

# An Overview of Plagiarism and Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this paper discuss what plagiarism is? Describe its types and how to avoid it? In simple language, plagiarism is the biggest theft of another work. Nowadays very badly use another's work, idea, and things. The aim of today's improving the knowledge, production, technical information and research work. Nowadays some media publish worrying news of plagiarism in scientific publications, including data manipulation by well-known scientists. The prevalence rate of plagiarism has been reported in different studies turns out to be different in various fields, countries, educational levels and times. The goal of this study is to review the scientific concepts related to plagiarism, its factors and roots, its prevalence in the world and methods of detecting it in order to improve the awareness of instructors and students of plagiarism.

Keyword –plagiarism, plagiarism software

## **INTRODUCTION**

Plagiarism is theft of the words, ideas, research work of another person and publication work. Plagiarism is the very serious fact of today. Because any person works done ideas intellectually, think and hard work. But anybody easily theft their full work.

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: According to the Merriam-Webster Online 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 3) to commit literary theft 4) to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

## **DEFINITION:**

Plagiarism is one form of academic dishonesty. Different authors and experts defined plagiarism in a different way. Plagiarism is developed as a form of stealing or copyright infringement. It is important to recognize that plagiarism does not just apply to written work - whether essays, reports, dissertations or laboratory results - but can also apply to plans, projects, designs, music, presentations or other work presented for assessment.

It is plagiarism to paraphrase another writer's work by altering some words but communicating the same essential point(s) made by the original author without proper acknowledgment. Though quotation marks are not needed with paraphrasing, you must still acknowledge the original source directly.

Plagiarism applies in other media besides traditional written texts, including, but not limited to, oral presentations, graphs, charts, diagrams, artwork, video and audio compositions, and other electronic media such as web pages, PowerPoint presentations, and postings to online discussions.

- According to U.S. law “in the United States and many other countries, the 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.)”
- According to the Merriam - Webster's Online Dictionary, (2014) plagiarism means “Steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use another's production without crediting the source; to commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.”
- According to Cambridge academic content dictionary, to use another's idea or a part of that person's work and pretend that it is your own.

### **TYPES OF PLAGIARISM**

Many types of plagiarism. there given some important points. These are: Authors have categorized plagiarism in different ways.

More and Shelar (2011) have categorized plagiarism into three categories viz.

- Written plagiarism
- Oral plagiarism
- Internet or online plagiarism

### **FORMS OF PLAGIARISM**

Martin (1994) has mentioned six forms of plagiarism. Joy et al. (2009) have explained in their work “A Taxonomy of Plagiarism in Computer Science” Martins' forms of plagiarism as following:

- Direct plagiarism
- Paying to someone else for some work
- Plagiarism by self
- Copy paste plagiarism
- Secure plagiarism

- Word-for-word plagiarism
- **Direct plagiarism**

Direct plagiarism means taking some information idea and work without permission. If you change some words, so the majority of the structure and words are the same. It is the biggest theft of literature.

- **Paying someone else for some work**

This is a different type of plagiarism. If you pay someone to write any information for you, so that is called plagiarism. Because those words are not yours so that show likes plagiarism.

- **Plagiarism by self**

Self-plagiarism likes as tricky and is frequently unintentional. The word  
Of different versions of self-plagiarism.

- **Copy – paste plagiarism**

Copy – paste plagiarism like a copy to another work paste the same information to self-pamper. Without any changes copy to all information for self that is called plagiarism.

- **Secure plagiarism**

Secure plagiarism when taken any person use paragraph from a source without using quotation marks, or find synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original.

- **Word- for- word plagiarism**

Word- for- word plagiarism is that the writer takes on new opening parts of the first sentence in the hope that the reader won't notice that the rest of paragraph is simply copied from the source.

### **HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM**

Many students claim to understand plagiarism but then do not know how to avoid it. They need proper, timely training and information. Information skills, referencing and time management are amongst the areas which need to be addressed, ideally by the use of examples, case studies and exercises and within the context of their own subject. There is probably the need for a lot of staff development in most higher education institutions around assessment and how to design out opportunities and rewards for plagiarism.

- Plagiarism is the biggest theft of literature in the world. There are given some point's i.e.

- Don't copy the person's work and idea.
- Don't use parson's information without their par mission?
- Always use their self-opinion, idea, and thinking.
- If use an information other parson's work then first get their permission.
- Theft is a very bad habit.
- We can always try to avoid the plagiarism.
- Don't get photocopy any information without owner's permission.
- Always use original and factual information.
- Use reliable, flexible and real information.
- If we avoid plagiarism, then every information has been fact full, different and fair.
- *Effective note-taking to avoid plagiarism* :-Plagiarism sometimes happens because students take notes as they read, but forget to write down the name of the original author of the words and ideas in their notes. You can avoid this problem by developing effective note-taking techniques which clearly show the difference between your voice, and the voice of other writers and researchers. Such effective note-taking requires active reading on your part. To read actively you must create a discussion between yourself and the other writer or researcher

### **STRATEGIES TO AVOID PLAGIARISM**

1. Read the instructions for authors provided by the journal.
2. Always acknowledge the contributions of others and the source of ideas and words, regardless of whether paraphrased or summarized.
3. Use of verbatim text/material must be enclosed in quotation marks.
4. Acknowledge sources used in the writing.
5. When paraphrasing, understand the material completely and use your own words.
6. When in doubt about whether or not the concept or fact is common knowledge, reference it.
7. Make sure to reference and cite references accurately.
8. If the results of a single complex study are best presented as a cohesive whole, they should not be sliced into multiple separate articles.
9. Write effective cover letters to the editor, especially regarding the potential for overlap in publication.
10. The cover letter should detail the nature of the overlap and previous dissemination and ask for advice on the handling of the matter.
11. Become familiar with the basic elements of copyright law.

## **PLAGIARISM DETECTION SOFTWARE**

There are many plagiarism detection software which helps the students in their research work. They help to know whether a particular research work is plagiarized or not. In today's digital marketplace, one can find many software products that offer defensive solutions against plagiarism based on various techniques. Among the tools that educators are given to deter Internet-based plagiarism there is a variety of free and commercial software. Some important plagiarism detection software is given below:

1. VIPER
2. Cite page
3. Copy scope
4. Duple checker
5. Copy tracker
6. See source
7. The plagiarism checker
8. Turnitin
9. Paper rater

## **HOW TO CITE THE SOURCES**

There are many types of citation styles that are used to cite the original work.

One can use any of the citation styles which is given below:

1. APA style
2. MLA style
3. The Chicago manual of style
4. Harvard referencing style

## **CONCLUSION**

Plagiarism is that where theft of ideas, work and research work without any permission. In this paper discussed plagiarism, types and how to avoid it? It is the biggest problem of every person. So, we can say that every person tries to avoid shifting to another work. I want any information to another owner's then take permission. Use always self-ideas, thinking and work. This has worried scientific institutes and has made them react to it. Some institutes focus on detecting and persecuting while others concentrate on preventions and teaching the right behavior. Effective prevention through proper education at the right time, proper interaction between teachers and students and devising appropriate policies for this purpose are possible means of tackling plagiarism. The use of anti-plagiarism software per se may involve a risk of reinforcing

expectations of control, instead of interiorization of academic values. This and similar tools may be a useful resource for educators, but one to be used in combination with a sound pedagogical design.

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