

What is Plagiarism? & How to Avoid It

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Introduction

- * Writings, presentations, discussions, deliberations, debates etc. are integral part academic & research works
- * Generating new ideas, building upon others ideas is also major part of academic & research work
- * Important to know how to borrow others ideas, where & when to use acknowledge them appropriately
- * Academic institutions are symbol of ethical values
- * Respect for others ideas & words is a must
- * Some where down the line, we are ignoring these values & started plagiarizing others works
- * Knowledge of use of resources a basic requirement
- * Awareness of tools & techniques serves the purpose

What is Plagiarism?...

Merriam- Webster Dictionary

- “to use the words or ideas of another person as if they were your own words or ideas
- to steal & pass off (ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new & original an idea or product derived from an existing source”

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plagiarize>

What is Plagiarism?...

In other words,

- * An act of presenting words, ideas, images, sounds, charts, graphs, tables, illustrations or any creative expressions (published/unpublished) of others as your own
- * Academic dishonesty, cheating, theft...

What constitutes a Plagiarism?...

- * Copying & pasting material from online resources
- * Getting a paper from web & submitting as your own
- * Using another persons work & claiming it as your own
- * Using photographs, video, audio without acknowledgement
- * Quoting a source without using quotation marks-even if you do cite it

What Constitutes a Plagiarism?...

- * Citing sources which you did not use
- * Using your own work without properly citing it
- * Hiring some one to write your paper/assignment
- * Using other's data or research findings without citing
- * Fabricating data & submitting as correct data
- * Submitting a computer program developed in whole or in part by someone else

What Constitutes a Plagiarism?

- * Copying ideas or any part from source text without proper citation/ acknowledgement
- * Paraphrasing content from source document without proper citation/ acknowledgement
- * Preparing summary based on set of sources without proper citation/ acknowledgement
- * Turning in same paper for more than one class without permission of both teachers
- * Buying or selling term papers or assignments

Why do People Plagiarize?...

- * Lack of awareness - why it is important to cite sources
- * Simply not knowing what constitutes plagiarism
- * Lack confidence in own ideas & writing abilities
- * Not able to figure out how to respond to writing assignment/task
- * Never used or not aware of citation styles (MLA, APA, IEEE Style Guides, Chicago Manual etc.)
- * Lack of knowledge on the ethics of academic / poor writing skills

Why do People Plagiarize?

- * Competition, peer pressure, set deadlines etc.
- * Disorganized- managing time, information sources, class notes, instructions etc.
- * Everyone does it, get high grades so what is big deal
- * Chances of getting caught or action being taken is rare
- * Clarity with regard to what is expected
- * Not understanding consequences

Types of Plagiarism

- * **Deliberate/intentional**

- * Copying from another source without citing
- * Buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper
- * Copying a friend's work
- * Cutting & pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without proper citing

- * **Unintentional/accidental/ignorance**

- * Careless paraphrasing
- * Quoting excessively
- * Poor documentation
- * Building on someone else's ideas without citation
- * Using source too closely when paraphrasing
- * Failure to use your own "voice"

What are the consequences?

- * Depends on set policies & guidelines
- * Depends on severity of act
- * Warning- from instructor, higher-ups
- * Reprimanding & punishment
- * Failing in assignment/course
- * Suspension
- * Expulsion
- * Noting on transcription
- * Any other- depending on act of plagiarism

Remember- academic integrity & self esteem at stake

How to Avoid Plagiarism?

- * Effective management of time
- * Developing good research skills

Effective management of time

- * Every task has timeline, due date, deadline
- * Note these dates & allocate time & follow schedule accordingly
 - * Collecting information
 - * Reading & taking notes
 - * Drawing an outline
 - * Preparing rough draft
 - * Final draft
 - * Extra time for last minute changes

Developing Good Research Skills...

- * Follow instructions from your course instructor
- * Use library & web-based resources
- * Identify scholarly resources
- * Search for information from these sources
- * Evaluate & select right source of information
- * Organize collected information sources
- * Read & take proper notes of content & source
- * Use right tools- databases, citation style & software
- * Seek assistance from library staff

Developing good research skills...

- * Take good notes
 - * Note what ideas are extracted from source
 - * Note source(s) as you are taking notes
 - * Indicate in your notes which ideas are taken from sources (**Source name**) and
 - * Indicate which are your own insights, thoughts, ideas (**My idea**)
- * Write in your own words & ideas
- * Give credit to sources wherever consulted/used
- * Give credit using in-text citations
- * Include sources in your references
- * Follow style guides- APA, MLA, IEEE
- * Avoid using someone else's work with minor 'cosmetic' changes
- * Be careful copying & pasting from online/electronic sources

Developing good research skills

Use Major Strategies

- * Quoting
- * Paraphrasing
- * Summarizing
- * Using content in Common knowledge/domain

Quoting

- * Quotations are exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word
- * Quotations must be cited! Use in text citation

Use quotations when you want to,

- * add power of an author's words to support your argument
- * disagree with an author's argument
- * highlight eloquent or powerful phrases or passages
- * Comparing & contrasting specific points of view
- * note important research that precedes your own

Paraphrasing

- * Paraphrasing means rephrasing words of an author, putting his/her thoughts in your own words
- * When you paraphrase, you rework source's ideas, words, phrases & sentence structures with your own
- * Like quotations, paraphrased material must be followed with in-text documentation & cited

Paraphrase when you want to:

- * use information on your note cards & wish to avoid plagiarizing
- * avoid overusing quotations
- * use your own voice to present information

Summarizing

- * Summarizing involves putting main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words along with main point(s)
- * Summaries significantly shorter than original & take broad overview of source material
- * Necessary to attribute summarized ideas to their original sources

Summarize when you want to:

- * establish background or offer an overview of a topic
- * describe knowledge (from several sources) about a topic
- * determine main ideas of single source

Using content in Common knowledge/domain

No citation required, if information is

- * widely accessible or commonly known
e.g Indian population, first President of India
- * likely to be known by a lot of people
- * found in a general reference resources, such as a dictionary or encyclopaedia
- * Advisable to cite, if you are not clear

Detecting Plagiarism

- * Plagiarizing & detecting it was difficult in print era
- * Technology- made it easier to track down & identify plagiarism
- * Search engines can easily detect
- * Full-text journal articles in library databases
- * Computer-assisted detection allows vast collections of documents to be compared to each other
- * Free & Commercial plagiarism detection services available
- * Your instructor may well recognize source

Plagiarism Detection Software

Commercial

- ❑ Ithenitcate <http://www.ithenticate.com/>
- ❑ Plagium <http://www.plagium.com/>
- ❑ Turnitin <http://www.turnitin.com/>
- ❑ URKUND <http://www.arkund.com/en/>
- ❑ PlagScan <http://plagscan.com>

Free Resources to check Plagiarism

Free

- * DupliChecker
<http://www.duplichecker.com/>
- * CopyLeaks
<https://copyleaks.com/>
- * PaperRater
<http://www.paperrater.com/>
- * PlagiarismChecker
<http://www.plagiarismchecker.com/help-teachers.php>
- * Quetext
<http://www.quetext.com/>
- * Viper
<http://www.scanmyessay.com/>

To sum up...

- * Important to understand what constitutes plagiarism
- * Must understand & use appropriate writing methods to avoid plagiarism
- * If we ignore, consequences are heavy & severe
- * To maintain academic & scholarly integrity, one need to give credit to source from where we borrow & use ideas or information
- * Referencing/citing is must in any type of documents
- * Different types of citation style manuals available
- * Use standard/recommended manual for reference



Resources to Read & Follow

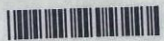
Includes
**2009
MLA
Guidelines**



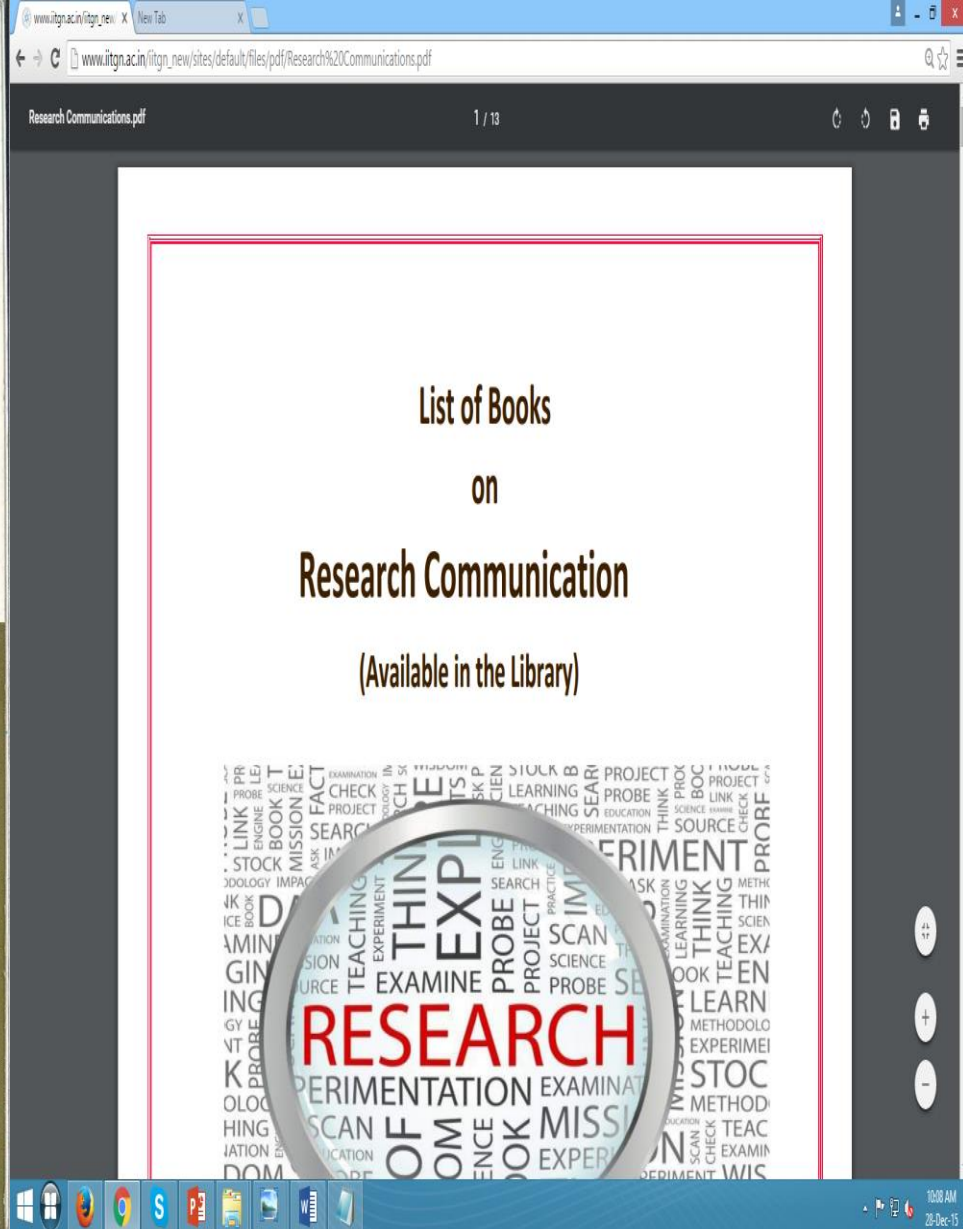
**What
Every
Student
Should
Know
About ...**

Avoiding Plagiarism

808
STE
11581



PEARSON



Source: Stern, L. (2007). *What every student should know about avoiding plagiarism* (1st ed). New York: Pearson/Longman. ISBN: 978-0321446893 [Class No.: 808 STE; Acc. No.: 011581]

Source: List of books on "Research Communication" available in Library
http://www.iitgn.ac.in/iitgn_new/sites/default/files/pdf/Research%20Communications.pdf

References...

Plagiarism: What It is and How to Recognize and Avoid It

<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

Introduction to the Guidelines for Handling Plagiarism complaints

http://www.ieee.org/publicatons_standards/pulications/rights/plagiarism.html

Academic plagiarism

<http://www.academicplagiarism.com>

What is Plagiarism?: Gervase Programs: Learning to Lead

<http://gervaserprograms.georgetown.edu/honor/system/53377.html>

What is Plagiarism?

http://www.plagiarism.org/plag_article_what_is_plagiarism.html

References...

Plagiarism and why is it important?-University of Arizona

<http://www.library.aizona.edu/help/tutorials/plagiarism/index.html>

Plagiarism: What it is and How to Recognize and Avoid it

<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

What is Plagiarism and How to Avoid It

http://www.sps.ed.ac.uk/undergrad/year_1_2/what_is_plagiarism

Plagiarism: What is it? How do I avoid it?

<http://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/academic1/plagiarism/>

How to Avoid Plagiarism

<http://www.northwestern.edu/provost/students/integrity/plagiarism.html>

References...

Plagiarism-what it is and how to avoid it

<http://gethelp.library.upenn.edu/guides/engineering/ee/plagiarize.html>

Plagiarism-University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

<http://www.unc.edu/depts/wcweb/handouts/plagiarism.html>

Plagiarism-OWL Purdue

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/589>

Plagiarism in Plain English

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/services/instruction/learningmodules/plagiarism>

Plagiarism Policies at the Universities

* De Montfort University

<http://www.dmu.ac.uk/documents/about-dmu-documents/partnerships/educational-partnerships/how-to-avoid-plagiarism-and-be-citation-wise.pdf>

University of California

https://libraries.ucsd.edu/_files/ioc/tips%20for%20avoiding%20plagiarism%202010.pdf

University of Oxford

<https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism?wssl=1>

University of Cambridge

<http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/plagiarism/>

Yale University

<http://ctl.yale.edu/writing/using-sources/understanding-and-avoiding-plagiarism/what-plagiarism>

Plagiarism Policies at the Universities

- * Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
<https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/what-plagiarism>
- * Stanford University
<https://communitystandards.stanford.edu/student-conduct-process/honor-code-and-fundamental-standard/additional-resources/what-plagiarism>
- * Harvard University
http://static.fas.harvard.edu/registrar/ugrad_handbook/current/chapter2/plagiarism.html
- * Duke University
<http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism>

Other Additional Resources

MIT Academic Integrity Handbook

<http://web.mit.edu/academicintegrity/handbook/handbook.pdf>

Plagiarism: A Good Practice Guide - Jisc

<http://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20140614152728/http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/programmes/plagiarism/brookes.pdf>

The University of Melbourne

<http://docplayer.net/15289900-Using-sources-and-avoiding-plagiarism.html>

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 - Searchable web sources
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1 Proceedings of the ASME 2011 International Mechanical Engineering Congress & Exposition
IMECE2011
November 11-17, 2011, Denver, Colorado, USA

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IMECE2011-64770

NANO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SOLAR CELLS

Kaufui V. Wong, Nicholas Perilla, Andrew Paddon
Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Miami,
Coral Gables, FL, USA.

ABSTRACT

Energy is a big challenge in the coming decades. The global population is increasing steadily. Not only are there more people in the world, but the worldwide drive to increase living standards have increased individual energy demands. Growing energy needs were typically met by finding new sources of fossil fuels. People have fortunately begun to realize the adverse environmental impact of burning fossil fuels and that this practice cannot be maintained indefinitely, leading to renewed interest in photovoltaic technologies. The discovery of the photoelectric effect brought hope to the objective of helping to fill the world energy needs with an already continuously delivered source. The discovery of the photoelectric effect was the birth of the idea, but it was the development of the crystalline silicon cell that marked the birth of the industry. The cost and inefficiency of these solar panels have prevented them from becoming an economically competitive form of everyday power generation. Cost was reduced with the introduction of amorphous silicon thin-film cells despite slightly lower efficiencies. Their lower manufacturing costs have allowed solar energy to be included in more applications; the costs have not been reduced enough to compete with current grid rates. The current trend in research

barrier. Nanotechnology promises to reduce cost because they require less controlled conditions, which will greatly reduce the cost per cell, and the initial cost of a new cell type. Nanoscience and nanotechnology are being researched and developed to help solve problems that have prevented the use of other promising technologies, and improving efficiencies of those technologies that have been developed. The addition of nanoparticles to the matrix is a possible way to improve electron transport, and nanotubes could be used in conjunction with nanoparticles.

The science of interactions and addition of nanoparticles and their function in solar photovoltaic cells is known, but still developing. Nanoscience has produced proof-of-concept photovoltaic cells made of small perfect crystals, rather than large, perfect silicon crystals that are more expensive to produce. However, the step-up to larger scale, practical photovoltaic cells have not been reproduced efficiently and at a reasonable cost for small, perfect crystals not made of silicon.

Nano-whiskers are being experimented as new antireflective coating. Sensitizing dyes are being used to increase the range and location of the wavelengths that can be absorbed to be more favorable to sunlight, allowing the use of materials that lack this key characteristic. Quantum dots could

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Tutorials

- * Video

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLoEF70295424C2715>

- * Manuals

https://guides.turnitin.com/01_Manuals_and_Guides



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