Plagiarism

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Workshop Agenda

- Understanding Plagiarism
- Reasons of Plagiarism
- HEC policy for Plagiarism
- Preventive Measures
- Turnitin.com
- Question Answer Session
Plagiarism

“Plagiarism is taking credit for someone else’s words or ideas....(Greenlaw, 2006, p. 77)

....submitting written work for credit more than once
UNDERSTANDING PLAGIARISM
By Eugene Fischer and Fred T Wood

1. Turning in someone else’s work:
   - Assigned Paper by Student A
   - Date: The Past
   - This is plagiarism.

2. Paraphrasing a source:
   - Library Book
   - Library Book
   - My Paper
   - This is plagiarism.

3. Making a mashup of several sources:
   - Webpage 1
   - Webpage 2
   - Webpage 3
   - Assignment
   - This is plagiarism.

4. Writing your own thoughts, informed by cited sources:
   - BOOK
   - BOOK
   - Title
   - 1. Webpage
   - 2. Book
   - This is not plagiarism!
   - Rock on!
Types of Plagiarism

#1. CLONE
Submitting another’s work, word-for-word, as one's own

#2. CTRL-C
Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

#3. FIND - REPLACE
Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

#4. REMIX
Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

#5. RECYCLE
Borrows generously from the writer’s previous work without citation

Source: http://www.plagiarism.org
# Types of Plagiarism

**#6. HYBRID**
Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

**#7. MASHUP**
Mixes copied material from multiple sources

**#8. 404 ERROR**
Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

**#9. AGGREGATOR**
Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work

**#10. RE-TWEET**
Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure

Source: [http://www.plagiarism.org](http://www.plagiarism.org)
Types of Plagiarism

• Plagiarized words
• Plagiarized ideas
• Intentional Plagiarism
• Unintentional Plagiarism
Types of 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

Source: [http://www.lib.uconn.edu/classwebimages/citing/whatisPlagiarism.jpg](http://www.lib.uconn.edu/classwebimages/citing/whatisPlagiarism.jpg)
Plagiarism as a problem

• Does not give due credit to contributions to a discipline
• Does not allow the author (plagiarizer) to show true understanding about the state of knowledge in a given field
• Often damages one’s academic and professional career
• Dishonest, and betrays the trust of one’s readers
Reasons of Plagiarism

The core reasons (one or in combination) that could culminate in students plagiarising

Source: efest-teach-learn.ning.com/photo
HEC Plagiarism Policy

- The aim of this policy is to apprise students, teachers, researchers and staff about Plagiarism and how it can be avoided.

- It is also aimed at discouraging Plagiarism by regulating and authorizing punitive actions against those found guilty of the act of Plagiarism.
Policy Applicability

The policy is applicable to students, teacher, researchers and staff of all institutions and organizations in Pakistan who are involved in writing or publishing their work.
Institutions’ Responsibilities

- To apprise their students, teachers, researchers and staff of the definition, implications, and resulting punishments of plagiarism.
- To ensure that papers/thesis submitted for publication should attain the highest ethical standards.
- Any university or DAI which does not adopt and implement this policy will have its degree derecognised by HEC.
Penalties for Plagiarism

Penalties for Teachers, Researchers and Staff

• **Major Penalty:** If most of paper or key results are copied without providing proper references
  
  • Dismissal from the service alongwith
  
  • Black listing and may not be eligible for employment in Academic/Research organization
  
  • Notification may be published in print media

• **Moderate Penalty:** If paragraphs including some key results have been copied without citation
  
  • Demotion to next lower grade
  
  • Notification may be published in print media
Penalties for Plagiarism

Penalties for Teachers, Researchers and Staff

- **Minor Penalty:** If few paragraphs including some key results have been copied without citation
  - Warning
  - Freezing of all research grants
  - Promotion/Annual increments of the offender may be stopped
  - Supervision of PhD students disqualify

Penalties for Students

- Supervisor of members of the supervisory committee are not responsible
- Offender may be expelled
- Relegated to lower class
- Failure in subject
- Degree may be withdrawn
HEC-Anti-Plagiarism SOP

Complaints Received by HEC

Complaint forwarded to the Head of the Institute

Plagiarism Standing Committee
- Determination of the extent and quantum of significant material
- Must provide opportunity to author/coauthor etc to explain his/her position.
- Check for legal aspects/consult witnesses
- Use all foreseeable options to investigate the matter

Report to the VC/Rector/President (Within 60 Days)

Proved
- Yes
- Penalty through statutory body
- No

Penalty Notification

1 Notification by the university
2 Action against complainant as per rules.

Plagiarism Committee HEC takes action if necessary.

Source: www.hec.gov.pk
Anti-Plagiarism Measures

Capacity building (Faculty, Students)

- IT Readiness
- Research Ethics
- Plagiarism Policy
- Meetings, Workshops, Conference
- Student Assessment Design
Tips for Avoiding Plagiarism

- Use quotations if the source’s own words are forceful and convey meaning well.
- Any phrases/sentences you take from a source must:
  - Have quotation marks around them.
  - Cite the source’s page number(s) at the end of the sentence with the direct quotation.
Tips for Avoiding Plagiarism

• Paraphrasing: Use your own words and your own structure

• Cite the work at the beginning of your summary of it (e.g., Shunda (2006) studies X and finds Y…)

• Cite the source’s page number(s) at the end of your paraphrasing

• Understanding the citation formats and styles
Detection

- Search Engines: The purpose of search engines is to locate information for the keyword provided by the user.

- Turnitin (http://www.turnitin.com/): It is a product of Iparadigms and is designed as an academic anti-plagiarism service.

- Ithenticate (http://www.ithenticate.com): This is another product of Iparadigms. It is a licensed service, and users need to upload files in Rich Text Format (rtf), Microsoft Word (.doc), Portable Document Format (.pdf), Zip format (.zip) and in plain text format.

- EVE (http://www.canexus.com/eve/): It searches WWW, Directories and Databases for the similar text and generates reports with indicating % of the similarity. Documents in plain text, Microsoft Word and Word perfect format are supported. Reports provide similar text in red color with the source URLs.
Detection

- Copyscape (http://www.copyscape.com): This is a free service to check the given webpage for matches on the internet.

- Article Checker (http://www.articlechecker.com): It is a web-based free service which provides facility to upload a text file or we have to cut-paste the content into the text box.

- Mydropbox (http://www.mydropbox.com): Toronto (Canada) based company Sciworth Inc has developed this tool and claims that their product is used in more than 30 countries.
Turnitin Usage

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Source: www.hec.gov.pk/qaa/