



PLAGIARISM

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ABSTRACT

Plagiarism is presenting someone's work or ideas as their own, with or without the particular person's knowledge, by incorporating it into their work without permission. All printed and unprinted material, whether in manuscript, or electronic form, comes under this category. Copying others ideas is nothing but plagiarism. In present generation almost all the people depending on internet .while depending on it we should remember that we can get an idea from others but not has to copy as it is. In a corner it's a crime that the people is just robbing the ideas. To make it easy understanding let's take a good example that we don't allow others to get authority on our property the same way we don't have the rights to take others words as same. Let me give some ideas about plagiarism.

Key Words Plagiarism, knowledge, plagiaries, kidnapper, Intellectual theft

INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is **presenting someone's work or ideas as their own**, with or without the particular person's knowledge, by incorporating it into their work without permission. All printed and unprinted material, whether in manuscript, or electronic form, comes under this category.

We can find the plagiarized persons through their unusual phrasings, **noticeable uneven style** concepts that seem too complicated for the level of the class, unclear or incorrect sources listed in the bibliography.

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Plagiarism occasionally creates legal and moral problems. It can have serious penalties. There are some ways to stop plagiarism. There are many tools available to identify plagiarism, e.g. using software for identifying submitted articles. And, there are some ways to punish a plagiarist, e.g. prohibiting plagiarists from submitting future articles for publication. In addition, scholarly journals should clearly give their policies regarding plagiarism and needed authors to sign a statement that their articles meet the necessities of original work

Strategies for corruption have become very complicated with the use of aids such as personal digital assistants, camera phones, and instant messages. Unethical on written papers has also increased. The Internet is able to give students with ready-made research and academic papers, and access to Web sites on topics. In this article, I describe my experience with plagiarism of ethics papers during students academic development.

Plagiarism is defined as presenting other people's works as your own. The term plagiarism is derived from Latin *plagiarius* that means 'kidnapper'. This is one to claim originality of other people's writings such as reports, publications, ideas, speeches, and stories. It is common among students, researchers, writers, journalists and politicians. The original work exists and is retrievable. Failure to identify sources of information used is nothing but plagiarism. Consequences to such actions can be serious and there is a risk in their social, academic and professional career.

In higher education plagiarism happens when students, researchers and other scholars present research articles, papers, assignments as their own. Recognition should be done whenever directly quoting another person's actual words. Plagiarism is an academic integrity issue, and is considered an academic crime. Consequences can lead to: Discontinuation of studies. take out of certificates awarded. Demotion or loss of job.

The reasons for plagiarism are Laziness. Lack of time. Lack of skills. Ignorance because they don't know that plagiarism is a crime. Easy access to the internet. Electronic resources making it easy to copy and paste. Commercial areas that tempt students to pay for reports. To Avoid Plagiarism When using direct words, reproduce the text exactly. Credit the sources by citing exactly. Any ideas or materials taken from another source for either written or oral use must be informed, unless the information is common knowledge. Organize information well for storage and to get again. Provide links to a wide range of databases. Educate users how to find out information. Train users on how to do referencing. Must conduct information to all users. call attention to the consequences of plagiarism. Educate on plagiarism and similarity check software.



Plagiarism is everywhere because “cut and paste” is everywhere. We use cut and paste when we write our institutional research papers, informed information, applications, and manuscripts. We use “cut and paste” when we present our outcome at meetings and include our results in book chapters. I am not referring to “self-plagiarism,” an oxymoron for the common practice of using your own words in multiple papers. I am talking about real plagiarism, described by the Oxford English Dictionary as “the practice of taking someone else’s work or ideas and passing them off as one’s own.” If you don’t believe me, look at the last presentation you had given. Do you have footnotes identifying the source of every image, every table, every video, and every cartoon, clip art, emoji.

Plagiarism is a Intellectual theft the only form of plagiarism representing serious misconduct. The moral center of plagiarism is *deception*. Intellectual theft happens when the author intentionally deceives the reader by misrepresenting the scholarly work of another author as his or her own research. Judging the target of an author is necessarily subjective. I think intent to mislead is unambiguous when an author has assembled a paper totally by cutting and pasting from the work of others. I infer intent to deceive when a paper has multiple large paragraphs of text copied from multiple papers. It is difficult to know how an author might repeatedly copy large amounts of information and not be aware that this was misrepresenting the interpretation of others as his or her own work.

To me intellectual theft usually reflects insufficient guidance in the cultural context of the author, a nod of respect and restatement of another’s wisdom. That doesn’t make it suitable, but it can give an opportunity to explain our standards for ethical research conduct.

Plagiarism for Scientific English is the most difficult form of plagiarism. I cannot imagine the trouble of writing in an unfamiliar language. I know why they do it: their papers published in English-language journals more than it values papers in their own language. I also know how they do it: they plagiarize the published literature to extract properly formed sentences and texts. This often results in “**patchwork plagiarism**” where nearly every sentence is copied from already available paper. I don’t consider this misconduct, because the authors are trying to describe their own research, not steal the scholarship of another person. There is no intent to mislead the reader.

For several years after some knowledge about manuscript screening, our system allowed papers with patchwork plagiarism to undergo peer review. Reviewers could tell that the paper did not give any sense, the expected result from full sentences found by the authors using Google. The result was 100% rejection. Our publishers group changed their approach and then rejected all papers with patchwork plagiarism on submission.



However, I want to suggest getting good works, offering authors specific mentorship. My usual suggestion is for authors to write the paper in their own language and then have the final paper professionally translated. If there are members of the Editorial Board who are fluent in the author's language, then I recommend that the authors reach out to the Editor for support. If there is a high-quality, English-language publication in the candidate's country, then I recommend submitting the journal with the expectation that the editors can communicate with the author in his or her native language.

Technical plagiarism is doesn't count as plagiarism at all. It reflects authors citing using verbatim cut and pasted text along with a citation but not properly linking the citation to the text so that the reader understands that the words are those of another author.

Obviously we can not object to authors using the same words as in their previous articles in their beginning lines and ending lines when the goals and conclusions are similar to those of previous research. This gets a little bit typical. For example, we retracted a paper because nearly the starting points and the ending highlights were identified from a previously published paper by the same authors.⁵ The problem was not that the authors had crossed a particular doorstep of "self-plagiarism," but rather that the reviewers and editors should believed the authors had *intentionally deceived* the journal by representing as considerable original scholarship a paper that was only trivially different from a paper in peer review. publication of the same paper in different journals is a serious academic crime.

In some countries, it is common for non-English-speaking authors to gather their manuscripts from their previously published papers. This is done because their prior paper was not copied from anywhere and it was proved to be grammatically correct English. They are using their own words to describe their own original scholarship. There is no intentional deception. I don't see an ethical problem here. Most manuscripts have multiple authors. There is no way to decide whether the copied words were written by the common author. I don't think this matters because every second author is responsible for the entire paper and thus every second author has his own right to reuse the text. Finally, "self-plagiarism" is often entangled with questions about copyright. I find it helpful to realize that the core ethical concern about plagiarism is *deception*, whereas copyright is entirely a matter of *commercial rights* to an author's scholarship.



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