



OPEN ACCESS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Avoiding Plagiarism During Scientific Writing

Dr. Subhash W. Dhote

Librarian, H.B.T. Arts & Commerce College, New Subhedar Layout Nagpur. - 24

Email: swdhote@gmail.com

Abstract: *Plagiarism has become more common in our communities most of the writers do not know that plagiarism is a serious problem. Plagiarism can range from simple dishonesty. When the authors do cut – copy - paste from the original source without giving adequate credit to the main source. When we search database like there is a lot of information regarding plagiarism. However, it is still a current topic of interest to all the researchers to know how to avoid plagiarism. Its time every young researcher to know ethical guidelines while writing any scientific publication by using ones ideas, we can write the paper completely without looking at the original sources. Specific words from the source can be added by using quotations and citing them which can help in not only supporting your work and amplifying ideas but also avoids plagiarism. It is compulsory to all the authors, reviewers and editors of all the scientific journals to know about the plagiarism and how to avoid it by following ethical guidelines and use of plagiarism detection software while scientific writing.*

Keywords: *Plagiarism, Scientific writing, Unethical publication practice.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to the lack of education on plagiarism among the educational institutions and the members of journals holders we are allowing some types of plagiarized articles to publish. In simple words, plagiarism is the use of others ideas or work without any credit to the original authors. In other words, taking credit for others work whether intentionally or unintentionally main route cause of plagiarism writers is the competitive stress among them and the availability of any information of others in the electronic media. As the plagiarism is an unethical publication practice, it has to be avoided at the first stage itself. When the writers want to publish a scientific paper they have to be very specific, accurate and honest about the concept of the research first, the author has to take sufficient time to read and understand thoroughly the main source of the article, and then he can organize into his own ideas of thoughts. Before submitting their ideas of manuscript to the journal office, the author has to rewrite the article in his own words without seeing from the original source and in doubt, takes help of the guide.

Definition of Plagiarism

Plagiarism? Copying, Lifting, Stealing, Illegal use, Breach of copy right, Bootlegging

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words. Ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own. The unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and representation of them as one's own original

work, as by not crediting the author. It is said to be plagiarized.

In 1999, the committee on publication Ethics (COPE) defined plagiarism as, "Plagiarism ranges from the unreferenced use of others published and unpublished ideas, including research grant application to submission under "new authorship of a complete paper, sometimes in a different language. It may occur at any stage of planning research, Writing, or publication. It applies to print and electronic versions."

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, plagiarism is defined as – "the action or practice of taking someone else's work idea, etc and passing it off as one's own, literary theft."

Sources not 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 sentences 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 Labour 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.

of any hypothesis or scientific misconduct.

Common Types of Plagiarism

Plagiarism can be of various types. Plagiarism may be intentional or unintentional.

Intentional plagiarism

- Copying a friend's work
- Buying or borrowing papers
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources
- Media "Borrowing" "without documentation"
- Web publishing without permissions of creators.

Unintentional

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Quoting excessively
- Failure to use your own "voice"

Penalties for Plagiarism

Since plagiarism can range from simple dishonesty to a serious problem, penalty depends on the severity of plagiarism. It ranges from formal disciplinary action to criminal charges.

Detection of Plagiarism

All the scientific ethical writers must check for the text duplication unintentionally by using plagiarism detection software before submitting to any journal office. Reviewers also should use plagiarism detection tools in order to avoid false publication practice by both intentional and unintentional authors. When the manuscript passes from the reviewers to the editors without identifying the copied text or ideas, the editor of the journal should finalize the fate of the article based on the extent of plagiarism by using powerful plagiarism detection software.

Examples

1. <http://www.ithenticate.com>
2. <https://turnitin.com/static/index>
3. Viper (<http://www.scanmyessay.com/plagiarism> free software)
4. <http://www.grammarly.com>
5. Sometimes simple Google Search also helps in detecting plagiarism

Guidelines to Publish a Quality Paper without Plagiarism

Few good rules to avoid a charge of plagiarism are:

1. Avoid "copy paste"
2. Always use few appropriate and accurate sources as possible.
3. Always cite new and in doubt, not common language.
4. Follow the author's guidelines according to the biomedical journals.
5. Cite references accurately.

Benefits of Avoiding Plagiarism

When writing a good scientific paper one should diagnose for any plagiarized material which helps in avoiding misrepresentation of

II.CONCLUSION

Inadvertent plagiarism is as bad as the intentional kind. If you plan ahead and use good research skills, you won't have to run to the library at the last minute, make up citations, surf the web for all your research, falsify your data. Learn from your past mistakes. Realize that an act of plagiarism might cost you your reputation, your degree, or your professional career.

IV.REFERENCES

- 1) Ali J. Plagiarism: An editors concern. Int. J. pharm Investing. 2011;1:129-30
- 2) Bazdaric K. Plagiarism and scientific writing: A personal Commentary. J Investing Clin Dent. 2012; 3:304-6.
- 3) Gerding AB. Ethical dilemmas in publishing. A rising tide of plagiarism? J Prosthodont. 2012;21:431-2.
- 4) Jones LR. Academic Integrity and Academic Dishonesty : A Handbook about Cheating and Plagiarism. Revised and Expanded edition of Florida institute of technology. 2001
- 5) Keyvanara M, Ojaghi R, Sohrabi MC, Papi A. Experiences of experts about the instances of plagiarism. J Educ Health Promot. 2013;2:32
- 6) Sapatnekar SM. Plagiarism. J Assoc Physicians India. 2004;52:527-30.
- 7) Satyanarayana K. Plagiarism: A scourge afflicting the Indian science. Indian J Med Res. 2010;131:373-6.
- 8) Smith AJ. Research integrity and scientific misconduct. J Dent Res. 2008;87:197.
- 9) Subba Reddy VV. Greetings from Davangere, Karnataka , India: Searching versus researching. J Indian Soc Pedodont Prev Dent. 2011;29:1.
- 10) Weeks AD. Detecting plagiarism: Google couplet Plitsky PE. Perceptions of Canadian dental faculty and students about appropriate penalties for academic dishonesty. J Dent Educ. 2002;66:485-506.