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PLAGIARISM: ETHICAL OR UNETHICAL

(Sukanksha Yadav)

ABSTRACT:-

This topic will create awareness among our professionals to prevent plagiarism in future and help them to detect plagiarism and reduce the impact of plagiarism on education and educational institutions. Thoughtful and advance planning to publish your research finding is the first and most important step you can take for avoiding plagiarism. If you know you are going to use other sources of information, you need to plan how you are going to include these in your research publications. This means working out a balance between the ideas you have taken from other sources and your own, original ideas.

KEYWORDS: Plagiarism, Student, Education, Ideas and Sources etc.

- ✚ Includes information from web pages, books, songs, television shows, email messages, interviews, articles, artworks, and any other medium.
- ✚ Whenever your paraphrase summarize or take words, phrases or sentence from another person's work it is necessary to indicate the source of information within your paper using internal citations.
- ✚ It is not enough to just list the source in a bibliography at the end of your paper. Failing to properly quote cite, or acknowledge; someone else's words or ideas with an internal citation is plagiarism.

INTRODUCTION:-

Plagiarism is originated in European Countries during Seventeenth Centuries from Latin word "Plagiarius"(i.e.,) Kidnaper. Indian Universities framed plagiarism code of Student Right and Responsibilities in 2005. According to Oxford English Volume XI in Second Edition said that "Plagiarism is the wrongful appropriation or purloining and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical etc) of another". Plagiarism is quickly becoming part of our educational culture. More and more students are turning to the internet for quick "shortcuts" around the rewarding but time-consuming work of writing research papers and the expansion on Internet is very fast and drastic development in the publishing area so, the rate of plagiarism is increasing very fast and quickly.

According to Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary to Plagiarize means-

✚ To steal and pass-off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own.

✚ To use (another's production) without crediting the source.

✚ To commit literary theft and

✚ To present as new and original ideas or product derived from an existing

[. \(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/plagiarism\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/plagiarism)

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM:-

- a. Intentional and Unintentional
- b. Direct Quotes

- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Unique ideas

Intentional:

- Copying a friend's work.
- Buying or borrowing paper.
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting.

- Media borrowing without documentations.
- Web publishing without permission of creators.

Unintentional:

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation

- Quoting excessively
- Failure to use your own "Voice"

Direct quotes:

- If you use someone else's writing without putting it in quotes, you have blatantly plagiarized

- Even if you add the bibliography

Paraphrasing:

- Be careful about writing someone else's words.
- If your sentences use many of the same words and grammatical structure as

the original source it could be constructed as plagiarism. Just put the text in your own words.

Unique or identical ideas:

- Give credit to unique ideas others have thought up.

- If you present the ideas of another without crediting them you have plagiarized them.

REASONS TO PLAGIARIZE:-

✚ Internet as a major and easy source in research

✚ "cut and paste" as an easy option

✚ Freely available information – an easy important motivation

WHY STUDENTS AND ACADEMICS PLAGIARIZE?

- ✚ Deadline Pressure
 - Students: Excessive Meliance on term papers & written assignments
 - Academics: Pressure to publish papers
- ✚ Quality of Research Atmosphere
 - Inadequate academic resources and infrastructure – boost plagiarism
- ✚ Insufficient Training/Exposure
 - Lack of exposure from early stages of Education on creative originality & meaning/practice of plagiarism
 - Inadequate training in citation and reference styles
- ✚ Reasons for unintentional Plagiarism
 - Genuine inability to express
- The mind set of “not finding anything wrong” in plagiarizing contents.
- Not knowing various rules of citation, quotation etc.,
- ✚ Casual attitude of authorities towards plagiarism
 - Absence of institutional mechanism & academic honor code of conduct in academic institutions and professional bodies
 - The student experiences pressure from the parents who want good grades and can loose their privileges if they do not pass.

WHY PLAGIARISM IS WRONG?

- ✚ When instructors agree that the plagiarism is wrong, but here are some reasons, why plagiarism is considered unethical.
- ✚ When you commit plagiarism, you hurt yourself and the community in the following ways.
 - ✚ You deny yourself the opportunity to learn practice skill that may be needed in your future careers. You also deny yourself to opportunity.

IS PLAGIARISM A CRIME?

Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. In some context it is considered theft or stealing, the concept does not exist in a legal sense.

“Plagiarism” is not mentioned in any current statute, either criminal or civil. Some cases may be treated as unfair competition or violation of the moral rights. It is illegal if

it infringes an author’s intellectual property rights, including copyright or trademark. For examples, the owner of a copyright can sue a plagiarizer in federal court for copyright violation. The plagiarist in turn may have to pay the copyright owner of the plagiarized work the amount he or she actually lost because of the infringement, in addition to paying attorney’s fee.

THE PROBLEM WITH PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism has been a problem in schools and universities for years, but has become even more prevalent with the birth of the internet. Search engines make it easy

to find thousands of authors’ works immediately, which can then be copied and pasted for school paper, article, book etc. Studies have shown that most college

students know that plagiarism is wrong. Yet, students plagiarize anyway because they believe they will not get caught. Other students simply do not understand how to properly cite sources, resulting many cases of accidental plagiarism.

Websites today often provide complete essay on nearly any topic, making it easy for

students to copy another person's work and pass it off as their own sometimes called "paper mills," some of these websites offer completed papers ,while others allow students to trade their completed papers among oneanother

MEASURES TO PREVENT PLAGIARISM:

- ✚ Directly quoting another person's actual words (oral or written)
- ✚ Borrowing facts, statistics or illustrative material
- ✚ Using another person's ideas, opinions or theories
- ✚ Offering materials of others in the form of projects or collections without acknowledgement
- ✚ Paraphrasing the words, ideas, opinions or theories (oral or written)

COMBATING PLAGIARISM

Although proving plagiarism is not always easy, there are electronic sources that can help combat plagiarism. Search engine on the internet can be used to discover and fight plagiarism by allowing author s and professor the ability to search suspicious phrases or passage. There is also anti – plagiarism software available, such as

wcopyfind and EduTie.com, as well as online prevention services like Turnitin or iThenticate. If you feel your work has been plagiarized, the above three research techniques are good first steps to catch a plagiarizer. Attorneys specializing in intellectual property law can also help with the legal ramifications of plagiarism

FREE ONLINE PLAGIARISM SOFTWARE:

Nowadays, there are number of free online plagiarism software in which we can check our collection of documents quickly.

Thus the teachers, writers, and editors do their work more efficiently.

FREE ONLINE PLAGIARISM SOFTWARE'S:

- ✚ Plagiarism Detect
- ✚ Article Checker
- ✚ The Plagiarism Checker
- ✚ eTBlast- Virginia Tech
- ✚ Plagium
- ✚ Chimpsky- University of Waterloo
- ✚ Duplic Checker
- ✚ Copy Tracker and Viper –privately developed
- ✚ Plagiarism Checker

✚ eTblast and Chimpky are more credible

but had limitations

BENEFITS OF PLAGIARISM CHECKER:

✚ To filter the duplicate content

✚ To receive a fairer of your document

✚ To do effective research

✚ Saves instructor time

✚ Useful for Intellectual property issues

✚ Allow students to check their own work

✚ To avoid the plagiarism habit

COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE'S:

✚ iParadigm- customized packages for different applications

✚ Turnitin- Academic institutions

✚ iThenticate- Publishers

✚ Write Check- Students

✚ Checkforplagiarism.net

✚ Copyscape

✚ Plagiarism Detector

✚ Plagiarism Scanner

✚ Safe Assign

✚ Scanmyessay

✚ Urkund

✚ Copyscape

✚ Ephorus

CONCLUSION:

This article has discussed special handling and special considerations for archiving works of plagiarism, but perhaps a key question is whether any strong evidence exists that ordinary archival treatment of works of plagiarism would result in serious problems. There is none because the process of systematic long term digital archiving is scarcely more than a decade old. That is too

short a time for testing most of these issues, especially those involving possible cultural miscomprehensions. It is too short even for significant amounts of published information to have vanished from the Internet. Perhaps nothing ever will, but the library and information science community is skeptical and some discussion about potential problems could help to avoid unsatisfactory

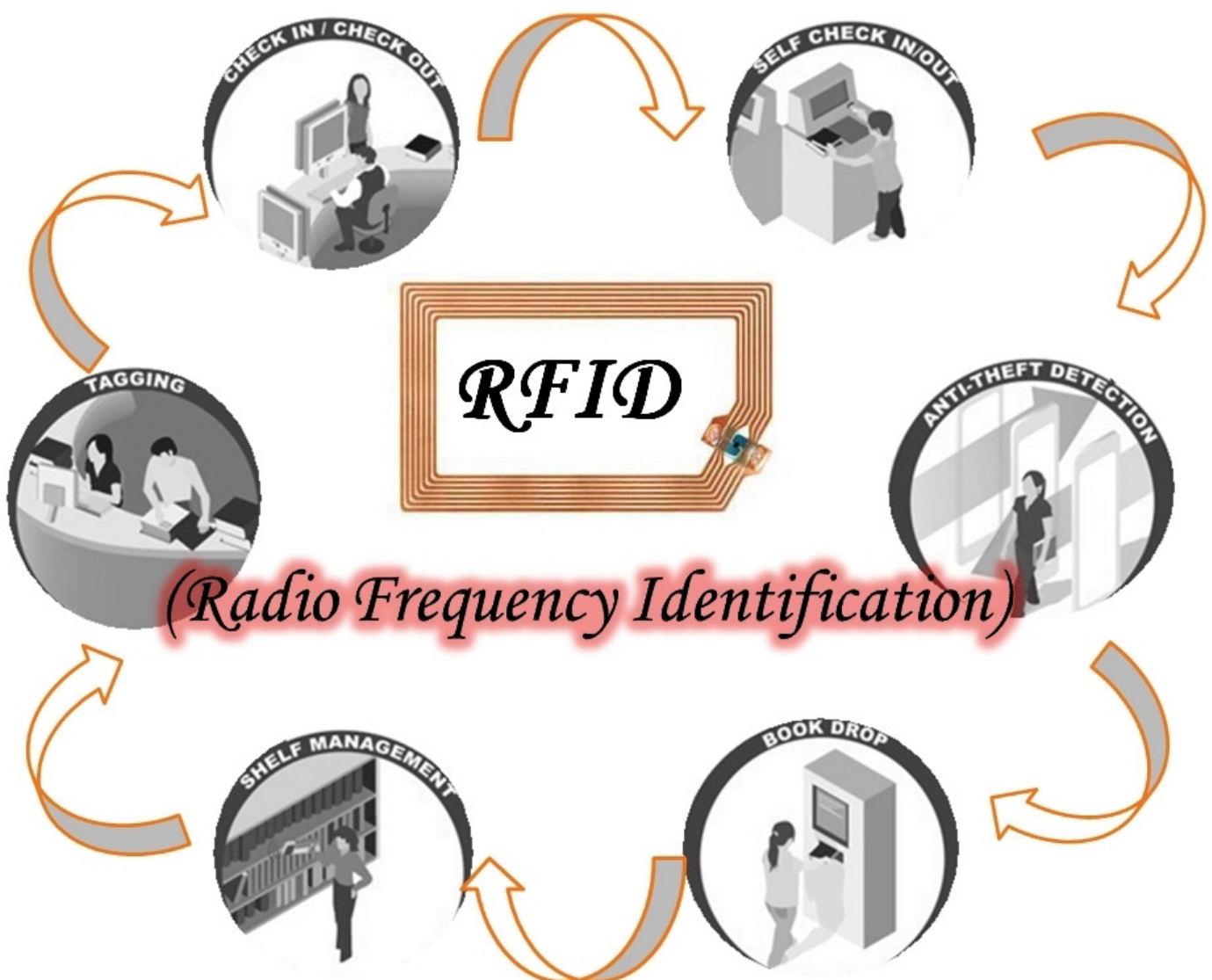
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RFID TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARIES

(Sukanksha Yadav)



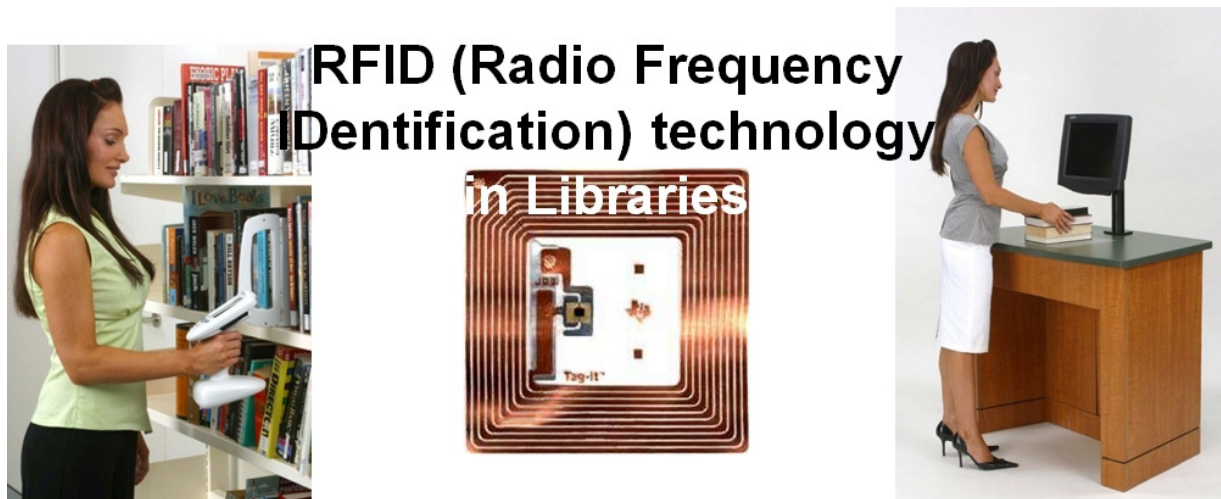
RFID – RADIO FREQUENCY TECHNOLOGY

The Technology that uses radio waves to automatically identify individual item.

RFID IN LIBRARIES

Introduction:-

‘An Aerial attached to a computer chip that can be read and written at a distance by using radio-waves. It’ still most commonly used in libraries to enable self issue and return to stock security and stock control'



It is a method of remotely storing and retrieving data using device called RFID Tags.

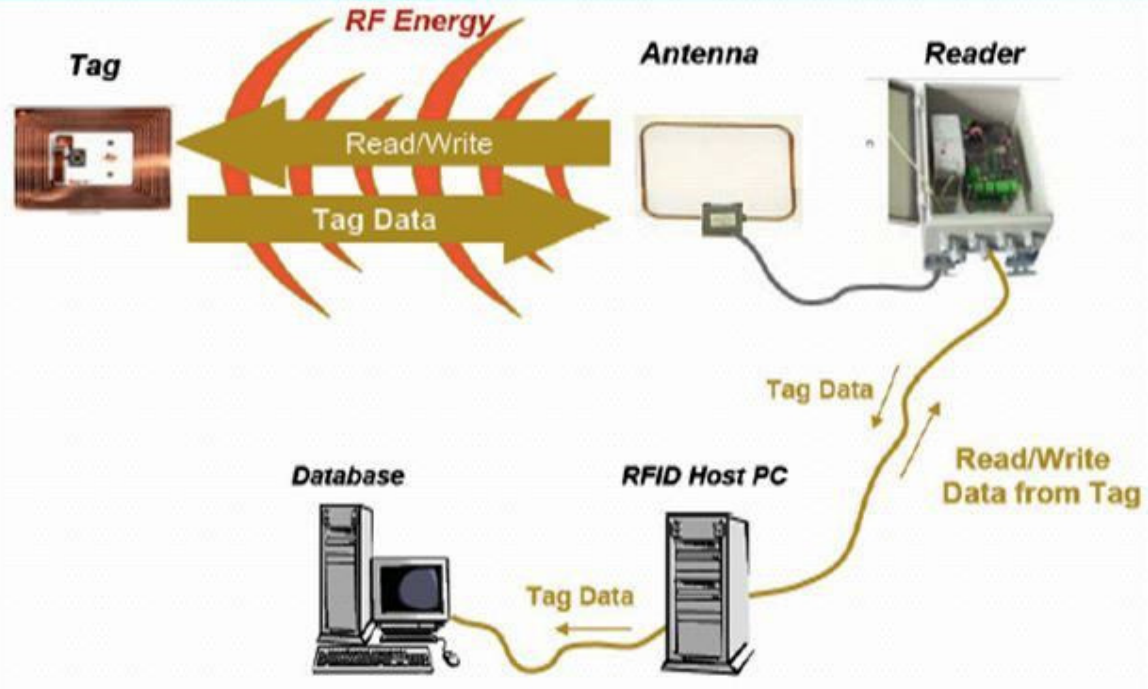
It can be either attached or incorporated into a product for the purpose of identification using radio waves. Some tags can be read from several meters away and beyond the line of sight of the readers.

How does RFID works?

Recently the use of RFID tags to track books, videotapes, CD-ROMs and other library collection, components has risen in popularity. Libraries are finding that RFID technology holds many advantages over traditional barcodes and antitheft tags and contributes to realize considerable labor and cost savings.

“The task of receiving, transporting, sorting and shelving materials has exploded in recent years, library staff size remains constant at best while circulation and materials management continues to grow. RFID provides a solution to automate much of these handing and return staff to the business of customer service.”

How does RFID works



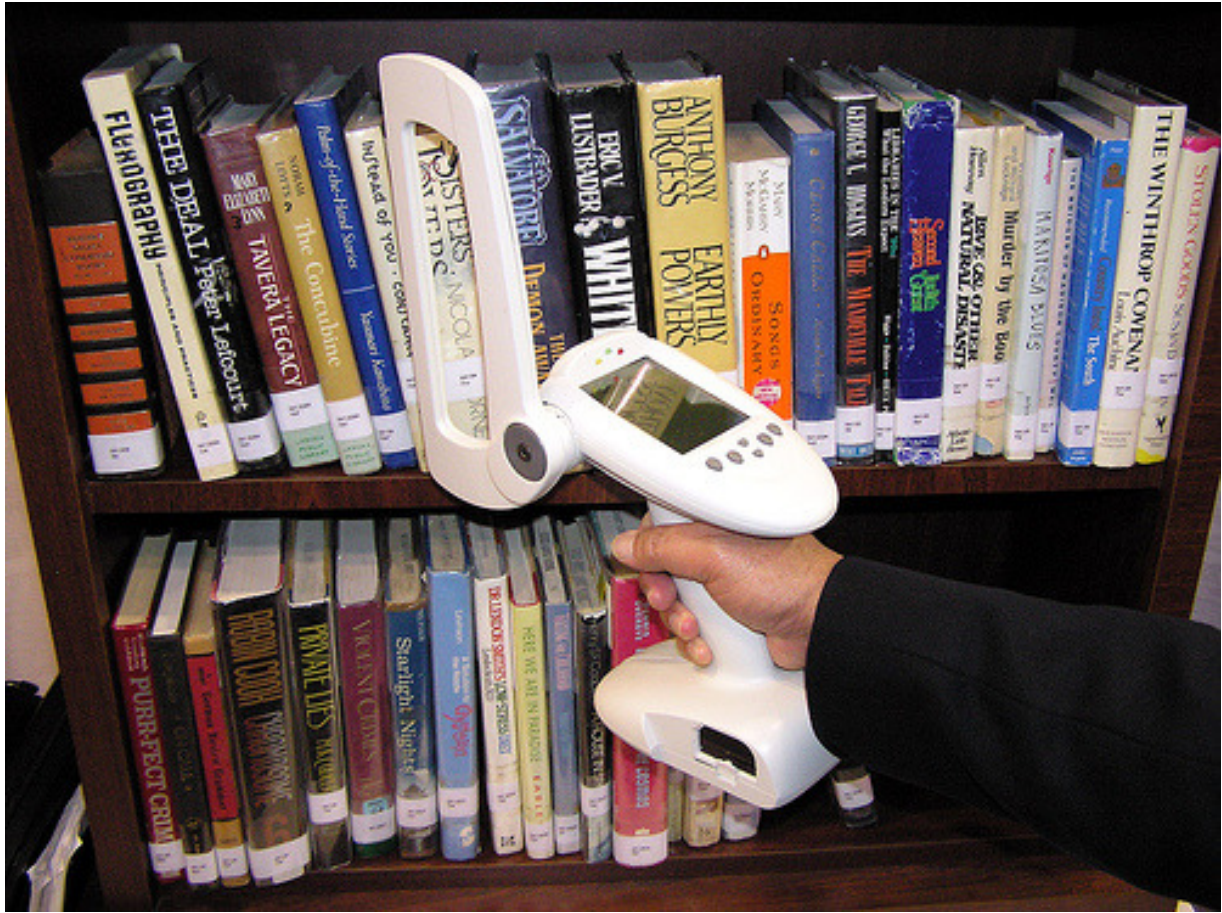
Benefits of RFID:-

- RFID improves library workflow.
- Reducing non-value added work processes.
- Improves customer service
- Faster inventory process
- Ability to locate specific items
- More than one item can be checked out checked in at the same time.

Advantages of RFID in Libraries:-

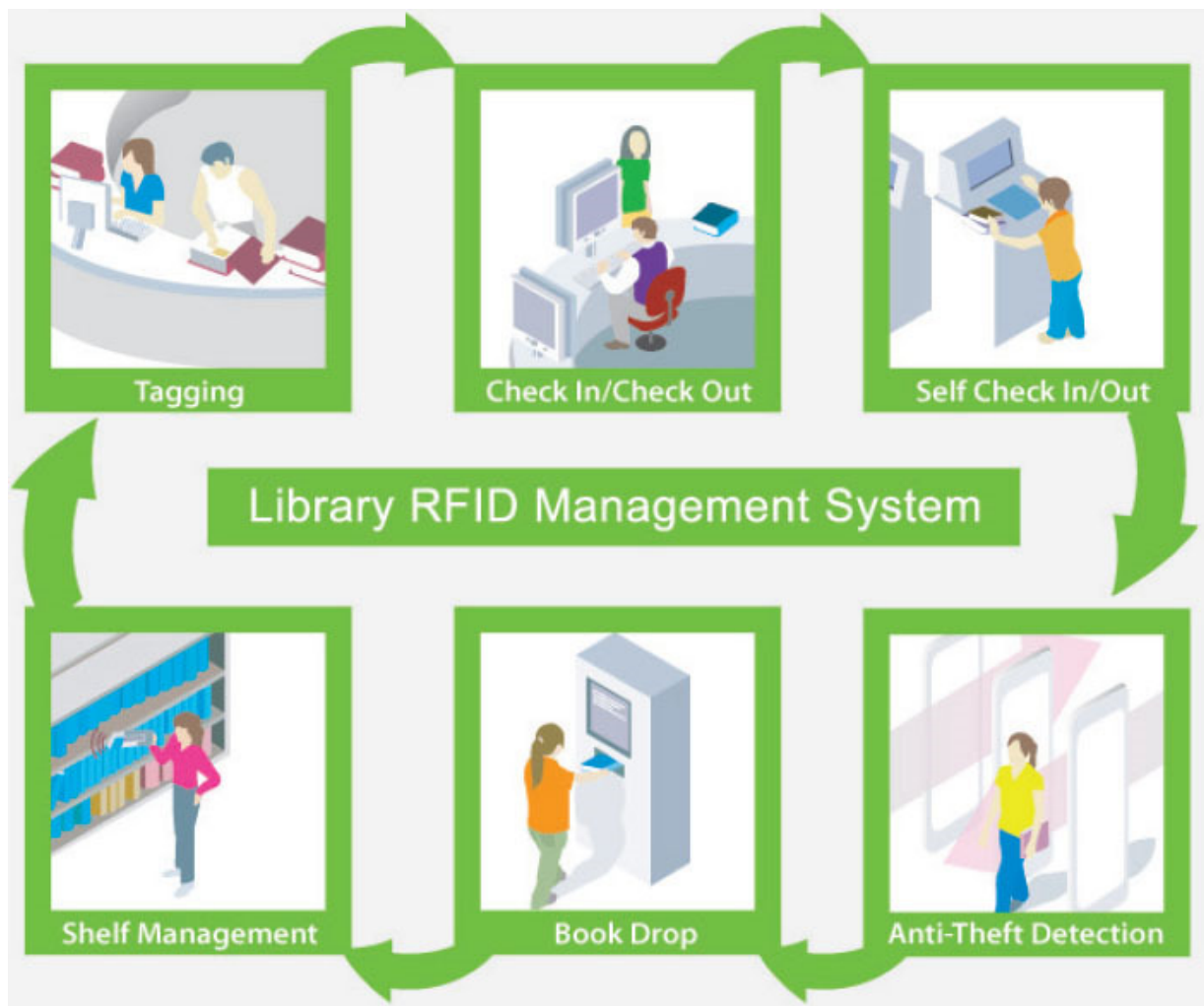
The use of RFID reduces the amount of time requires to perform circulation operations. The most significant time saving with bootable to the fact that information can be read from RFID tags much faster than form barcodes and that served items in the stack can be read at the same time.

- Self charging discharging.
- Reliability
- Streamlined Inventory Management
- Longevity of Tag Life
- Mis-shelve easy identification
- Easy stock verification



Automated Issue/Return





These all are the main advantages of RFID Technology.

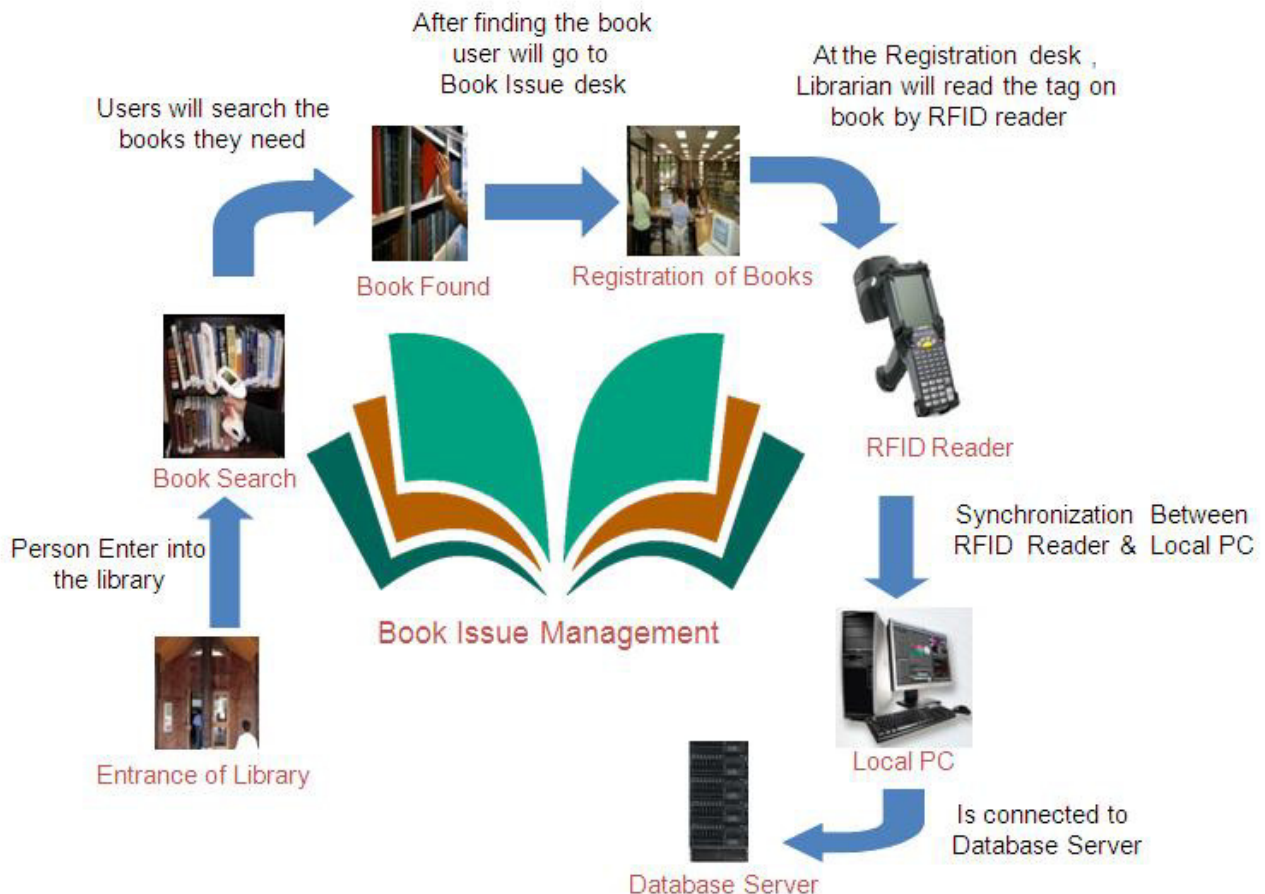
Disadvantages of RFID in Libraries:-

- ✚ High cost
- ✚ Frequency block
- ✚ Chances of Removal of exposed tags
- ✚ exit gate sensor problem
- ✚ User privacy concern
- ✚ Reader Collision
- ✚ Tag Collision
- ✚ Interoperability



Applications of RFID Management System:-

- ✚ Book Drops
- ✚ RFID Transponder or Tagging
- ✚ Counter Station
- ✚ The Patron self checkout station
- ✚ Shelf Management
- ✚ Antitheft Detection



✚ Book Drops

The book drop can be located anywhere, within or outside the library. Possible remote locations outside the library include MRT/train stations, shopping centers, schools etc. This offers unprecedented flexibility and convenience of returning library items at anytime of the day, even when the library is closed.

✚ RFID Transponder or tagging

It is the most important link in any RFID System. It has the ability to store information relating to the specific item to which they are attached, rewrite again without

any requirement for contact or line of sight. Data within a tag may provide identification for an item proof of ownership original storage location, loan status and history.

RFID tags have been specifically designed to be affixed into library media, including books, CDs, DVDs and tapes.

Counter Station

It is a staff assisted station on services such as loan, return, tagging, sorting etc. It is loaded with arming/disarming module, tagging module and sorting module. Arming/disarming module allows EAS (Electronic Article Surveillance) bit inside the tag of the library materials to be set/reset ,so as to trigger/not trigger the alarm of the EAS gate.

The Patron self check-out station

It is basically a computer with a touch screen and a built-in RFID reader, plus special software for personal identification, books and other media handling and circulation. After identifying the patron with the library ID-card, a barcode, or his person ID No. (PIN), the patron is asked to choose the next action. After choosing checkout the patron put the books in front of the screen on the RFID reader and the display will show the book title and its ID number which have been checked out.

Shelf Management

This solution makes locating and identifying items on the shelves an easy task for librarians. It comprises basically of a portable scanner and a base station. The solution is designed to cover three main requirements:-

- ✓ Search for individual books requested.
- ✓ Inventory check of the whole library stock
- ✓ Search for books which are miss helved.

Anti-theft Detection

RFID EAS Gates is the anti-theft part of the library RFID Management System using the same RFID tags embedded in the library items. Each lane is able to track items of about 1 meter and would trigger to track items of about 1 meter and would trigger the alarm system, when an unborrowed item passed through them. The alarm will sound and lights on the gate will flash as patron passes through with the unborrowed library material.

Conclusion:-

Libraries have become a driving force in the development of RFID for the mass market. This technology was first used in other sectors as Logistics, Airline, Luggage automation and Parcel distribution. The leading role for libraries is

understandable since libraries share their knowledge in the development of these systems. Also the benefits have been greatest in the library community. It is also very interesting these systems are becoming popular in India, Korea and Singapore.

Finally it is concluded that the librarians in 21st century should go ahead and compromise with the development of advanced technology.

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BOYD'S

TEXTBOOK OF PATHOLOGY

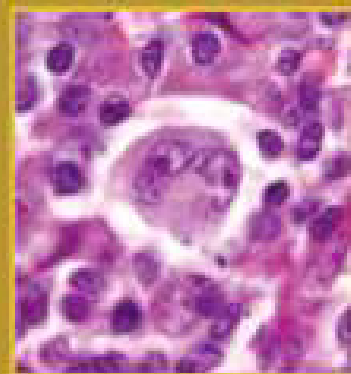
Tenth Edition

Volume 2

Systemic Pathology

CHIEF EDITOR
J R BHARDWAJ

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PRABAL DEB



Wolters Kluwer | Lippincott
Williams & Wilkins

An enormous amount of new information and whole new fields of pathology have appeared over the 20 years since the previous edition of Boyd's textbook was published. The ninth edition is written in an easy-to-read narrative style. The new author talks to the reader much as Boyd did in his eighth edition. In the latter, Boyd's purpose was to present to undergraduates the structural and particularly the functional alterations of disease. Now, Ritchie intends to discuss the cause, development, and morphology of disease, including primary and secondary functional alterations and complications, as well as the various modes

of treatment. The overall emphasis remains on structural and functional changes. The purpose of a pathology textbook for medical

students is to enable them to recognize and understand diseases they will later encounter in clinical practice. This new edition of *Boyd* accomplishes that purpose. And yet, it fails to convey the flavor of modern pathology, for reasons discussed below.

The book is organized according to the traditional pattern, with three main sections: general pathology (the vocabulary needed to understand the remaining sections), an extended discussion of infectious diseases and presentation of multiorgan diseases, and organ-system pathology. The general organization and the topics covered are similar to those of most medical school pathology courses, although specific chapters on aging, diseases of childhood, and the eye are lacking.

The great strengths of this book are its readable style and its use of clinical

examples of disease as they relate to structural abnormalities. The book generally fulfills the requirements for discussion of morphologic and functional changes in disease. In the section on general pathology there are good, short definitions with etymologic explanations, and morphologic and clinical examples. There is a well-presented section describing the changes associated with "whole-body" death, an area not always covered in other books. In the section on systemic pathology, the organization of chapters and the sequencing of items discussed under specific topics are relatively uniform, providing easy access to reference material. Legends to illustrations are generally concise and clear and augment the text. The representative references are well ordered and divided into general and specific areas at the end of each chapter.

The illustrations are a good mix of clinical photographs, gross specimens, and photomicrographs, with a smaller number of electron micrographs. The pictures, particularly the gross and clinical photographs, are generally of good quality; only a few of the gross photographs are poorly lit. Some of the electron micrographs and photomicrographs are too flat and pale (e.g., that of Crohn's disease). Most illustrations do not have arrows or other markers to assist or direct the reader, and there is a dearth of diagrams. The book's smaller format (10 by 7 inches instead of 8 by 11) allows greater portability, but has necessitated dividing the book into two volumes. There are only a small number of typographic errors and at least one misdirection (due to a flipped negative) in a legend describing caseous necrosis in a granuloma.

Promoting **Cardiovascular Health** in the Developing World

**A Critical Challenge
to Achieve Global Health**

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES


Cardiovascular disease (CVD), once thought to be confined primarily to industrialized nations, has emerged as a major health threat in developing countries. Cardiovascular disease now accounts for nearly 30 percent of deaths in low and middle income countries each year, and is accompanied by significant economic repercussions. Yet most governments, global

Health institutions and development agencies have largely overlooked CVD as they have invested in health in developing countries. Recognizing the gap between the compelling evidence of the global CVD burden and the investment needed to prevent and control CVD, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) turned to the IOM for advice on how to catalyze change.

In this report, the IOM recommends that the NHLBI, development agencies, non governmental organizations, and governments work toward two essential goals:

- creating environments that promote heart healthy lifestyle choices and help reduce the risk of chronic diseases, and
- building public health infrastructure and health systems with the capacity to implement programs that will effectively detect and reduce risk and manage CVD.

To meet these goals, the IOM recommends several steps, including improving cooperation and collaboration; implementing effective and feasible strategies; and informing efforts through research and health surveillance. Without better efforts to promote cardiovascular health, global health as a whole will be undermined.



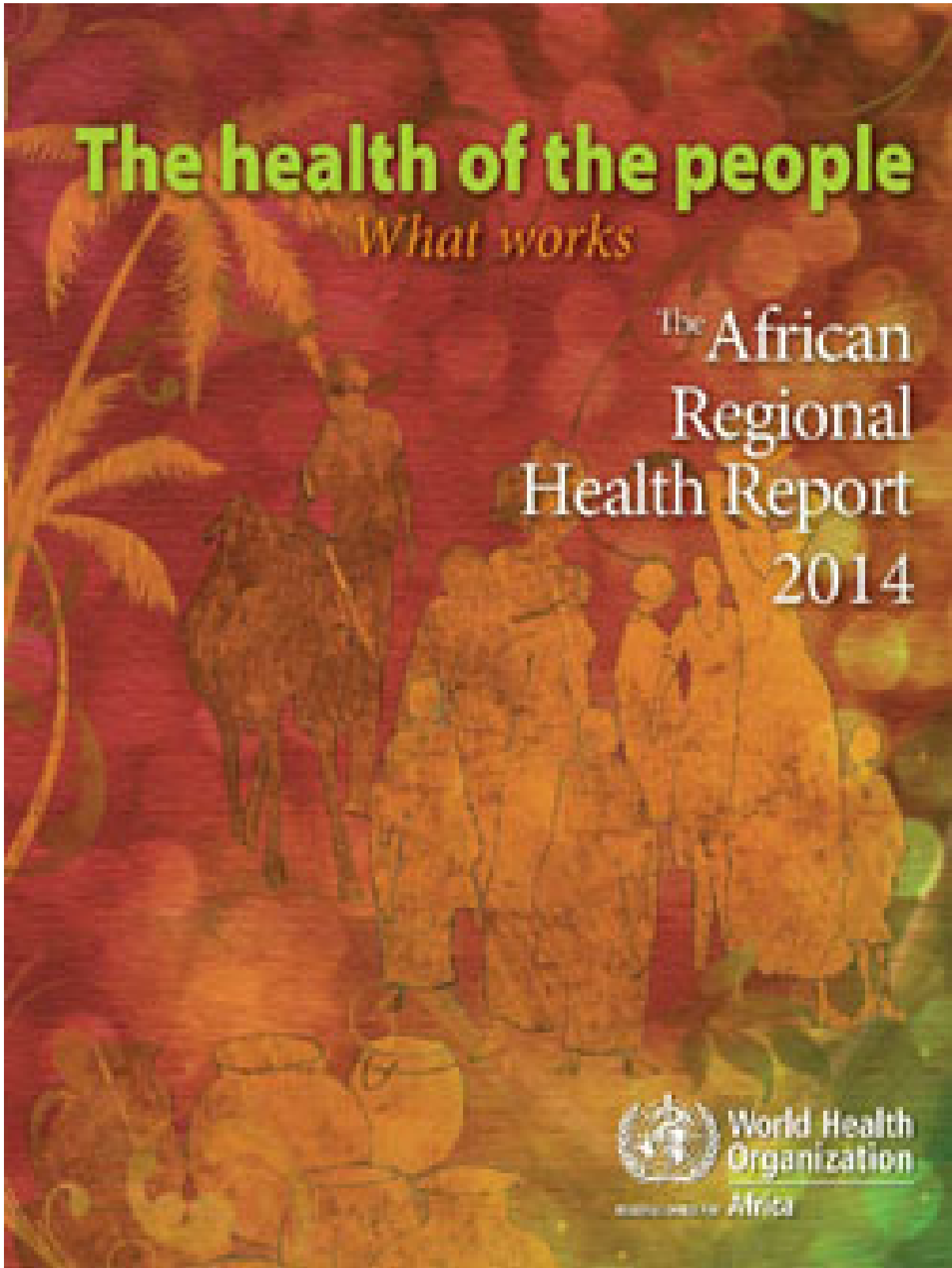
A textbook of
HEAD INJURY



A.K. Mahapatra
Raj Kamal

The fourth edition of the book contains detailed understanding of pathophysiology of severe brain injury, which facilitates the physician to monitor and prevent secondary injuries to the brain. It has been fully revised and updated with emphasis on neuromonitoring and neuroprotection. The book provides complete details of the mechanisms of injury, measuring and monitoring the injury, and treatment. Investigations and

management are clearly outlined. It provides the attending clinician in-depth knowledge of particular pathology, the new trends in management and organ transplant issues. The well-illustrated textbook, written in a simple and lucid language, aims to serve the medical students, postgraduate students in surgery/neurosurgery, and the clinicians involved directly in managing the patients with head injury.



The Health of the People is the first report to focus on the health of the 738 million people living in the African Region of the World Health Organization. While acknowledging that Africa confronts the world's most dramatic public health crisis, the report offers hope that over time the region can address the health challenges it faces, given sufficient international support. It provides a comprehensive analysis of key public health issues and progress made on them in the Africa Region.

- HIV/AIDS continues to devastate the WHO Africa Region, which has 11% of the world's population but 60% of the people with HIV/AIDS. Although HIV/AIDS remains the leading cause of death for adults, more and more people are receiving life-saving treatment. The number of HIV-positive people on antiretroviral medicines increased eight-fold, from 100 000 in December 2003 to 810 000 in December 2005.
- More than 90% of the estimated 300–500 million malaria cases that occur worldwide every year are in Africans, mainly in children under five years of age, but most countries are moving towards better treatment policies. Of the 42 malaria-endemic countries in the African Region, 33 have adopted artemisinin-based combination therapy—the most effective antimalarial medicines available today—as first-line treatment.
- River blindness has been eliminated as a public health problem, and guinea worm control efforts

COMPUTERS *in* MEDICINE

Progress in Medical Informatics



There are so many ways in which computers have directly affected the productivity and accuracy of doctors. One small device that was introduced a few years ago was the handheld computer, or palm pilot. This small, yet very effective device has been a great advancement to doctors.

Doctors have been able to use these devices as medical look-ups. By installing a code reference and other medical information, doctors will be able to treat patients a lot more accurately. These devices also have the abilities to take personal notes that the doctor can review on his own time.

Another function is the use of e-mail over these devices, or instant messages. This will allow the doctor to have complete access to information before he gets to a

patient. Such as looking at charts, or x-rays before he gets to the hospital. These charts would be easily downloaded onto the palm pilot, and could be used for future look-ups another advancement we can look forward to is the use of internet surgery. Internet Surgery makes use of fast Ethernet connections and robotic tools to perform the actual surgery. The surgeon does not have to be present in the room for this surgery to take place. The surgeon can be in any corner of the world and still feel exactly what he is doing, and looks at any tests he wants. With this technology, the surgeon can even practice the surgery before the actual surgery takes place. This will greatly improve the surgeons understanding of the procedure and all the risks involved with it.