



## RECOGNIZING AND AVOIDING PLAGIARISM



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[#CyberSafetyAwareness](#)

[#NoPlagiarism](#)

# WHAT IS PLAGIARISM

## IN 'SIMPLE WORDS'

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. It is considered theft because the writer takes ideas from a source without giving credit to the author.

### Quick Examples of Plagiarizing

- ✦ Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks.
- ✦ Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation.
- ✦ Claiming someone else's work as your own.
- ✦ Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit.

[LET'S HAVE A DEEP DIVE](#)



## WHAT IS COPYRIGHTED?

### MAINLY 5 CATEGORIES THAT COPYRIGHT LAW COVERS:

#### Sound Recordings

- Tapes, cassettes, and computer disks

#### Motion pictures

- Slide/tape, multimedia presentations, filmstrips, films, and videos.

#### Pictorial and graphics

- Photographs, prints and art reproductions, maps, globes, charts, technical drawings, schematics, and models are examples of final and applied arts.

#### Musical works

- Accompanying words, songs, operas, and musical plays.

#### Dramatic works

- Including music, plays, dramatic reading.

#### Programming

- Using another person's source code and claiming it as your own. It can be a Software, Program or Game.

## CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARIZING

Section 57 of the 'Indian Copyright Act' allows the author an exclusive right. It offers the author protection against any unauthorized use of his work, including plagiarism.

The use of any copyrighted content without permission leads to copyright infringement.

Section 63 of the Act considers copyright infringement as a criminal offense. The punishment may include imprisonment for 6 months to 3 years. On occasions, there may be some monetary compensation. Infringement penalties are very harsh, fines can be anywhere from ₹50k to ₹200k for each willful act of infringement.

## WHAT CAN BE PLAGIARIZED?

In reality, anything can be plagiarized. It may be ideas, concepts, hypothesis, title, text, music or audio, materials and methods, entire clinical data set, discussions, charts, tables, figures and videos, etc.

## WHAT IS SELF-PLAGIARISM?

Self-Plagiarism is also called Duplicate Publication. Duplication refers to the use of the same content with different titles and/or in different journals.

Duplicate publication can also refer to the practice of publishing the same information a second time without acknowledging the first publication.

## HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

1. Concept: Create a unique hypothesis. Instead of repeating or mimicking what has already been done or what has been done elsewhere, come up with fresh thoughts and honest notions.
2. Start writing the manuscript: After completion of conducting search and research, start writing in your own words, without looking into any other sources.
3. Divide the write-up under standard section headings: The two areas where there is a large tendency and temptation to “copy and paste” are the introduction and discussion sub-headings. If another original work has to be attributed, paraphrase the original work, in your own words. **DO NOT COPY-PASTE!!!** Always cite source.
4. Study design: Perform research that is well justified, well planned, and appropriately designed. Taking informed consent from participants is the backbone of the study. Define contributions of each co-author, from the very beginning of the study.

## HOW CAN FAIR USE AND WEBSITES HELP ?

### FAIR USE

There are some sources that you can copy from without having to cite. This method of copyright is called fair use. There is a large gray area for which works fall under fair use, though.

- Works that lack originality (phone books).
- Works in the *public domain*.
- The *public domain* contains creative works that aren't protected by any copyrights and may be freely used by anyone.
- Freeware - Software found online that the author has chosen to make available to anyone without any restrictions.
- Ideas, processes, methods, and systems are described in copyrighted works.
- There are several websites like Shutterstock, Unsplash, and Bensound, etc, which provide plagiarism-free and open-source content (images, videos, audios) for use.



# PARAPHRASING

When you take knowledge from an outside source and incorporate it into your work in your own words, this is known as paraphrasing. The content will remain the same, but the sentence structure will be altered. Even if you aren't physically duplicating the author's work, you must cite them because you are utilising their knowledge.

Original work: "But Frida's outlook was vastly different from that of the Surrealists."

Paraphrased: Herrera explains, Frida's surrealistic vision was unlike that of the European Surrealists.



# BIBLIOGRAPHY



## READ MORE HERE

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