

**One Day workshop on the title,
“Understanding and Avoiding Plagiarism”**

Organized by

Directorate of Quality Enhancement

Venue: IIT Auditorium, Academic Block-III, KUST

Dear Colleges and Students,

Hope this email will find you in good health. I am writing this with reference to the upcoming one workshop organized by Directorate of Quality Enhancement, KUST scheduled to be held on November 2, 2021 at IIT Auditorium, Academic Block-III, KUST. As you are aware that in the wake of fundamental reforms being introduced in the higher education for uplifting of academic sector as per international standards, there is a dire need to create awareness from various aspects of plagiarism as recognition of scholarly work and career development are now associated with such original work accomplishment without duplicating the other scholars efforts.

I am sharing a little brief regarding the title of upcoming workshop, so that you may go through it and to develop an understanding about it.

 What is Plagiarism?

According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, Plagiarism is defined as "taking and using the thoughts, writings, and inventions of another person as one's own".

Types of Plagiarism

All types of plagiarism involve using someone else's words or ideas without proper citation. That can mean copying a whole text, copying just a snippet, or rephrasing an idea.

These are the 5 most common types of plagiarism:

- **Global plagiarism** means plagiarizing an **entire text** by someone else.
- **Verbatim plagiarism** means directly copying someone else's **words**.
- **Paraphrasing plagiarism** means rephrasing someone else's **ideas**.
- **Patchwork plagiarism** means plagiarizing **parts of different sources** and stitching them together into a new work.
- **Self-plagiarism** means recycling **your own previous work**.

Plagiarism is a serious form of academic dishonesty. You can also commit plagiarism accidentally if you fail to cite your sources correctly.

How to Avoid Plagiarism

Plagiarism means using someone else's words or ideas without properly crediting the original author. Sometimes plagiarism involves deliberately stealing someone's work, but often it happens accidentally, through carelessness or forgetfulness.

When you write an academic paper, you build upon the work of others and use various sources for information and evidence. To avoid plagiarism, you need to correctly incorporate these sources into your text.

Follow these four steps to ensure your paper is free from plagiarism:

Keep track of the **sources** you consult in your research.

Paraphrase or quote from your sources (and add your own ideas).

Credit the original author in an in-text **citation** and reference list.

Use a **plagiarism checker** before you submit.

Consequences of plagiarism for Students, Academics and Professionals

If you use someone else's words or ideas without properly crediting them, you could be committing plagiarism. The exact consequences of plagiarism depend on your institution's rules and the type of plagiarism, but common consequences include:

- Grade penalties
- Failing your course
- Facing disciplinary action
- Suspension or expulsion from your university

Apart from the immediate consequences, being caught plagiarizing can have long-term effects on your academic or professional record and jeopardize your future career.

Plagiarism in published work can also have serious legal and financial consequences.

What is academic dishonesty?

- Academic dishonesty refers to deceitful or misleading behavior in an academic setting.

- Academic dishonesty can occur intentionally or unintentionally, and varies in severity.
- It can encompass paying for a pre-written essay, cheating on an exam, or committing plagiarism. It can also include helping others cheat, copying a friend's homework answers, or even pretending to be sick to miss an exam.
- Academic dishonesty doesn't just occur in a classroom setting, but also in research and other academic-adjacent fields.

A guide to self-plagiarism for students and academics

- Plagiarism often involves using someone else's words or ideas without proper citation, but you can also plagiarize yourself.
- Self-plagiarism means reusing work that you have already published or submitted for a class. It can involve re-submitting an entire paper, copying or paraphrasing passages or excerpts, or recycling previously-collected data.
- Self-plagiarism misleads your readers by presenting previous work as completely new and original. If you want to include any text, ideas, or data that you already submitted in a previous assignment, be sure to inform your reader by citing yourself.

How to paraphrase sources

- Paraphrasing means formulating someone else's ideas in your own words. To paraphrase a source, you have to rewrite a passage without changing the meaning of the original text.

- Paraphrasing is an alternative to quoting, where you copy someone's exact words and put them in quotation marks. In academic writing, it's usually better to paraphrase instead of quoting, because it shows that you have understood the source and makes your work more original.
- Every time you paraphrase, it's important to cite the source. You also have to be careful not to use wording that is too similar to the original. Otherwise, you could be at risk of committing plagiarism.

How to quote in academic writing

Quoting means copying a passage of someone else's words and crediting the source.

To quote a source, you must ensure:

- The quoted text is enclosed in quotation marks or formatted as a block quote.
- The original author is correctly cited.
- The text is identical to the original.

Common knowledge: to cite or not to cite?

In academic writing, the concept of "common knowledge" refers to information that an average educated reader would accept without needing the validation of a source reference.

There are two main categories that can be considered common knowledge:

- Information that most people know.
- Information shared by a specific group of people, such as a national or cultural group, or members of a certain professional field.

In academic writing it is important to cite your sources, but statements that are considered common knowledge do not need a citation.

Dear Participants!

i hope this workshop would be very fruitful for the participants and will be a great source of learning from the highly experienced and professionally sound academicians.

Wish to see you in the upcoming workshop

From:

Directorate of Quality Enhancement Cell, KUST