# PLAGIARISM: A THREAT TO TRUE RESEARCH!

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## *Abstract*

*Now the word plagiarism is the most familiar in research and academic gathering. Various known unknown forms of plagiarism have been discussed so far. Many conferences, seminars in different disciplines are focusing on this burning issue. Researchers are suggesting various remedies to tackle with plagiarism. Much software has been developed to track the plagiarism. But still the giant of plagiarism is still exists. This writing focuses on the concept of plagiarism, types of plagiarism and ways to avoid plagiarism.*

## Introduction

The word plagiarism is familiar threat for genuine research. Due to computer and telecommunication technology, any article on any subject written by somebody is easily available and it could be copied and published as it is or with some modifications on anybody's name. Many a times, appropriate precautions are not taken to check the articles against plagiarism. Also various forms of plagiarism are in existence. So we need to know all the dimensions of plagiarism i.e. concept, types, forms and precautions.

## What is plagiarism?

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "plagiarize" means

"the act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person : the act of plagiarizing something"

In simple words, plagiarism is nothing but the literary cheating. Anything stolen from others' intellectual work , that could be an exact or otherwise word, statements or even idea behind that intellectual work.

**What can be plagiarized?**

Any intellectual propertyborn through a person's brain and that are recorded in any media could be plagiarized. It could be idea (poetic also), phrases, words, text, music, literary work (drama, poetry, speech), videos, computer file, drawings, paintings, circuit diagrams, charts etc.  All of the following are considered as plagiarism:

- Using someone's ideas as your owns.
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit to original author.
- Giving incorrect or false or insufficient information about the source of original information.
- Changing words or sentence structure of a source without giving appropriate credit.

**Ways of Plagiarism:** Turnitin (2012)–developer organization of anti-plagiarism software, in its white paper stated 10 ways of  plagiarism.

1. Clone : An act of submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.
2. CTRL- C: a written place that contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.
3. Find-Replace : the act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the  essential content of the source in a paper.
4. Remix: An act of paraphrasing from other sources and making the content fit together seamlessly.
5. Recycle: The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous worl without citation; to self-plagiarize.
6. Hybrid :  The act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passeges-without citation-in one paper.
7. Mash up: A paper that represents a mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.
8. 404 Error: A written piece that includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.
9. Aggregator: The Aggregator includes proper citation, but the paper contains almost no original work.

10. Re-Tweet: this paper includes proper citation, but reles too closely on the text's original wording and/or source.

According to "The Reality and Solution of College Plagiarism" created by the Health Informatics department of the University of Illinois at Chicago there are 10 main forms of plagiarism that students commit:

1. Submitting someone's work as their own.
2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
3. Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources.
4. Using quotations, but not citing the source.
5. Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
6. Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited.
7. Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.
8. Providing proper citations, but fails to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough.
9. Inaccurately citing the source.
10. Relying too heavily on other people's work. Fails to bring original thought into the text.

Besides these ways, following are the types of plagiarism:

Accidental: due to lack of plagiarism knowledge, and understanding of citation or referencing style being practiced at an institute

• Unintentional: the vastness of available information influences thoughts and the same ideas may come out via spoken or written expressions as one's own

• Intentional: a deliberate act of copying complete or part of someone else's work without giving proper credit to original creator

• Self plagiarism: using self-published work in some other form without referring to original one [Wikipedia:Plagiarism 2006]

**Ways to Avoid Plagiarism:**

1. Take accurate notes of the information from original source and cite the source appropriately.
2. If you are quoting exact words of an author, put it in quotation marks, and give proper citation.
3. Without changing the original meaning or idea of author, paraphrase or summarize it by giving proper citation
4. Always prepare accurate citations and bibliography.

**Conclusion**

It is not an ethical and legal to use someone else's work or idea as your own. Someone may use it intentionally or unintentionally, it is a plagiarism. So it is important to get known about all the ways and types of plagiarism and should always follow the practice of giving proper credits to original creator by citing the work that has been referred in our article or paper or work. Awareness programmes about plagiarism should be arranged frequently and the librarian or information science personnel should take the initiatives in arranging such programmes. After all the plagiarism could be only controlled by legal efforts, but if we really want to destroy plagiarism practices, we need to inculcate the ethics and values of information use within the authors, researchers and students.

**Referenes**

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