

Plagiarism

A poorly understood yet common malady

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Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. ...

Plagiarism may be intentional or reckless, or unintentional.

This includes information from web pages, books, songs, television shows, email messages, interviews, articles, artworks or any other medium.

(http://www.lib.usm.edu/plagiarism_tutorial/whatis_plagiarism.html) based on Plagiarism Handbook by Robert A Harris

New Delhi: The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the apex body responsible for guiding the country's biomedical response to the coronavirus pandemic, has been accused of plagiarism, with a new policy document published by it lifting as much as 37% of its content from unattributed sources— a portion considered substantial by all standards- THE WIRE 19 June 2020

Famous people accused of plagiarism

- * Melania Trump
- * Fareed Zakaria (CNN)
- * SP Balasubramaniam (Singer) by Ilayaraja
- * Dan Brown – author of Da Vinci Code
- * Barack Obama of plagiarizing Hillary Clintons speech in 2008 (<https://www.toptenz.net/10-famous-people-accused-of-plagiarism.php>)

Bharat Aggarwal (US), a former Ransom Horne, Jr. Distinguished Professor of Cancer Research at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, resigned his position after fraud was discovered in **65 papers published by him** in the area of curcumin as a treatment for cancer.[9] Aggarwal has had 28 of his publications retracted

Ranjit Chandra (Canada), former nutrition researcher at Memorial University of Newfoundland and self-proclaimed "father of nutritional immunology, was in 2015 stripped of his Order of Canada membership following accusations of scientific wrongdoing in his research. In 2015 Chandra lost a \$132 million case against the CBC, which in 2006 presented a documentary in which 10 of Chandra's publications were identified as "fraudulent or highly suspicious; Chandra was ordered to pay the CBC \$1.6 million to cover the defendant's legal fees. At least four of Chandra's publications have been retracted (WIKIPEDIA)

Different levels of plagiarism

- * Copying verbatim large portions of text or images as such without acknowledging the source or taking approval from original author
- * Reproducing small sentences or bits of text without any citation in the running text
- * Copying the idea or format as in another published work but using a different text matter-paraphrasing
- * Repeating once own already published text or images etc without giving earlier reference- self plagiarism

Types of Plagiarism

- * Global plagiarism – Entire text is copied
- * Verbatim - A para or segment is copied
- * Mosaic – Some words copied and mixed with ones own
- * Paraphrasing – Ones own words but content, key points and meaning is the same but where there is no citation of the original
- * Improper citation (text + References)
- * Incorrect Citation

Original text :

Inclusion of guava enhances non-heme iron bioavailability but not fractional zinc absorption from a rice based meal in adolescents

Krishnapillai Madhavan Nair¹, Ginnela NV Brahmam²,
Madhari S Radhika², Roy Choudhury Dripta¹, Punjal Ravinder¹,
Nagalla Balakrishna³, Zhensheng Chen⁴, Keli M. Hawthorne⁴,
Steven A Abrams⁴

The Journal of Nutrition , April 17 2013

Hepcidin was found to be a significant predictor of iron absorption (beta= - 0.63 P=0.001, R²=40%) from the reference dose. There was no significant effect of gender on iron and zinc absorption. We conclude that simultaneous ingestion of guava fruit with a habitual rice- based meal enhances iron bioavailability.

Fruits can enhance nutrient bioavailability

Sesikeran B., Pai JS and Joseph Lewis

Journal of Professional Plagiarism , July 2020

Hepcidin was found to be a significant predictor of iron absorption (beta= - 0.63 P=0.001, R²=40%) from the reference dose. There was no significant effect of gender on iron and zinc absorption. We conclude that simultaneous ingestion of fruit like guava with a habitual rice- based meal enhances iron bioavailability.

VERBATIM COPYING . Or VERBATIM PLAGIARISM

- 1. Copied and pasted as such from Krishnapillai et al**
- 2. Text should have said Nair et al in their studies state “ Hepcidin...”**
- 3. The para should have had the reference in the running text (Krishnapillai et al 2010)**
- 4. The complete reference should be given in the references**
- 5. Will get picked up in any plagiarism checking software tool**

Fruits can enhance nutrient bioavailability

SesikeranB., Pai JS and Joseph Lewis

Journal of Professional Plagiarism , July 2020

Hepcidin significantly predicts iron absorption (beta= - 0.63 P=0.001, R²=40%) from the reference dose. Gender has no effect on iron and zinc absorption. It appears that simultaneous ingestion of guava fruit along with a habitual rice-based meal enhances iron absorption .

MOSAIC PLAGIARISM- some words (in black) have been changed . No citation to original

Fruits can enhance nutrient bioavailability

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. Hepcidin produced in the liver is a good indicator of iron absorption . Gender of a person has no effect on zn and Fe absorption. Taking a guava along with a predominantly rice containing food will improve the absorption of iron

Different words but similar content from original

Paraphrasing Plagiarism

Would have been OK if reference had been given in running text and in list of references

Fruits can enhance nutrient bioavailability

Sesikeran B., Pai JS and Joseph Lewis

PFNDAI Bulletin

Krishnapillai et al in their study found Hepcidin was a significant predictor of iron absorption (beta= -0.63 P=0.001, R²=40%) from the reference dose. They also found that there was no significant effect of gender on iron and zinc absorption. They conclude that simultaneous ingestion of guava fruit with a habitual rice-based meal enhances iron bioavailability. (Krishnapillai MN et al)

Acknowledge the original work

- * By citing in the running text
- * In the bibliography / references list
- * Verbatim statements should be within quotation marks
- * Common knowledge need not be referenced/cited eg
The coronary arteries originate from the base of the ascending aorta
- *

Self Plagiarism

- * Duplicate publication- same paper published twice in different journals
- * Augmented publication – Same paper with some additional information published as another paper without referring to earlier publication
- * Segmented publication – Using same study data and making two or more papers out of it- difficult to detect

Other forms

- * Image Plagiarism
- * Video clip
- * Cyber plagiarism

Inaccurate citation

- * Inaccurate citation where the original article cannot be traced or the content referred and the content in original article are not the same or mean the same is also considered improper conduct or falsifying facts

What is the acceptable percentage of plagiarism report ...

Answer: There is a lack of consensus or clear-cut rules on what percentage of plagiarism is acceptable in a manuscript. Going by the convention, usually a text similarity below 15% is acceptable by the journals and a similarity of >25% is considered as high percentage of plagiarism.

Apr 5, 2018

<https://www.editage.com/insights/what-is-the-acceptable-percentage-of-plagiarism-report>

Plagiarism checking websites

- * Ithenticate
- * Plagiarism .com
- * Turnitin
- * Duplichecker
- * Copyleaks



A Good reference paper

Indian J Orthop. 2016 Nov-Dec; 50(6): 581–583.

doi: [10.4103/0019-5413.193485](https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-5413.193485)

PMCID: [PMC5122250](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5122250/)

PMID: [27904210](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27904210/)

What is plagiarism and how to avoid it?

Ish Kumar Dhammi and Rehan Ul Haq



Thank You