



Plagiarism

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What is Plagiarism

- ▶ When a person copies the writing/ work of another person and claim/ present it as his/ her own work. This act is called Plagiarism
- ▶ Not giving credit where credit is due



Definition of Plagiarism

- ▶ “Taking and using the thoughts, writings, and inventions of another person as one's own”

▶ Source: Oxford Dictionary

Definition of Plagiarism



- ▶ “*transitive senses* : to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own : use (another's production) without crediting the source
- ▶ *intransitive senses* : to commit literary theft : present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source”

▶ *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*



Why is plagiarism a bad thing?

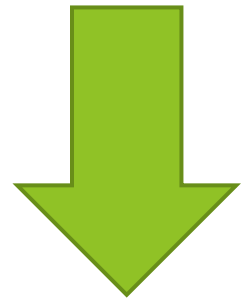
- ▶ **Because it infringes academic ethics and academic norms**
- ▶ **Because it is a form of theft and a type of fraud**
- ▶ **Because plagiarists ultimately cheat themselves**
- ▶ **Because plagiarists cheat their fellows**
- ▶ **Because plagiarism reflects incompetence**

Why do Researchers plagiarise?

commonly cited reasons

- ▶ *The pressures of workload*
- ▶ *Pressures to succeed*
- ▶ *Poor understanding of the nature of plagiarism*

The importance of developing time Management skills

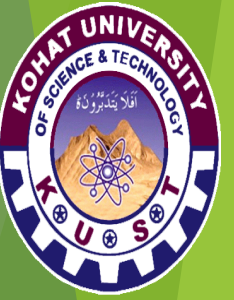


confusion

respect for seniority

What goes on in other walks of life

cultural' factors



Why is plagiarism important? Who *really* cares?

- Plagiarism is **theft** of intellectual property.
- Plagiarism is **cheating**.
- Plagiarism could result in a disciplinary referral.
- Students caught plagiarizing may be denied admission to an HEI or removal from the role.

Some of the things that We think We know about plagiarism may be wrong.



It does not matter if the person whose work you have cited is alive or dead. If it is not your own idea, you must cite your source!

If you translate or paraphrase something, you must still give a citation.

If you use a picture from the Internet, you must cite the source.

Two types of plagiarism:



▶ Intentional

- ▶ Copying a friend's work
- ▶ Buying or borrowing papers
- ▶ Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting
- ▶ Media “borrowing” without documentation
- ▶ Web publishing without permissions of creators

▶ Unintentional

- ▶ Careless paraphrasing
- ▶ Poor documentation
- ▶ Quoting excessively
- ▶ Failure to use your own “voice”

Do I have
to cite
everything?



Nope!

- ▶ Facts that are widely known, or
- ▶ Information or judgments considered “common knowledge”

Do **NOT** need to be documented.





Examples of common knowledge

- ▶ Sun arises from East
- ▶ Milk is a white fluid

If you see a fact in three or more sources, and you are fairly certain your readers already know this information, it is likely to be considered common knowledge.

But when in doubt, cite!



No need to document when:

- ▶ You are discussing your own experiences, observations, or reactions
- ▶ Compiling the results of original research, from science experiments, etc.
- ▶ You are using *common knowledge*

What's the big deal?

If I change a few words, I'm okay, right?



Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without documenting your source, is plagiarism too!



What Does Plagiarism look like

- ▶ Copying someone's work
- ▶ Citing a source improperly
- ▶ Failure to cite a source
- ▶ Creation of False sources
- ▶ Turning in another person's work as your own

Cut and
Paste
Plagiarized

Rewritten the same
Plagiarized



HEC Plagiarism Policy

It is necessary that the variety of forms in which Plagiarism manifests itself are known

- ▶ Verbatim copying, near-verbatim copying, or purposely paraphrasing portions of another author's paper or unpublished report without citing the exact reference
- ▶ Copying elements of another author's paper, such as equations or illustrations that are not common knowledge, or copying or purposely paraphrasing sentences without citing the source



HEC Plagiarism Policy

It is necessary that the variety of forms in which Plagiarism manifests itself are known

- ▶ Verbatim copying portions of another author's paper or from reports by citing but not clearly differentiating what text has been copied (e.g., not applying quotation marks correctly) and /or not citing the source correctly



HEC Plagiarism Policy

It is necessary that the variety of forms in which Plagiarism manifests itself are known

- ▶ **Self-plagiarism**, that is, the verbatim or near-verbatim re-use of significant portions of one's own copyrighted work without citing the original source



HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties

- ▶ Major Penalty
- ▶ Moderate Penalty
- ▶ Minor Penalty

HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism



▶ Major Plagiarism

- ▶ In cases where most of the paper (or key results) have been exactly copied from any published work of other people without giving the reference to the original work, then

HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism



▶ Major Penalty

- ▶ a major penalty of dismissal from service needs to be prescribed, along with
- ▶ the offender may be “Black Listed” and may NOT be eligible for employment in any academic / research organization, and
- ▶ the notification of “Black Listing” of the author(s) may be published in the print media or may be publicized on different websites at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor / Rector / Head of the organization

HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism



► Moderate Plagiarism

- In case where some paragraphs including some key results have been copied without citation, then a moderate penalty involving any one or both of the following needs to be imposed

HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism



► Moderate Penalty

(a) Demotion to the next lower grade,

- The notification of “Black Listing” of the author(s) which may be published in the print media or may be publicized on different websites at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor / Rector / Head of the organization

HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism



▶ Minor Plagiarism

- ▶ In case a few paragraphs have been copied from an external source without giving reference of that work, then minor penalties need to be prescribed for a specified period involving any one or more of the following:

HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism

▶ **Minor Penalty**

- ▶ warning,
- ▶ freezing of all research grants,
- ▶ the promotions/annual increments of the offender may be stopped, for a specified period and
- ▶ HEC or the University / Organization may debar the offender from sponsorship of research funding, travel grant, supervision of Ph.D. students, scholarship, fellowship or any other funded program for a period as deemed appropriate by the “Plagiarism Standing Committee”



HEC Plagiarism Policy

Penalties for Plagiarism



Penalty for Wrong Reporting / False Allegation

- ▶ If the case of Plagiarism is not proved and it is confirmed that a false allegation was lodged, the Vice Chancellor / Rector / Head of the Organization will inform the complainant's Organization and will recommend disciplinary action against the complainant, to be taken by his / her parent organization

WHEN IN DOUBT, USE A CITATION!!



Sorry, you cannot use someone else's paper, art work, or presentation without proper citation even if he gave you permission. (Of course, your instructor may not want someone else's paper as your work even with proper citation!)

You may even have to cite yourself. If you created a work for a previous paper or presentation, and you are using it again, you must cite your previous work.

After Effects of Plagiarism

- ▶ Imposter syndrome
- ▶ Loss of Credibility
- ▶ Bad name for the organization
- ▶ Destroyed Reputation both Professional and Academic
- ▶ Legal Repercussions
- ▶ Monetary Repercussions
- ▶ Plagiarized Research
- ▶ Related Articles





Thanks