

## Plagiarism and its Effect on Education System

**Anil Sharma**

### Abstract

Plagiarism means simply it is using someone else's work as one's own. It is illegal and unethical, but there seems to be on up word tread in this activity. Students are often unsure of exactly what plagiarism is and how it affects them. Especially these days with the ease of cutting and pasting from the internet, academic plagiarism has become an issue of great concern in academic institutions and it is very important to realize that any accusation of plagiarism will be service and could be dealt with very severely.

Plagiarism essentially is the stealing of their words thought and ideas and is treated like fraud ignorance or carelessness into excuse. Beware, that it is not acceptable academic practice under any circumstances to lift text and present it as your own. There are so many web sites and techniques specially aimed at tracking down all kinds of plagiarism. Some the university has how in tested in software designed to defeat plagiarism in student work and you may be required to submit your work in soft form, so that may be tested in this way. Plagiarism is not mentioned in any current statute, either criminal or civil.

**Keyword:** Plagiarism; Plagiarize; Cited, Copy & Past; Education System; Anti Plagiarism.

### Introduction

Plagiarism is the use of another original words or ideas as though they were your own. Any time you borrow from an original source and do not give proper credit, you have committed plagiarism and violated copyright law. In other words we say that "The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own".

Wikipedia explain "Plagiarism as wrongful appropriation and stealing and publication of another author's language, thought, ideas or expressions and the representation of them as one's own original work.

In the United States and many other countries, the expression of original ideas is, considered intellectual property" and is protected by "Copyright Law" just like original invention. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some media (Book, Journal & News).

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All the following are considered plagiarism:

- Turning in someone else's work as your own.
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit.
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks.
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation.
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit.
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not (see our section on "fair use" rules).

*According to Bela Gipp Academic Plagiarism Encompasses*

"The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected".

The definition by B. Gipp is as abridged version of Teddi Fishman's definition of plagiarism, which proposed five elements characteristic of plagiarism. According to T. Fishman, plagiarism occurs when someone:

- Uses words, ideas, or work products.

- Attributable to another identifiable person or source.
  - Without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained.
  - In a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship.
  - In order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary?
7. Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.
  8. Providing proper citation, 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.

*Furthermore, Plagiarism is Defined Differently among Institutions of Higher Learning and Universities*

- Stanford sees plagiarism as the "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form.
- Yale views plagiarism the "... use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes "... using a source's language without quoting, using information from a source without attribution, and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original".
- Princeton perceives plagiarism as the "deliberate" use of "someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source.
- Oxford College of Emory University characterizes plagiarism as the use of "a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit.
- Brown defines plagiarism as "... appropriating another person's ideas or words (spoken or written) without attributing those word or ideas to their true 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.

*Definition*

Plagiarism is defined in several ways by the authors and publishers in the academic environment.

No universally adopted definition of academic plagiarism exists; however, this section provides several definitions to exemplify the most common characteristics of academic plagiarism.

*According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "Plagiarize" Means*

- To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- To use (another's production) without crediting the source
- To commit literary theft
- To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

*Define of Plagiarism by Dictionary.com*

Literary theft plagiarism occurs when a writer duplicates another writer's language or ideas and then calls the work his or her own. Copyright laws protect writer's words as their legal property.

*Definition of Plagiarism by the Free Dictionary*

An instance of plagiarizing especially a passage that is taken from the work of one person and reproduced in the work of another without attribution.

*Definition of Plagiarism in Oxford Dictionary*

Definition of plagiarism in British and World English in Oxford Dictionary. Meaning. Pronunciation and example sentences. English to English reference content.

*Plagiarism Definition & Meaning*

Audio pronunciation synonyms and more. What

is plagiarize? To use another person’s idea or a part of their.

*Plagiarism Dictionary Definition in Your Dictionary.com as*

Plagiarism is the act of copying or stealing someone else words or ideas and passing them off as your work. An example of Plagiarism is when you copy a.

*Oxford University Defined*

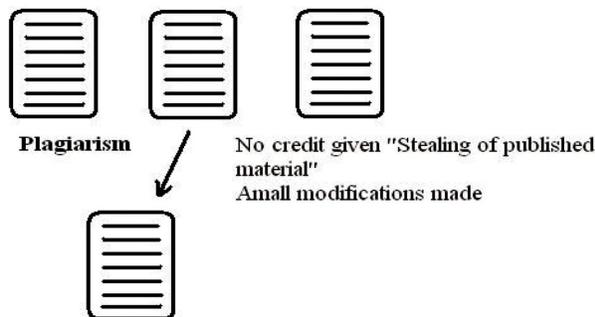
Plagiarism is presenting someone else’s work or ideas as your own. with or without their .... In manuscript, printed or electronic form is covered under this definition.

*Historical Background*

In the first century, the use of the Latin word plagiaries (literally kidnapper) to denote stealing someone else’s work was pointed by Roman Poet Martial, who complained that another poet had “Kidnapped his verses”. Plagiarism a derivative of “Plagiarus” was introduced into English in 1601 by dramatist Benjnsnm to describe someone guilty of literary theft.

The derived from plagiarism was introduces in to English around 1920, the Latin plagiarus, “Kidnapper and plagiun, kidnapping has the root plaga to based on the indo europien route plak to weave (seen for instance in greek plekein, Bulgarian “nmeta” pleta, Latin plectere, all meaning to weave).

GREEK	LATIN	LATIN	ENGLISH	PLAGIARISM
Plagion	Plagium	PLAGIRIUS	ISM	



One form of academic plagiarism involves appropriating a published article and modifying it slightly to avoid suspicion.

*Types of Plagiarism*

Anyone who has written or graded a paper knows that plagiarism is not always a black-and-white issue. The boundary between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step in the fight to prevent it.

*Without Source Cited*

1. *“The Ghost Writer”*: The writer turns in another’s work, word-for-word, as his or her own.
2. *“The Photocopy”*: The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.
3. *“The Potluck Paper”*: The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentence to make them fit together while retaining most of the original

phrasing.

4. *“The Poor Disguise”*: Although the writer has retained the essential content of the source, he or she has altered the paper’s appearance slightly by changing key words and phrases.
5. *“The Labor of Laziness”*: The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.
6. *“The Self-Stealer”*: The writer “borrows” generously from his or her previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

*With Source Cited*

1. *“The Forgotten Footnote”*: The writer mentions an author’s name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.
2. *“The Misinformer”*: The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.
3. *“The Too-Perfect Paraphrase”*: The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation marks text that has been copied word-for-word, or close to it. Although attributing the basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation and interpretation of the information.

4. "The Resourceful Citer": The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotation appropriately. The catch? The paper contains almost no original work! It is sometimes difficult to spot this form of plagiarism because it looks like any other well-researched documents.
5. "The Perfect Crime": Well, we all know it doesn't exist. In this case, the writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.

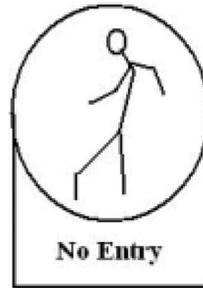
#### *Advantage of Plagiarism*

We all know that plagiarism, the utterly reprehensible act of using the thought of another, reaping the rewards of that use, and then, not even providing the source of the information, is an official bad, thing. But let us look at it from the point of view of the plagiarist.

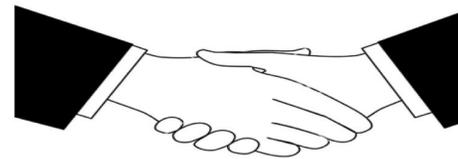
- Energy savings - 'Copy and Paste' used for fewer resources then does thinking your own way around any subject. Any fool can see that.
- Time savings - quite obviously, time not spent doing your own research and your own thinking, can be spent in other, more worthwhile pursuits. Finding other people to steal from, for instance.
- Esteem of colleagues – what writer could help but admire a person who can meet the assignment deadlines with efficiency and dispatch while being abreast with the latest page – 3 doings. What could be hipper?
- Professional Friends – The long term plagiarist is guaranteed, to make close acquaintanceship with any number of lowers and other bottom feeders. Perhaps even get to out with them at their clubs and staff.
- Evolution – The plagiarist will after all, be teaching his/her children that it is perfectly acceptable to misuse the property of another, especially if you do it without having to go through pesky details such as permission. Surely the advantages to the body politic of that child's adulthood, is next evident.

There are many other advantages, but mention of them would simply be an unnecessary exercise in dealing with the bright shining justifications of the plagiarist. However we feel our charity, slipping when we consider the concept of honor and honorable behavior. We hold this truth that honor is the lubricant that allows for a civil society. We further hold that

plagiarism is a dishonorable act. The fact of an original author must be acknowledged. Most certainly, if that recorded thought is used recompense must be made. The justification of the plagiarist and weighed against our concepts of civil society, it is our judgment that all convicted plagiarist should be made to listen to the troubles of the original author.



Way of Plagiarism ← Scholars



Shake hand to prevent plagiarism

#### *Effect of Plagiarism on Education System*

Plagiarism is an act of academic dishonesty in which a person takes the work or ideas of other and presents them as his own without proper credit or attribution. Most schools, especially universities and colleges. Communicate their policies to students, warning of consequences. Plagiarism has many effects on education system not only on students and scholars who commit the offense but on the educational environment as a whole.

#### *Academic Discipline*

Educational institutions, especially colleges and universities, regard plagiarism as a serious breach of academic honesty and integrity. They warn their students of serious consequences for plagiarizing the work of others. Students who are guilty of plagiarism face at the least a failing grade in the course for which they committed the offense. Other possible consequences include suspension or even expulsion from the school they attend.

#### *Loss of Degree / Job*

College students who commit plagiarism face the

loss of their degrees upon discovery of the offense. College faculty members who plagiarize the work of other scholars face serious consequences as well professors who commit plagiarism may lose tenure and face the loss of their jobs and reputations. An academic found guilty of plagiarism faces the permanent loss of her credibility as a scholar. Plagiarism also may damage the reputation of schools as places of learning and intellectual inquiry.

#### *Damaged Relationships*

Plagiarism poisons the relationship between students and teachers by undermining the mutual trust that is an important element of the learning process. Widespread incidents of plagiarism, such as students taking work from the internet and presenting it as their own, force teachers to act as police investigators, constantly searching for wrongdoing. All students become suspect in such an environment, and learning becomes impossible. Suspicion and mistrust replace intellectual curiosity and trust plagiarism also damages relationships between students who plagiarize and those who earn their grades honestly.

#### *Lack of Critical Thinking*

When students or instructors present others work as their own, they fail to develop and use critical thinking skills, which are necessary for learning and success in life.

#### *Weaker Educational System*

The plagiarist typed educationalist will affect the education system of the country, so that try to prevent plagiarism at the beginning stage.

#### *Punishments for Plagiarism*

As with any wrongdoing, the degree of intent and the nature of the offense determine its status. When plagiarism takes place in an academic setting, it is most often handled by the individual instructors and the academic institution involved. If, however, the plagiarism involves money, prizes, or job placement, it constitutes a crime punishable in court.

#### *Academic Punishments*

Most colleges and universities have zero tolerance for plagiarists. In fact, academic standards of intellectual honesty are often more demanding than governmental copyright laws. If you have plagiarized

a paper whose copyright has out, for example, you are less likely to be treated with any more leniency than if you had plagiarized copyrighted material.

A plagiarized paper almost always results in failure for the assignment, frequently in failure for the course, and sometimes in expulsion.

Most cases of plagiarism are considered misdemeanors, punishable by fines of anywhere between \$100 and \$50,000 – and up to one year in jail.

Plagiarism can also be considered a felony under certain state and federal laws. For example, if a plagiarist copies and earn more than \$2,500 from copyrighted material, he or she may face up to \$250,000 in fines and up to ten years in jail.

#### *Institutional Punishments*

Most corporations and institutions will not tolerate any form of plagiarism. There have been a significant number of cases around the world where people have lost jobs or been denied positions as a result of plagiarism.

#### *How to Control Plagiarism*

##### *Faculty Role*

In each academic environment faculty play active role to prevent plagiarism by using these stapes.

- Supervisor/Guide may say there are not year own words.
- Supervisor/Guide may say this is not your own data.
- You have copied these ideas.
- Where is the reference of this?
- It is bad manners to use someone else ideas without providing a reference for the original work.

##### *Effective Note Taking*

Plagiarism some time happens because students take notes as they read, but forget to write down the name of the original author of the words and ideas in their notes.

Scholar can avoid this problem by developing effective note taking teaching which clarity show the difference between your voice and the voice of the other writers and researchers.

##### *Use of Linking Words and Phrases*

When you are writing about other scholar ideas or your own ideas, your readers/lectures need to know

whose voice they are hearing.

Readers need to know whether they are reading the original authors words or your in for pretention of the original source or your own viewpoint. To manage this combination of different voices you need to be familiar with words and phrases which are used to introduce or incorporate the ideas of other authors in a guide, paraphrase or summery form.

#### *Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism*

It is remember that you are at university you are expected to develop your own ideas and opinions about different issues which you can then rein force and support with the research other scholars. Scholars can gain confidence to do this by:

##### *You can Gain the Confidence to do this by*

- Asking and answering questions to help you clarify your ideas.
- Recognizing where and why you might agree or disagree with someone else's opinions.
- Learning how to develop hypotheses around issues.
- Putting forward suggestions and conclusions of your own to support your ideas.

Know about the different ways in which you can correctly and appropriately use other writers or researchers voice in your assignments.

##### *There are four Main Ways*

- By paraphrasing their information and providing a reference.
- By summarizing or synthesizing their information and providing a reference.
- By quoting directly their words and providing a reference.
- By copying their tables, graphs, diagrams and so on and providing a reference.

##### *Learn How to Reference Your Assignments Correctly*

In order to reference correctly you need to understand the rules clearly. The various styles of referencing in use are Author-Date styles and Numbering styles. It is very important that you take the time to learn their rules, especially as different coursed may require different referencing styles within either of these systems. The Harvard style is the most commonly used style of referencing

worldwide.

Check which style is preferred by your Faculty / Institute / Centre.

##### *Some Useful Links*

<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/library/training/referencing/harvard.htm>

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

Practices writing in a way that will help your reader recognize the difference between your ideas and those from other sources.

As you prepare your assignments, remember to check whose 'voice' you are using in your work. For example, when paraphrasing or summarizing ask yourself:

- Whose idea is this?
- Is this my point of view, or are these someone else words or ideas I'm using?
- Where did these words and ideas come from?
- If these are someone else words or ideas how can I make this very clear in my writing?
- Am I referencing this correctly so that the reader can see that these are not just my ideas, but were originally written by someone else?
- How can I make sure the reader knows that these are my words and not the words of someone else?

##### *How Does Plagiarism Happen?*

- One why to understand how plagiarism can happen is to consider your learning and you're writing in term of using 'your voice' and using 'other people voices'.
- Your voice, as expressed in the words, the ideas, the theories, the facts, and the data, etc. which is based on what you have read, or independently researched, and then developed for yourself, so they are now part of your own thinking and learning.
- Other researchers voices, as expressed in the words, the ideas, the theories, the facts, and the data, etc. of other writers and scholars which you refer to during your studies to support your learning.

In other words, your assignments should include your words, thoughts, ideas, data, etc. – your voice – which you then support with the words, ideas and data, etc. from other researchers voices.

Remember, you must provide a reference when you include information from any of the following in your

assignments:

- Books,
- Journal articles,
- Newspaper articles
- Essays, reports, projects, review etc.
- Theses, conference paper etc.
- Items from electronic media etc.

#### *By Using anti Plagiarism Software*

1. Anti plagiarism software: It is a perfect role ware for those students who need to check their papers for possible source of plagiarism. Just submit your papers for into this "Easy to use" software and it will compare it will billions of documents over the internet.
2. Plagiarism checker: To use this plagiarism checker, please copy and paste of the research paper content in the box and click on "Check Unique" and so is the world wide web. It's very likely you'll see some red in your result as common phrases may trigger red flags. If there are complete sentences that aren't original, this tool will identify the original source of any unoriginal or plagiarized content that was copied from the internet.
3. Plagiarism for software: it offer peace of mind because plagiarism free software like Viper, enables you force precisely where any are of your work might be vulnerable to accusations of plagiarism from lecturer or tutor. It is extremely important that scholar make one of this plagiarism free software because otherwise scholars are learn himself open to accusation of plagiarism, even if they have committed the error unintentionally.

So many free software's are available the internet to check the on-line plagiarism.

#### **Conclusion**

Plagiarism has a depressing effect on the academic in several ways. Plagiarism is something that the academicians should stay away from as it can demolish their career also. Sadly many people while writing do not comprehend that copying someone else's ideas leads to plagiarizing. Therefore, academician should teach their students about disadvantage and penalties associated with the act of plagiarism and steps to avoid it. So many free and

on payment plagiarism deflection software package are available on-line for the purpose of detecting plagiarism which are being used by the universities around the globe. Internet is the most effective tool in detecting plagiarism. Hence it is mandatory that the academicians should cite, acknowledge and recognize any information quoted from online websites or books or journals or other sources. So these simple guidelines can help you in creating your own original thought and content, these preventing your from plagiarizing.

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