



## A Study On: Students Awareness about Plagiarism

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### Abstract:

This study has pointed out that the students have not good and sufficient awareness of plagiarism phenomenon and its instances. This is why that the academic officers and managers should attempt to make the students aware from plagiarism phenomenon and its instances. The reason is that low level of commitment to these values among students and researchers can influences academic system negatively. Because many students and researchers are not aware of plagiarism instances, it is the academic offers and managers' obligation to make the students and researchers aware from this phenomenon and its destructive effects. Implementation of workshops and lecture and developing brushes for making students and researchers aware from plagiarism and its instances are the main effective solutions for preventing this phenomenon. Also developing the necessary rules and policies and educating them among students, developing honesty and veracity culture in the research and study process and offering papers report can be effective efforts from this purpose.

**Keywords:** Plagiarism, Academic plagiarism, Academic Integrity, Original Work, Fair Use

### Introduction:

Plagiarism means taking the words and thoughts from other ideas, concepts, images sentences and using them in their won manuscripts. Whenever other peoples language gets used without proper citation in your text. Plagiarism is also called intellectual theft. It is often unintentional and can be avoided through careful work habits. Whether intentional or unintentional, plagiarism is recognized as a serious academic offence. For this purpose universities and institute of higher learning are established that not only generate new ideas, theories, formulas and standards through experiments, field work and through other research methods, but also produce highly skilled and competent graduates with high standards of honesty, ethics and professionalism to serve the communities. It is presumed that due credit will be given to the authors of new ideas and revolutionary inventions. Plagiarism in this study has been defined as “the action or practice of taking someone else work, ideas etc., and passing it off as one’s own; literary theft”(Oxford English Dictionary 2010). Academic institutions are continuously highlighting this issue and devising strategies to minimize plagiarism among their student and researchers. However, the Internet have provided extensive opportunities of plagiarism because of its easy access to an enormous amount of knowledge and learning materials. More and more information

and knowledge is made available through the internet. Literature on plagiarism reveals that most people assume internet as a source of free information and public domain and they think since the information available on the internet is not copyrighted so it can be easily manipulated, used and presented as their own work. Plagiarism is one of the main instances that some authors and researchers duplicate findings of theirs without their permission. Unfortunately, it is very hard to identify plagiarism activities among researchers and authors because of the large amount of papers and books that are published across the world every year.

**Definition:**

According to the Collins Dictionary of the English Language (Hanks, 1979), plagiarism is ‘the act of plagiarising’, which means ‘to appropriate (ideas, passages, etc) from (another work or author)’.plagiarism involves literary theft, stealing (by copying) the words or ideas of someone else and passing them off as ones own without crediting the source.

Barnhart (1988, p.801) traces the etymology of the word plagiarism (‘literary theft’), from the earlier English word plagiarist (‘one who wrongfully takes another’s words or ideas’), derived from the Latin plagarius (‘kidnapper, seducer, plunderer, literary thief’) from plagiare (kidnapping) from plaga (snare, net).

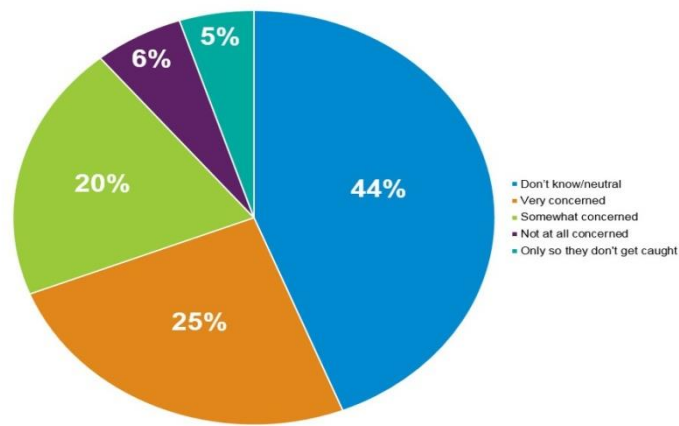
The term plagiarism is usually used to refer to the theft of words or ideas, beyond what would normally be regarded as general knowledge. This is the spirit of the definition of plagiarism adopted by the Association of American Historians, who describe it as ‘the misuse of the writing of another author...including the limited borrowing, without attribution, of another’s distinctive and significant research findings, hypotheses, theories...or interpretations’ (Fialkoff,1993).

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this study is to examine the student’s awareness of plagiarism it should be remembered that the students, awareness of plagiarism phenomenon is low and it is the main reason of plagiarism. The study also aims to explore teachers’ and universities, effectiveness in finding the plagiarism and existence of university policies to manage it.

**Are students are concerned about plagiarism?**

The largest percentage of student says 44% they have not any idea about plagiarism. On the other hand slightly larger percentage 45% of student says they are concern about it.25% very concerned 20% somewhat concerned about it. Significantly more concern it among the 6% of students say their peers are not at all worried about plagiarism and the 5% who only care about it to the extent that they do not get caught doing it.



### Types of plagiarism:

Plagiarism can be of several types. Following are the most common varieties-

**Direct Plagiarism-** Word for word repetition of a phrase or extended portion of a source without question marks.

**Mosaic Plagiarism-** Reproduction of series of phrases without using quotation of a series of phrases without using question marks along with substitution of synonyms, omission of occasional words/phrases, and often retention of the same sentence structure as the original source.

**Idea plagiarism-** Even if an author does not copy nay words and phrases from the original article, if he simply uses the same idea, thought, or invention and presents it as his own without proper acknowledgement, the same may amount to plagiarism. This kind of plagiarism is difficult to detect but once detected, it is a serious crime.

**Self Plagiarism-** self –plagiarism, also known as recycling fraud, occurs when an author reuses text in subsequent writing without attributing the previous publication.

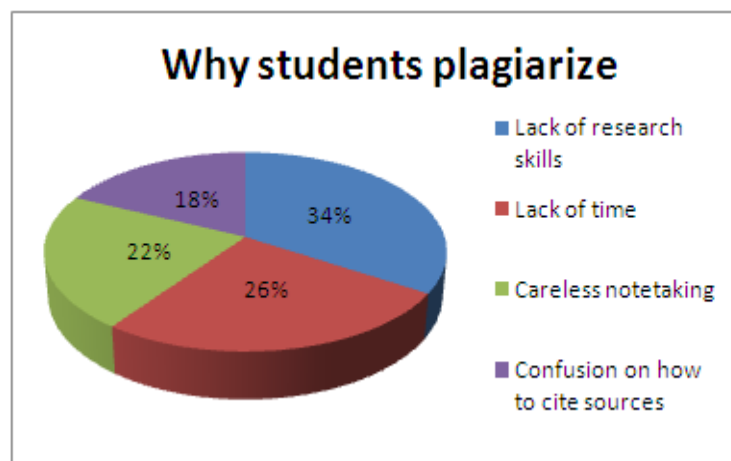
### Notes of avoiding plagiarism:

- Whenever you cut and paste from the internet into a document that you are creating, highlight it in another colour so that it sticks out. Later, when you are polishing your draft,
- You can decide if you have too many direct quotations and can view the sections you have highlighted to see if some can be paraphrased.
- Do not assume that there is some magical number of words or sentences that you can “borrow” without being caught or accused of plagiarism.
- Sometimes it is not the length of a passage but a clever phrasing that sticks out and gets imbedded in ones memory.
- Students are often attracted to terms and expressions that have a verbal punch or are expressed so eloquently that anyone would be glad to take credit for them.

- For those ideas or sentences, be especially careful to use quotation marks and full acknowledgement.
- Don't misrepresent, pretend, or purport that ideas are yours when they aren't.
- Don't copy material; say three paragraph with a footnote that the material was borrowed.
- The reader must know at the beginning of the first sentence of the first paragraph that you are not the author of the next three paragraphs.
- If you use material verbatim (exact words), then use quotation marks and cite the source.
- Before submitting your paper to an instructor make sure that any outside material you have inserted has been properly credited and that direct quotes contain quotation marks around them.
- Remember that graphs, tables, figures, formulae and other visual representations that you acquire must also be identified as to their source. Take the time to proofread and to look for errors!

### Plagiarism by Students:

The core business of the knowledge industry information and ideas from different sources, so there is inevitably great scope for plagiarism within the academic world. Studies of academic dishonesty amongst have often focused on the types of behaviours and practices they are like to engage in, including cheating on tests and assignments, falsification of data, plagiarism, inappropriate use of resources, taking credit for work done by others and manipulation of academic stuff (Raffetto, 1985; Saunders, 1993; Ferrell & Daniel, 1995; Baldwin et al.; 1998). Sims (1993) has shown how students who cheat often persist in cheating throughout their subsequent career.



### Students plagiarise in main ways:

Stealing material from another source and passing it off as their own, e.g.

- Buying a paper from a research service, essay bank or term paper mill (either pre-written or specially written),
- Copying a whole paper from a source text without proper acknowledgement,

- Submitting a paper written by someone else and passing it off as their own.
- Copying sections of material from one or more source texts, supplying proper documentation but leaving out quotation marks, thus giving the impression that the material has been paraphrased rather than directly quoted.
- Paraphrasing material from one or more source texts without supplying appropriate documentation.

### **Anti-plagiarism Tools:**

Where there is an ailment, there is a treatment. So is true with plagiarism and there are many anti-plagiarism tools.

- Copycatch Gold.
- EduTie.com
- EVE2: Essay Verification Engine
- Glatt Plagiarism Program
- JISC Plagiarism Advisory Service
- Library Electronic Databases
- Turnitin: <http://turnitin.com/Turnitin>
- PlagiServe
- Joint information Systems committee(JISC) plagiarism
- Jplag: <http://www.jplag.de>
- MOSS: [http:// www.cs.berkeley.edu/~aiken/moss.html](http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~aiken/moss.html)
- Plagiarism.org
- WordCHECK
- <https://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/>
- [https://www.paperrater.com/plagiarism\\_checker](https://www.paperrater.com/plagiarism_checker)
- <https://www.quetext.com/>
- <https://papersowl.com/free-plagiarism-checker>
- <https://www.duplichecker.com/>

### **Conclusion:**

Whether or not the problem has reached epidemic proportions, as some observers insist, it is clearly a major problem, and one that appears to be on the increase. The practice of plagiarism is a major challenge to institutional aspirations of academic integrity and major threat to institutional quality assurance and enhancement, and it needs to be taken into account when developing and implementing institutional learning, teaching and assessment strategies. The growth of information technology, competition between countries, rapid growth of knowledge, fast multiplication of scientific journals, lack of good explication of plagiarism and different understanding of it, lack of awareness mismanagement of time, and low culture etc. Have all contributed to the prevalence of plagiarism in the scientific community. Effective prevention through proper education at the right time, proper interaction between teachers and students and devising appropriate policies for this purpose are possible means of tacking plagiarism.

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