



PLAGIARISM DILEMMAS DURING SCIENTIFIC WRITING AND HOW TO PREVENT IT: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Research work and its publication need continuous training, implementation of new discoveries and follow-up of academic honesty and journalistic ethics. Lately cases of excessive plagiarism have been identified in research publication. Plagiarism is a subject to sanctions such as penalties, suspension, expulsion from work, considerable fines and even imprisonment (Kock N. 1999 and Kock N. 2003). The topic of plagiarism is a large and varied subject with wide-ranging implications for education. This section contains research sizing the problem, trying to understand why it's a problem and coming up with ideas on how to best deal with it. The good practice to limit the plagiarism is to educate students on how to properly conduct research, cite, quote, and create own unique and original work. This section contains a number of policy and recommendations for scientific writing. The only way we can make sure we are successfully teaching students how to write with integrity is by checking and assessing their work. Institutions that are prepared to prevent or handle plagiarism benefit from higher levels of academic honesty. It is compulsory to all the authors, reviewers and editors of the entire research journal to know about the plagiarism and how to avoid it by the ethical guidelines and use of plagiarism detection software before submitting the research paper (Kumar at al, 2014). Therefore it is imperative for authors to increase their knowledge about common type of plagiarism and how to avoid it? Author also suggests that plagiarism should be the part of syllabus in school and college education.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is the unethical use and publication of text, thoughts, ideas, language, representation or expressions of another researchers, authors and own previous work without proper acknowledgment and pretending that they are one's own original work. It can involve violating copyright laws. Writers who plagiarize commit serious legal and ethical violation. Plagiarism is a serious academic and intellectual felony. It can result in highly negative consequences such as paper retraction and loss of author reliability and social status. Several authors are accused of plagiarism because they simply do not understand it and therefore, don't know how to avoid it. Plagiarism might not be the same in all countries. In India plagiarism considered to be a crime, and there have been cases of people being imprisoned for plagiarism (www.plagiarism.org/blog/2017/10/27/is-plagiarism-illegal). In recent digital time authors have opportunity to easy access the data, representation and language on the internet which makes easy to copy and paste information in research paper. Writing a book or research paper poses challenges in collection of literature and providing evidence for making the paper stronger. Uses of previously published information and ideas in research paper are necessary steps, but should be adding with caution and without falling into the trap of plagiarism. Therefore it is imperative for authors to increase their knowledge about plagiarism.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Limitation of plagiarism in research sometimes unclear. Finding of various types of plagiarism is a necessary step towards the prevention. Following are the common types of plagiarism. Masic I (2012) categorized the following types of plagiarism.

- Direct form of plagiarism-** when an author copies the text, audio or video recording without acknowledgement of original source
- Mosaic form of plagiarism-** Using of idea and opinions from the primary source, a few words and phrases without acknowledgement of original source
- Self-plagiarism-** Reuse own work without mentioning the primary own source.

Besides the above Masic I, (2004) listed ten most common types of plagiarism as follows.

- Clone-** Publishing the work of other authors, which is just transcribed, as his/hers own;
- Ctrl-C-** When a author use most of the text from a single primary source without alterations
- Find-replace-** Changing key words and phrases but retaining a considerable part of the content of the original sources;
- Remix-** Paraphrasing numerous sources which are so arranged that complement each other;
- Recycle-** The use of their own work without citing, which is already published in past.
- Hybrid-** Combine perfectly cited sources with the copied without citation;
- Mash up-** Blending the copied material which is taken from multiple sources;
- Error 404:-** Include quoting non-existent or inaccurate source;
- Aggregator-** Include proper citation of sources but contains almost nothing of their own work;
- Re-tweet -** Includes proper citation, but with too much text used from the original

COMMON CAUSES OF PLAGIARISM

- Lack of knowledge about plagiarism
- Personal ambitions of poorly educated authors
- Financial pressure
- Lack of time to spend in research work
- Academic promotions

STEPS TO AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism can be confusing and overwhelming topic. Converging on standardized guidelines would be beneficial with regard to text recycling and improving education and the promotion of active communication between journal and authors during the submission process if confusion arise (Burdine et al. 2018). Guard yourself against plagiarism, however accidental it may be. To learn more about plagiarism and how to avoid it, here are some guidelines to avoid plagiarism.

- Understand plagiarism:** Plagiarism is when you use another person's words or ideas and try to pass them off as your own. However, plagiarism can take many different forms. To learn more about what plagiarism is, and why it's wrong.

2. **Understand the background:-** Do not copy paste the text exactly from the original source. First understand the problem and then explain it in own view.
3. **Properly quote and paraphrase:** Using evidence of previous research is important in academic writing, but those sources must be acknowledged properly. Authors can include information from outside sources through proper paraphrasing and quoting.
4. **Properly cite sources:** As noted in Step 2, researchers can summarize and quote pieces of evidence to include information from outside sources. But, all of that information must be cited within the paper using in-text citations and a separate references list.
5. **Check the work for possible plagiarism:** Before submission an assignment a software checking for plagiarism is always good for ensuring that we have properly used outside sources in our work.
6. **Referencing** – It is necessary ways to avoid plagiarism is including a reference page cited at the end of research paper. This page is very specific and includes the author(s), date of publication, title, and source.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Lately a number of cases of plagiarism have been identified in research publication. Plagiarism is a subject to sanctions such as penalties, suspension, expulsion from work, considerable fines and even imprisonment (Kock N. 1999 and Kock N. 2003). For the publishing a genuine research work, one has to make an honest effort to read the original sources thoroughly and then rewrite it in own words, ideas and pattern with the proper acknowledgement of primary sources. Therefore it is imperative for authors to increase their knowledge about common type of plagiarism, types of plagiarism and how to avoid it? Author also suggests that plagiarism should be the part of syllabus in school and college education.

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