Plagiarism Ethics

The teachers of the college are requested to be serious while preparing the research papers.

Kindly check the originality of your paper and thesis from reliable sources.

Plagiarism in its most basic terms is the act of copying the works of others and passing them off as your own. This violates the author's right to the ownership of the work, which is a fundamental moral right. In academic circles plagiarism is considered to be unethical behavior and the perpetrators may be subject to sanctions, including expulsion from their institution.

In the publishing industry, plagiarism is not necessarily a crime, but it is serious unethical behavior when portions of another author's work are included in a different work with no indication at all of their origin, and when the plagiarized text is not placed between quotation marks, or the original source of the text is not cited. Thanks to the wide use of computers and the Internet, it is very easy these days to appropriate passages from the works of other authors (cut & paste), be it in the Sciences or in other areas such as journalism, the writing up of projects, work undertaken by students, reports, etc.

The detection of plagiarism in academic works which have been sent for publication is a critical activity in the editorial process. Thanks also to the wide use of computers, databases, the Internet, and appropriate software, it is possible to have tools at one's disposal to detect plagiarism.

The table arranges the 10 types of plagiarism and bad practices in descending order of occurrence.

Type	Comments
Paraphrase	Expressing the same ideas in other words, which can even be a complete rewrite, maintaining the same ideas.
Repeat research results	Repeating the data using the same methodology and obtaining similar results, without referring to the previous work.

Secondary sources	Using secondary sources as a meta-analysis but only citing primary sources.
Duplication	Using works and data from previous studies.
Verbatim	Copying someone else's text without highlighting it (quotation marks, italics, paragraph indent, etc.) and without citing the reference.
Unethical collaboration	Researchers that work together but not state this yet cite each other (scratch each other's backs).
Misleading attribution	Not indicating all of the authors that participated in the paper, denying credit to contributors.
Replication	Sending the work to many publications, resulting in it being published more than once.
Invalid source	The reference does not exist, is not correct, or the information is not complete.
Complete	Copying the entire paper and sending it out under one's own name.