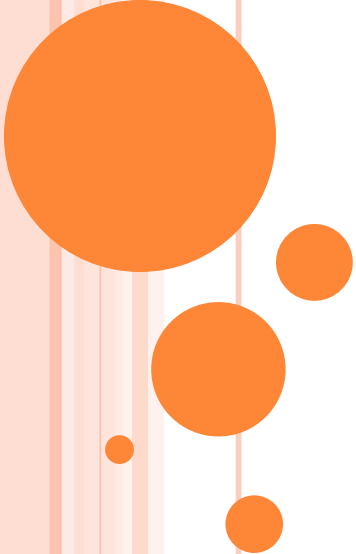


PLAGIARISM AND ICT RESEARCH



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WHAT IS PLAGIARISM

The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin word “ plagiary ”, which means to kidnap or abduct.

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own.



TYPES OF PLAGIARIS

INTENTION
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UNINTENTI
ONAL



INTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM

The Intentional
plagiarism includes

- Copying a friend work
- Buying or borrowing
- Publishing without permission
- Media borrowing without documentation
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting

UNINTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM

The Unintentional plagiarism includes

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Failure to use your own electronic sources
- Quoting excessively

OTHER TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Other types of plagiarism includes

Copying text "as is" without quotation marks and with no citation or source.

Paraphrasing without citation

Incorporating an idea heard in conversation without citation.

Reproducing information that is not common knowledge or self evident without citation.

Using software or online translators to translate material without citation.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED AS PLAGIARISM?

- Taking quotations or passages directly without citation
- Taking ideas without giving credit.
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks.
- Giving incorrect information about the source of information.
- Taking work from previous work without reference to that work.



HOW TO CHECK PLAGIARISM

- Word-for-word copying of another's work without properly acknowledging the source of the information.
- Paraphrasing the work of another without acknowledgement.
- Submitting material created by another under your name.
- Submitting material created by yourself and others but claiming the work entirely as your own.
- Attributing information to a source from which it did not come.



WHY STUDENTS PLAGIARIZE

- Not enough time to complete the assignment.
- Laziness
- Lack of fundamental research skills.
- Careless research methods.
- A fear that one's own academic abilities are not adequate, leading one to seek a superior product.
- it's easy to do.
- lack of punishment by the instructor or the institution.



THE REASONS BEHIND PLAGIARISM

- Usually we don't have time.
- We have easy access to Internet.
- We are accustomed to have readymade things.
- We are losing our enthusiasm gradually.
- We don't want to put much effort.
- Lack of Writing Skills.
- Lack of strict academic discipline.
- Misconception/ ignorance of plagiarism.
- Lack of research methods skills.
- Lack of referencing/citation skills.
- Time factor.
- Lack of knowledge or subject matter.
- Lack of patience.
- Cut-and-Paste culture in research and academic community.



CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

- Legal Repercussions
 - Monetary Repercussions
 - Plagiarized Research
- Student Reputation
 - Destroyed Professional Reputation
 - Destroyed Academic Reputation



HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

- Understand what plagiarism is.
- Be familiar in the area that you are talking about.
- Restate the subject to yourself a couple of times.
- Reference your quotes and sources.
- When in doubt, give credit.
- Understand some basics about copyright.
- Understand what doesn't need to be cited.



EXAMPLE #1

SOURCE USED:

The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring “blow season” of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER: "The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940" (Hurt, 1981, p. 29-30).

APA reference: Hurt, R. D. (1981). The dust bowl: An agricultural and social history. Chicago: Nelson Hall.



ANSWER #1

No, it is not.

Since the quoted material is enclosed in quotation marks and because the source is cited correctly and completely, this is not an incident of plagiarism.



EXAMPLE #2

- **SOURCE USED:** The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring “blow season” of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER: The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940 (Hurt, 1981, p. 29-30).

APA reference: Hurt, R. D. (1981). The dust bowl: An agricultural and social history. Chicago: Nelson Hall.



ANSWER #2

Yes, it is.

The text from the source is quoted verbatim but it is not enclosed in quotation marks. A direct quotation of an author's words must be enclosed in quotation marks.



EXAMPLE #3

SOURCE USED: The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring “blow season” of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER: The wind erosion problem of the Great Plains occurred because the drought prevented farmers from growing hardly any wheat from 1932 to 1940. Normally, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion, but in the Thirties, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover.

APA reference: None

<https://www.slideshare.net/peter1t/an-introduction-to-plagiarism>



ANSWER #3

Yes, this is plagiarism.

The student has paraphrased the author's words, but has not cited the author as the source of the information.



EXAMPLE #4

SOURCE USED: The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring “blow season” of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER: During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plant helps to hold the soil in place and lessens wind erosion. During the 1930s, however, drought prevented farmers from growing almost any wheat at all, and this prevented the growth of necessary ground cover. This crop failure was the first in a chain of events that resulted in the Dust Bowl (Hurt, 1981, p. 29-30).

APA reference: Hurt, R. D. (1981). *The dust bowl: An agricultural and social history*. Chicago: Nelson Hall.



ANSWER #4

No, this is not plagiarism.

The author's words and ideas have been paraphrased, but credit has been correctly given to the author.



EXAMPLE #5

In her paper, a student mentions that George Washington was the first President of the United States. Does this source of this fact need to be cited?



ANSWER #5

No.

Since this fact is common knowledge to all, citation is not necessary.



EXAMPLE #6

In your paper, you mention the fact that one of Washington's first concerns as President was paying off foreign and domestic debt as a way to reestablish the nation's credit. Do you need to cite your source if you use this fact?



ANSWER #6

Yes, you do.

This fact is very specific and cannot be considered common knowledge, so it must be cited. As such, it should be stated here that this information was paraphrased from the following source:

APA reference: Washington, George. In Family encyclopedia of American history (pp. 1206-1209). (1975). Pleasantville, NY: Reader's Digest Association.



PLAGIARISM CHECKING TOOLS

- <https://plagiarismdetector.net/>
- <https://plagiarismsoftware.org/>
- <https://studymoose.com/plagiarism-checker>
- <https://edubirdie.com/plagiarism-checker>
- <https://searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker>
- <https://www.plagscan.com/plagiarism-check/>
- [Viper Plagiarism Checker](#)



PLAGIARISM SOFTWARE

- www.turnitin.com

Alternative

[Unicheck](#)

[PlagScan](#)

[PlagiarismSearch](#)

[Compilatio.net](#)

<https://www.urkund.com/>



THANK YOU

