Preventing Plagiarism in Academic Assessments

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Abstract: Data collection over internet is easy but it is not easy to copy into research paper without acquainting plagiarism. It involves cheating, dishonest, unfair and falsifies works. Plagiarism can be reduced by using proper citation and referencing. Paraphrase and acknowledgement helps do distill the plagiarism. Plagiarism is considered as academic dishonesty and dis-integrity so that it may leads to academic violation of institution. Group work, Internet copying un-cited paraphrase and translating text also causes plagiarism. Plagiarism is also applicable to Copyright infringement. Plagiarism is an unethical issue it is not a crime. UGC release a draft for anti plagiarism in higher education institution based on similarity students, scholars and staff are penalized.

Key words: Plagiarism, Citing, Referencing, citation and referencing styles, citation and referencing tools

Introduction

Plagiarism means failing to acknowledge the sources of others work in our creative works whether intentionally or unintentionally. Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and can constitute copyright infringement. Plagiarism causes intentionally or unintentionally failing to acknowledge original work author. Copying and pasting text, without citation and referencing and theory or ideas of others without giving proper acknowledgment. Digital technology has made easy to detect of plagiarism. . Now a day in internet information era plagiarism is most common in colleges and universities. To acknowledge the work of others in your assignment, we use citation and referencing. When we use someone's ideas, theories and opinions with paraphrasing we need to include an in-text citation and a entry in the reference list. When we use someone's exact words and phrase we need to include quotation marks around the words ("   ") with a page reference for the quoted passage. We can use footnote for referencing.

University Grants Commission and Plagiarism:

Recent news reported that three senior doctors of Post graduate institute of Medical Education and research (PGIMER), Chandigarh have been charged for plagiarism[1]. President Pranab Mukherjee given his approval to HRD ministry's recommendation to take proper action on the issue of Chandra Krishnamurthy, Pondicherry University Vice Chancellor for plagiarism allegations.[2] By the situation aroused in the recent time on plagiarism the higher education regulatory body of India, University Grants Commission (UGC) taken steps to promote Academic honesty and integrity and to reduce plagiarism in higher education institutions. To mandates higher education institutions to check anti plagiarism for research work and had constituted a Committee of experts to look into the plagiarism issues, a draft was released on 1st September, 2017[3]As per UGC draft a Compliant or Allegation of plagiarism reported to institution authority and forwarded to Academic Misconduct Panel

(AMP) of institution, shall submit report to Plagiarism Display Authority (PDA). The authority can also take *suo- motu or on the basis of findings of examination.*

As per the draft the similarity of the work shall be excluded for all quoted works of public domain and permitted work; References, bibliographies and Table of contents; Preface and acknowledges; Encyclopedia and Dictionary terms, generic terms, laws, standard symbols and equations.

UGC prescribed Levels of Plagiarism in core and non-core area. In core area "Zero Tolerance Policy" implemented to the works for abstract, summary, hypothesis, observations, results, conclusions and recommendations. For noncore works similarity up to 10% excluded, 10% to 40% is Level 1, 40%to 60 is Level 2 and above 60% is Level 3. As per the Levels penalty may be differed for Students, scholars and staff of Higher Education Institutions. And for repeated plagiarism a more enhanced penalty punishment is given.

Copyright infringement and Plagiarism:

Plagiarism deals with using others works without given acknowledgement and it deals with aal the works and copyright infringement deals with using copyright material without permission of copyright protected work. Copyright infringement applicable to only copyrighted works.Copyright infringement causes legal and criminal action whereas plagiarism is a ethical issue and it is a academic violation leads to legal action.Indian copyright act, 1957, section 57 provided that author special rights to claim authorship of their work. And section 63 deals with copyright infringement punishment.

Types of Plagiarism:

Paraphrasing using your own vocabulary or language using others work idea and theories of the original work without copy and pasting. For paraphrase use homogeneous sentences and synonym words. Technical and scientific words and theories are difficult to use synonym words. Change structure of the sentence. Apply grammatical rules like parts of speech and voice from etc.

Verbatim plagiarism:

Another person's theory and works word by word without proper acknowledgmentSelf plagiarism or self stealer: Without permission and without acknowledgment using your own work for current assignment. It deals with submitting our won work more than once for other purpose without acknowledgement. Photocopying of Mosaic plagiarism: Changing, misplacing or replacing words in a paragraph of others work. It also deals with jumbling words in a sentence. Accidental plagiarism: Not acknowledge source by mistake and forgetting to cite sources.

Collusion: To help other to submit your own work and ides as their own.

When Constitutes Plagiarism?
Without proper acknowledgement the following conditions constitutes plagiarism.
- Copying word for word or a paragraph as it is.
- Paraphrasing
- Expressing theories, opinions, ideas of other authors

- Assigning another person to do your work
- Submit others assignments as your own
- Translation works
- Using a single member of group in Group works, group authorships, group collaborative research without giving credit to group
- Restate an ideas and thesis of an author.
- Common knowledge facts, for information and explanatory notes.
- You also must cite for restatements of authors summary and paraphrase.
- Using single key word/scientific terminology that are not common knowledge,

What not Constitutes Plagiarism?
- Common knowledge facts.
- Statistical information widely available in all sources that are not varies from source to source.
- Commonly known encyclopedia and dictionary definitions.
- Common knowledge facts not have to be cited.
- Easily available statistical information and can be found in several sources.
- Encyclopedia, Wikipedia and Dictionary words and definitions of common known.

Preventing plagiarism

Paraphrase and referencing: Means that using your own vocabulary or language using others work idea and theories of the original work without copy and pasting. For paraphrase use homogeneous sentences and synonym words. Technical and scientific words and theories are difficult to use synonym words. Change structure of the sentence. Apply grammatical rules like parts of speech and voice from etc.

Use own words to provide the source ides in your work. Restate the idea or theory of the original source. If we translates another idea or theory into other language or your own language still it needs to be cited. Put exactly taken work in quotation marks that means the work is not your own thinking and not your own experimental. Use foot note referencing, bibliography list with proper styles. Educating and Training on anti plagiarism and providing suitable policies and laws prevent plagiarism at great extent.

Proper acknowledgment: To use others work in your assignment, you need to use citation and referencing. When you restate others ideas and opinions, you need to include an in text citation and an entry in the bibliography or reference list. If you use others words exactly, then you need to include quotation marks and an entry in the bibliography or reference list.
- Understand concept and gather background information.
- Proper citing & referencing
- Study concepts and ideas of different authors work and compare
- Write in your own words, do not copy and paste
- Try to add different words instead of using regular words
- Do not use cut-Copy- paste method
- Use copyright infringement works with author permission.
- Use quotation marks for technical and scientific words and theories
- Use anti plagiarism software to check your plagiarized work
- Quoting and Citing quotes
- Self citation: Citing your own materials.

Citing and Referencing: To give credit to original author and to acknowledge the others work you need to use citation and referencing. Citing and referencing deals with the original work. It gives credit to original author. Citation can be defined in text citation and foot note or bibliographical referencing list. There are some standard styles deals citation and reference. MLA, Harvard, IEEE, APA, Chicago etc. Not citing properly can constitute plagiarism.

Why citing and referencing:
- To give credit to another author ideas and theory.
- Understand the concepts and know who has written about them.
- To allow your reader to find and examine your sources.
- Information to verify source.
- To access in depth information.

Citation and referencing styles: There are so many citation and referencing styles are available. Some of the common used are:
- APA(American Psychological Association): Psychology, Sociology, Business, Nursing, Social work, Criminology
- MLA (Modern Language Association): English, Languages, Speech, Communication
- Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS):
- Turabian: It uses 2 methods of documentation:
- CSE (Council of Science Editors)
- IEEE: Commonly used in Engineering
- Harvard: Commonly used in Social Sciences

Citation and referencing tools:
- Citethisforme (Previous refme)
- Bibme
- Citation machine
- Citavi
- Citefast
- Ottobib
- Refdot
- Zotero
- Easybib
- Docear
- Citelighter
- Mendeley
- Refworks
- Endnote

Conclusion: The present scenario of availability of internet resources increased plagiarism in academic community. Students are expected to do their academic assignments with a commitment to honest, truest, fairness, respect and responsibility. It is time to educate on anti plagiarism in educations institutions. There is a strong need to implement academic honesty policies in academic institutions. Indian education system must provide strong laws to prevent plagiarism in academic works. Anti plagiarism helps in rewarding original author it

should be strictly encourage by suitable laws.   Educating and Training on concept of anti plagiarism helps a lot to promote anti plagiarism.

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