



Plagiarism And Survival Tips In Research Papers

Nimananda Rijal

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Plagiarism And Survival Tips In Research Papers

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Introduction : Plagiarism in the sense of “theft of intellectual property” has been around for as long as humans have produced work of art and research” (Hermann Maurer, Frank Kappe & Bilal Zaka, 2006). It has indicated that plagiarism is regarded as taking others works, writing without crediting them and claimed as his/her own work. It applies in all forms of arts, design to music and other forms of creation also. In this short article it is dealt with how to survive on social science research from plagiarism. Small mistake could be plagiarized, therefore check once and twice your paper before submitting to publisher, there are certain percentage agreed in the social science papers since the social science is not in straight line, sometime sentence could be resembles during the time of analysis, writing and narrating, if it happens plagiarism checker could found the sentence resembled with others. It may happen, therefore most of the paper accepted up to 5 percent in such cases. ‘Plagiarism was in practice to protect the copy right of the writers’ (Lina Sarlauskienea, Linas Stabingis, 2014).

Plagiarism has its own limitations also, all the reports are not published and there are local reports, minutes and so on. The software only can check plagiarism that are published in the web sites.

Defining of Plagiarism: “The word plagiarism comes from the Latin *plagiaries*, which means thief or deceitful. Plagiarism is defined as "quoting or paraphrasing other works without citing the original author; quoting data without citing original sources; presenting the ideas of other authors as your own; using phony or improper references; providing a presentation, program, or other work of another person with minimal changes. Plagiarism is also considered a moral evil, a violation of copyright, and poor scientific practice” (Lina Sarlauskienea & Linas Stabingis, 2014).

The clear explanation of Shams-e-Qays in the thirteenth century AD shows that the concept of plagiarism was well known among the scholars in medieval Persia. His criteria of plagiarism are plagiarism as a form of ethical misconduct and despised it as vehemently as modern scholars do” (Sadeghi, 2016).



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How to avoid Plagiarism: To avoid the plagiarism, the paraphrasing should be made own words not copying the words from the original writes, there are some generic words everybody used specially in technical terms such as “brain”, “Chemistry” and it is defined as “*Generic* refers to the members of a whole class of things — like “tissue” (Vocabulary, 2024 Retrieved). Some these words cannot be changed and accepted also. Is there any words to change chemistry, tissue, brain? Certainly not. The generic words are out of plagiarism.

1. Proper citation: There are many citation style mostly in social science APA style is being used, whatever the style of citation used these should be in single ‘xxx’ or double “xxx” inverted comma, if you have paraphrased please give them single inverted comma and if you have not paraphrased these should be in double inverted comma. Universities have their own style also follow them if you are the students of the university.

2. Immediate Citation: When you are writing a paper, quoted some ones saying, cite it properly and immediately. There are many cases with simple negligence/ forgotten to cite, you could be penalized for small negligence. If you have also narrative type of quoting, I would like to suggest do it with proper citation, keep it in the single inverted comma. When you give foot note also provide it properly from the reference of the word document.

3. Ethical issue: Remember who you are? You are a researcher and academician, the ethical issue should not drag you down in the carrier ladder. “Basic requirement of a researcher is to conduct a research responsibly” (Jenn, 2006).

4. Doubt in known facts: There is no need to cite for the generally known facts such as ‘Dashai is a great festival of Hindus’. If anyone doubt to say so, search on Dashai and cite it properly. Such cases also suggested to cite if anyone is in doubt or have to elaborate on it.



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5. Narrative citation: Narrative explanation is not a patch work. It should be thoroughly studied and write narration on the main issue/ theme of the article or books etc. Summarized the research as per your understanding in your own words, if that fits with the objective of your research and it should be carried out without copying from the mother articles. For this action also, the full and proper citation is required in single inverted comma.

6. Do not copy your own article: Copying even though it is your own' it is regarded as plagiarized. It is known as "self-plagiarism" (Mohan Kumar P, Swapna Priya N, Musalaiah SVVS, Nagasree M, 2015). If you copy, paraphrase and cite it also properly.

7. Check and Recheck: After write up, keep you articles for few days as if you have forgotten it and after few days re-read the article and find where what is missing and correct it yourself. After correcting it ask friends to brush-up the article, citations and so on. Whatever suggestions come from the friends revisit on it. It will help to correct where some issue being left without citation, analyzed etc. This exercise will help the writer from being plagiarized and to refine the article before sending to publisher.

8. Check plagiarism by yourself: Plagiarism harms the integrity of the writer, therefore all the writers should be aware of the plagiarism. Plagiarism is not only the copying text, it is also an idea. Be careful if somewhere the same ideas may have matched, therefore please check the articles by the plagiarism checkers. These tools are "Quetext, Dupli Checker (DupliChecker.com), Copyleaks, Plagiarism Checker, Plagiarism Detector (plagiarismdetector.net), Copyscape, PlagScan, from Ouriginal, Noplag, Unicheck, Turnitin Originality and Turnitin iThenticate" (Trustradius, 2024). These are few, some of these ask to pay and some are free up to 1000 words. These tools could be used to check the plagiarism, if you check from free tools, it will give us the idea of plagiarized sentence, idea etc. There are many websites to download and check plagiarism.

Conclusion: Plagiarism is a serious issue in academic sector, therefore all writers should be aware of it, the writers may not have intention of plagiarized but it may happen unknowingly, therefore, taking time checking rechecking, support from friends, being patience and checking plagiarism own self by the use of plagiarism checking tools. If possible purchase the best one and make sure the researched product is free of plagiarism.



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