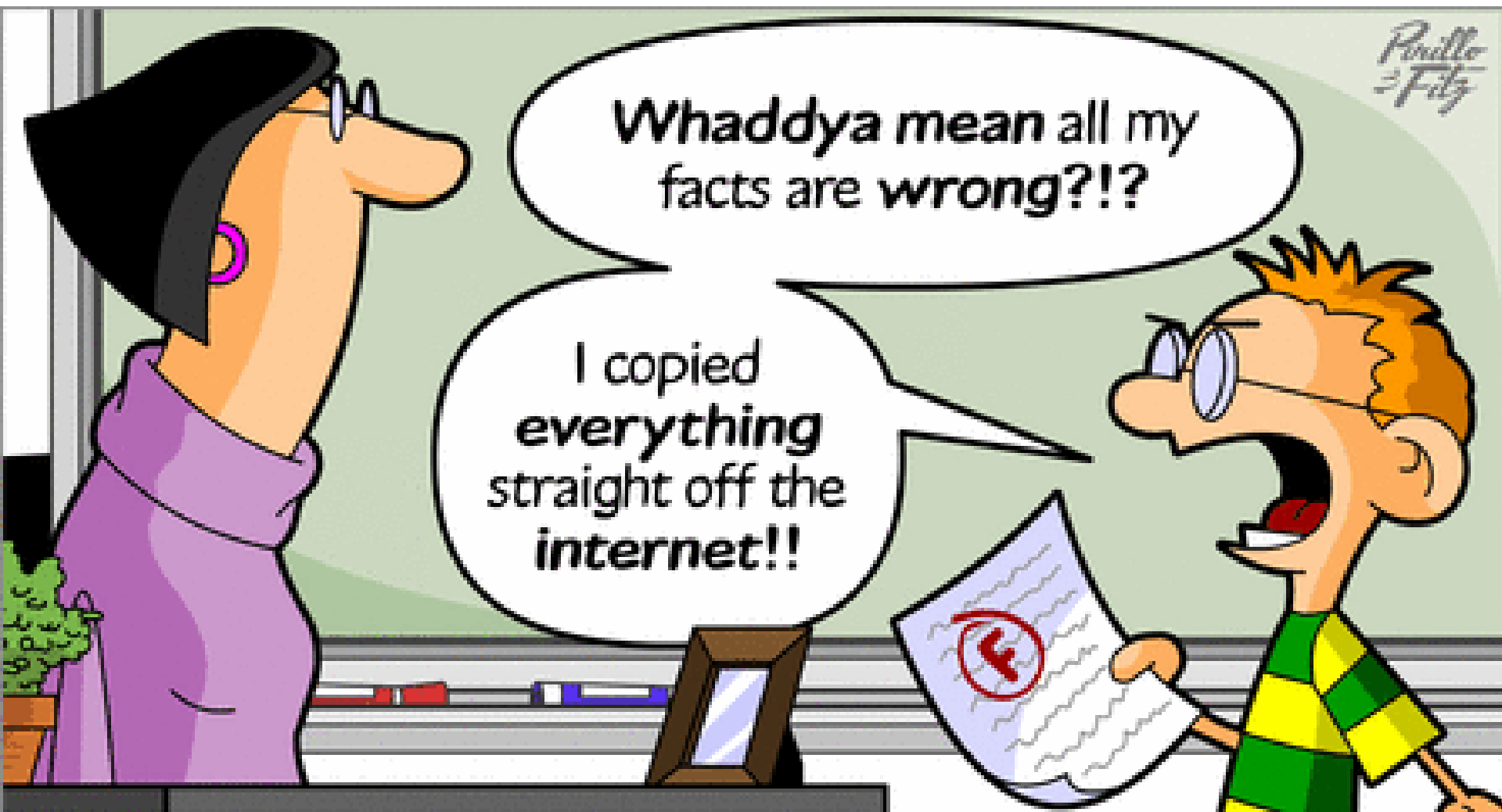
- Rewriting from books or articles
- copying & pasting from web pages and online sources to create a patchwork writing
- buying, downloading, or borrowing a paper



## Accidental Plagiarism

- not knowing when & how to cite
- not knowing how to paraphrase or summarize
- not knowing what “common knowledge” is
- recycling an old paper

# Plagiarism and the Net



# Dictionary

Noun

1.

an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author:

Synonyms: [appropriation](#), [infringement](#), [piracy](#), [counterfeiting](#); [theft](#), [borrowing](#), [cribbing](#), [passing off](#).

2. piece of writing or other work reflecting such unauthorized use or imitation.

# Why is plagiarism important?

## *Who really cares?*

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- Plagiarism is **theft** of intellectual property.
- Plagiarism is **cheating**.
- Plagiarism may result in expulsion from jobs in universities and institutes.
- Plagiarism may result in receiving **a failing grade or zero** for the assignment. Plagiarism could result in a disciplinary referral.





# Some of the things that you think you know about plagiarism may be wrong.

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- It does not matter if the person whose work you have cited is alive or dead. If it is not your own idea, you must cite your source!
- If you translate or paraphrase something, you must still give a citation.
- If you publish something, it should be your own work, not of a student or colleague.





# Types

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- Types of Plagiarism:
  - Copying
  - Patchwork
  - Paraphrasing
  - Unintentional



# Copying

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The most well-known and, sadly, the most common type of plagiarism is the simplest: **copying**. If you copy someone else's work and put your name on it, you have plagiarized.



# Patchwork

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- **Patchwork plagiarism**, this occurs when the plagiarizer borrows the "phrases and clauses from the original source and weaves them into his own writing".
- Eg. My dilemma was **to be or not to be**.



# Paraphrasing

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- **Paraphrasing plagiarism** occurs when the one paraphrases or summarizes another's work without citing the source. Even changing the words a little or using synonyms but retaining the author's essential thoughts, sentence structure, and/or style without citing the source is still considered plagiarism.



# Unintentional

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- If a writer has incorrectly quoted or incorrectly cited a source, it could be misconstrued as dishonesty on the writer's part. The incorrect usage of another's work, even if it is unintentional, could be taken for "real" plagiarism.



# Excuses

It's okay if  
I don't get caught!

Everyone does it!

This assignment  
was BORING!

I was too busy to  
write that paper!  
(Job, big game, too much homework!)

I've got to get  
into  
??? U!

My teachers  
expect  
too much!

My parents  
expect "A"s!



# Indian Excuse

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- Publish or perish policy
  - Two researchers include each others name on the papers, to give an impression of two papers each.
  - Splitting a single paper into more than one parts
  - Presenting the same paper under different titles
  - Presenting a paper in multiple conferences





# Indian Excuses

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- Getting someone else do your work
  - Using your position of power
  - Using money power
- Conducting a project on the idea of another person
- Writing a paper based on an idea that another author had included in his paper that was reviewed by you.



# Examples

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- Ghooi R B. Conflict of Interest in clinical research. Persp. Clin Res. 2015; 6(1):10-14.
- Ghooi R B., Thirtha P. Conflict of Interest in clinical research. Persp. Clin Res. 2015; 6(1):10-14.
- Thirtha P. Informed consent issues in Indian trials. Persp. Clin Res. 2015; 6(2):21-26.
- Thirtha P, Ghooi R B. Informed consent issues in Indian trials. Persp. Clin Res. 2015; 6(2):21-26.



# Examples

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- Ghooi R B. Patients' rights in India – Do they assure empowerment. In 'Patients' Rights- Ethical Perspectives, Emerging Developments and Global Challenges. Ed. Jena Pope, Nova Publishers, New York 2015.
- Ghooi R B. Patients' rights and empowerment. Persp. Clin Res. 2015; 6(1):10-14.
- Ghooi R B. Patients' empowerment and rights. Bull. Haff. Instt. 2015; 43(1):26-30.
- Ghooi R B. Empowerment and rights of patients. WHO Bull. 2015; 105(1):56-60.



# Examples

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- Ghooi RB. Silicosis in Rajasthan. Bull. Raj. Med. Soc. 2015; 23(1) 23-27.
- Ghooi RB. Silicosis in North Western India. Ind. J. Epidem. 2015; 24(1) 16-20.
- Ghooi RB. Silicosis in India. Ind. J. Med. Res. 2015; 68(1) 63-67.
- Ghooi RB. Silicosis risk among mine workers. WHO Bull. 2015; 103(1) 53-57.



# Examples

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- Panat AR, Ghooi RB. Low back pain in farmers. API Annual Conference, 2015
- Panat AR, Ghooi RB. Low back pain in women working in fields. Western Maharashtra Medical Conference, 2015
- Panat AR, Ghooi RB. Low back pain in male farmers. APICON, 2015

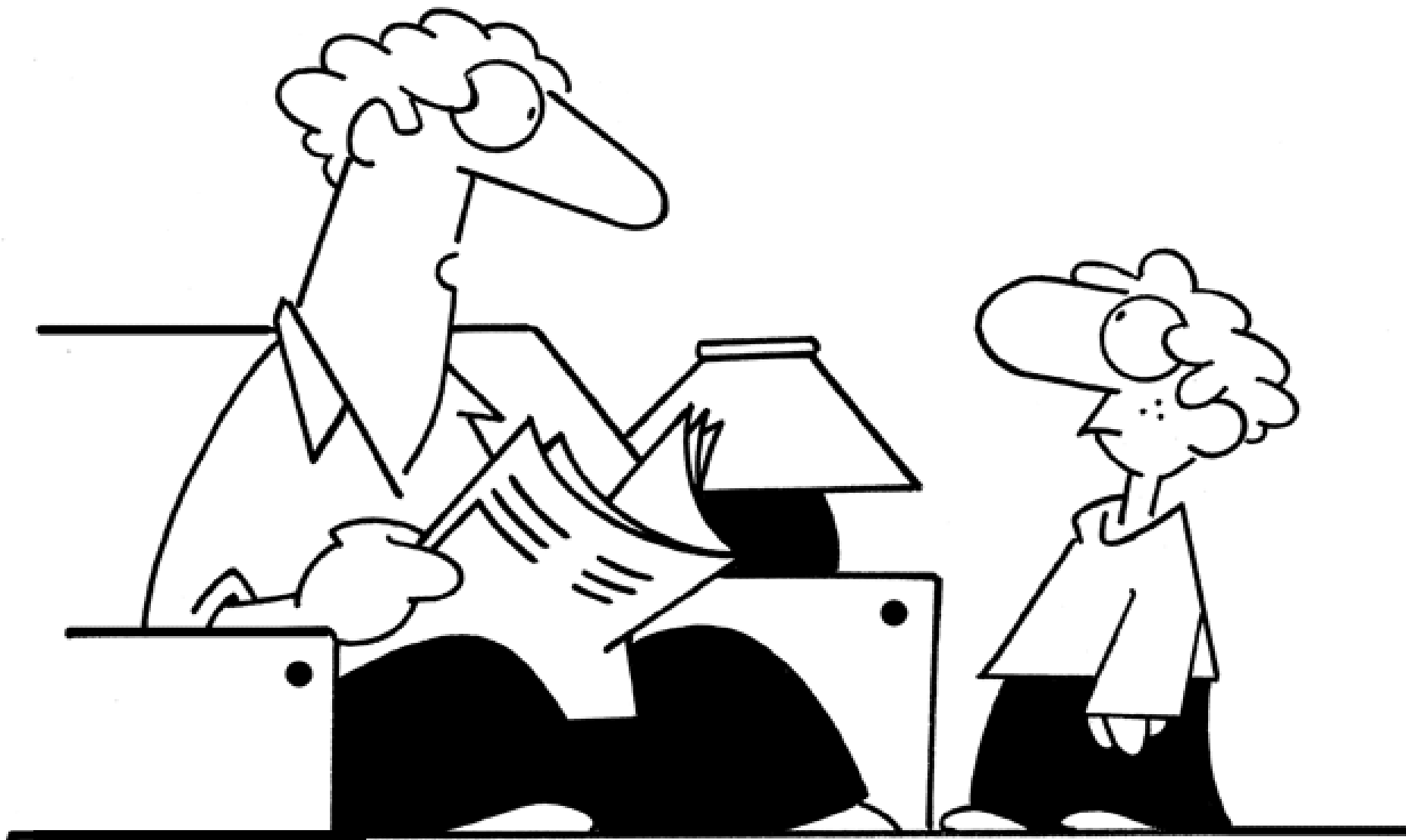


# Prof. ABC

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- Padma Shree Prof. Dr. ABC, MS, PhD, FNAMS,
- Published 267 original papers and reviews in journals of national and international reputation.
- Published 10 papers annually for the last 20 years!





**"For the last time No! You cannot outsource your homework to the kid in Bangalore".**





**"You have not completed the paper? I have to present it in Paris next week!"**

# More Types

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- Taking credit where none is due
  - Adding a professor's name on a paper written by a student
  - Publishing a student's work in your own name
- Gift authorship
  - Adding your friend's or beloved's name to a paper



# ***Actions that might be seen as plagiarism***

Buying, stealing, or  
borrowing a paper

Using the source too  
closely when  
paraphrasing

Hiring someone to  
write your paper

Building on someone's  
ideas without citation

Copying from another source without citing  
(on purpose or by accident)

Deliberate  
Plagiarism

Possibly Accidental  
Plagiarism



# Real life Examples:

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- A paper published by S.C. Joshi and B.S. Rajput entitled "Axion-dilaton black holes with  $SL(2,Z)$  symmetry through APT-FGP model" in [\*Europhysics Letters\*](#), Vol. 57, No. 5, was entirely copied from a six-year-old paper by Renata Kallosh of Stanford in [\*Physical Review D\*](#), Vol 54, No. 8.
- In [National Centre for Cell Science](#) (NCCS), Pune in 2006 H. Rangaswami and Colleagues from the group of [Dr. Gopal Kundu](#)) rehashed the same set of data which they had published earlier.
- The Bombay HC ordered compulsory retirement for Dr VK Rale and Dr M. Hegde for co-authoring an article that was plagiarized by their student.



## In High Places too

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- In a major embarrassment to Indian science, one of India's best known scientists Dr. R. Mashelkar, who recently retired as head of the prestigious Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), has acknowledged that parts of a government committee report authored by him were plagiarized.

*Nature Medicine* **13**, 392 (2007)



# University of Delhi

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- Prof. Parthasarathy claimed that Prof. Deepak Pental and post-doctoral research student KVS K Prasad plagiarised Saradhi's paper and published it as their own between 2000-2002.



# Implications?

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- What if:
  - If the surgeon operating you, cleared his examinations by asking someone else to appear for the examination for him, would you be safe?
  - Your architect cheated his way through College. Will your new home be safe?
  - Your lawyer paid for a copy of the bar exam to study. Will the contract she wrote for you stand up in court?





Would you trust this doctor?



Do I have  
to cite  
everything?

Nope!



## No need to cite:

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- You are discussing your own experiences, observations, or reactions
- Compiling the results of original research, from science experiments, etc.
- You are using *common knowledge*



# Nope!

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- Facts that are widely known, or
- Information or judgments based on your own work
- Compiling results of your experiments

Do **NOT** require citation



# Examples of common knowledge

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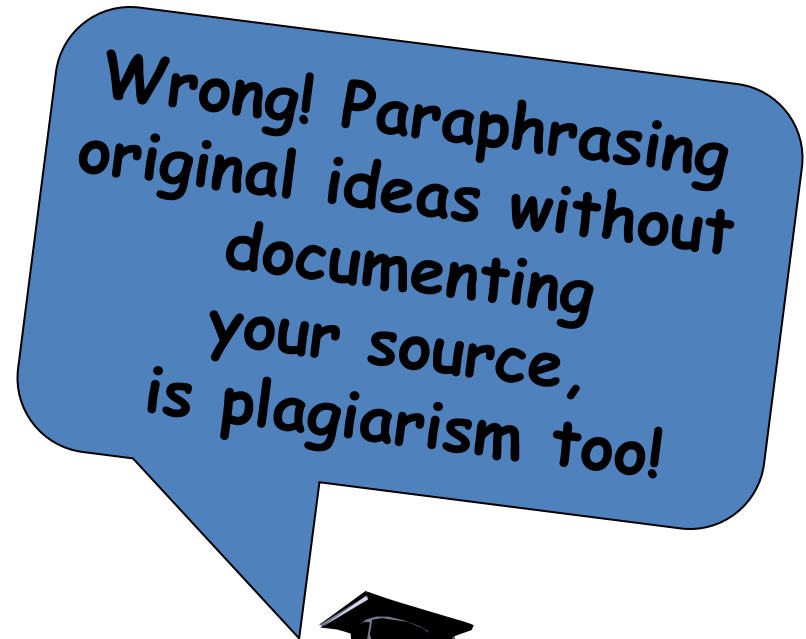
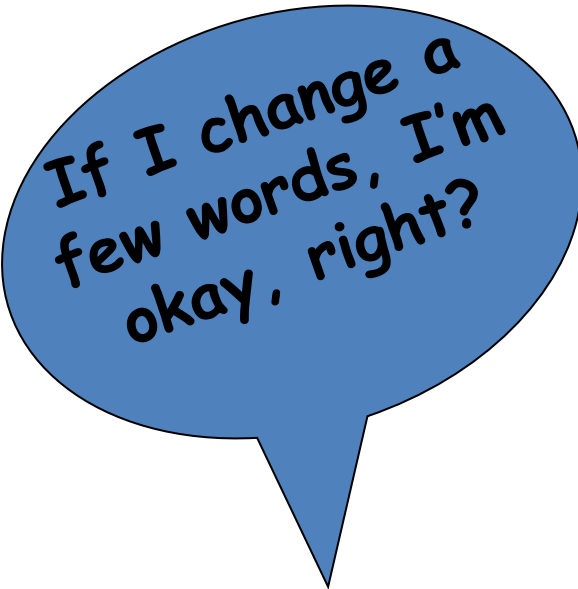
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first president of India
- The country became independent on 15 August 1947.

If you see a fact in three or more sources, and you are fairly certain your readers already know this information, it is likely to be “common knowledge.”

But when in doubt, cite!



# What's the big deal?



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You can “borrow” from the  
works of others in your  
own work!





# Use these three strategies,

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- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing

*To blend source materials in with your own,  
making sure your own voice is heard.*



# Quoting

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**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

Carol Rohrbach and Joyce Valenza



# Quoting

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- 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.



“pretzeled logic”, “clandestine coup”

Using Sources Effectively: Strengthening Your Writing and Avoiding Plagiarism. Robert A. Harris.  
Los Angeles, California: Pyczak Publishers, 2002.

# Quoting

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- 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. Gettysburg Address. In Lincoln at Gettysburg: the Words that Remade America, Garry Wills. New



# Paraphrasing

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**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



Carol Rohrbach and Joyce Valenza

# Summarizing

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- 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



## As you take notes:

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- Include any direct quotes or unique phrases in quotation marks or mark with a big **Q** and make sure the speaker's /writer's name is identified.
- Make sure you note a paraphrase with the writer's name and mark it with a big **P**
- Include page numbers and source references so you can go back and check for accuracy as you write.



# WHEN IN DOUBT, USE A CITATION!!

Sorry, you cannot use someone else's paper, art work, or presentation without proper citation even if he gave you permission. (Of course, your instructor may not want someone else's paper as your work even with proper citation!)

You may even have to cite yourself. If you created a work for a previous paper or presentation, and you are using it again, you must cite your previous work.





# On Line Journals

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- Many on line journals charge authors per page
- Publishing papers is their business model
- They are helpful to those trying to reach publication targets
- Maximum plagiarism is noted in these journals



# Not only in Science

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- Music
- Poetry
- Literature
- Design



# Music



Pritam Chakraborty

Almost every hit song by this composer has been Plagiarized from another.

For examples please see the site

<http://www.quora.com/What-are-the-worst-cases-of-plagiarism-in-music>



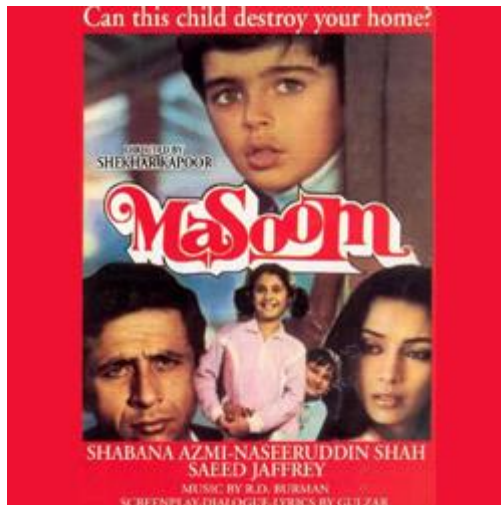
Anu Malik

Many hit songs by this composer have been Plagiarized, he is supposed to have started the trend.

For examples please see the site

<http://www.itwofs.com/hindi-am.html>

# Films



Masoom, a 1983 classic that won 8 Filmfare Awards was totally lifted from Eric Segal's Novel "Man, woman and child of 1980"

# Legal Implications

- ▣ Is it against the law?
  - Yes
- ▣ How is it applied at the college level?
  - Most overseas schools and universities have policies on cheating and plagiarism.
- ▣ University Policy
  - First offense: failing grade on assignment
  - Second offense: failing grade for the course
  - Third offense: suspension



# Legal Implications

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- Most Indian Universities have no policy on plagiarism.
  - However Universities are known to take action (Uni of Poona Vs. Dr. VK Rale and M Hegde)
  - The action of the University was upheld by the Administrative Tribunal and the Bombay High Court.



# Detection of Plagiarism

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- The best option is to use software
- This is available in a download form or online.
- There are also free and paid softwares.
- The paid softwares are generally better than free ones.



# Online softwares

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1. <http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/>
2. <http://www.plagiarismsoftware.net/>
3. <http://www.plagtracker.com/>
4. <http://www.plagscan.com/seesources/>
5. [http://www.paperrater.com/plagiarism\\_checker](http://www.paperrater.com/plagiarism_checker)

