ANTI-PLAGIARISM POLICY

ORIGIN

Early 17th century: from Latin *plagiarius* 'kidnapper' (from *plagium* 'a kidnapping', from Greek *plagion)* +-ism.

Plagiarism is a very serious offence. It is an illegal form of copying.

DEFINITION

Plagiarism is defined as **the unacknowledged use of the work of others as if this were your Own original work**.

EXAMPLES OF PLAGIARISM:

- Copying and pasting from the Internet and posting somewhere else without proper citation
- Putting your name on another person's essay or project
- Copying exact wording from another person's text
- Using another person's photo, diagram, tables, sounds, or ideas without proper citation
- Presenting research in your own words without providing references
- Purchasing another person's text and using it as your own
- Presenting ideas in the same format and order as your research source

By submitting paper for publication to the journal, Author(s) certify that:

- I/We are fully aware that plagiarism is wrong
- I/We know that plagiarism is the use of another person's idea or published work and to pretend
- that it is one's own.
- I/ We declare that each contribution to your project from the work(s) of other peoples published
- works or unpublished sources have been acknowledged and source of information have been

- Referenced.
- I/We certify that you are solely responsible for any incomplete reference that may remain in
- My /our work.

<u>Anti-plagiarism declaration:</u>

I have read and understood the rules on plagiarism. I hereby declare that this piece of written work is the result of my own independent scholarly work, and that in all cases material from the work of others (in books, articles, essays, dissertations, and on the internet) is acknowledged, and quotations and paraphrases are clearly indicated. No material other than that listed has been used. This written work has not previously not yet been published.

<u>What percentage of plagiarism is generally treated as acceptable?</u>

There will be different 'levels' of plagiarism - from minor to serious - with different formal repercussions for the plagiarist. Most authors will plead 'unintentional plagiarism' - and that is probably more acceptable with students and assignments - than with academic staff and their publications. For students, anti-plagiarism software tends to accept about 20% for direct copy (although that does include direct quotation and bibliography). Students can still be advised to paraphrase better etc though.

For academic authors, PhD scholars though, beyond bibliography and direct quotation), It can be very well argued that there should be very little to no direct copy. Academic authors should have learnt the skills to effectively paraphrase and present their own work before they attempt publishing. **<u>Accepted Plagiarism is up to 12%</u>**

Overall plagiarism rating 6% or less:

The results are that it is highly unlikely that this document contains plagiarised material. A careful check will only be necessary if this is a lengthy document because it could mean that direct quotes are too lengthy or there are too many places where a reference was not listed.

Overall plagiarism rating 6% - 12%:

The results are that there is a low risk that the document contains any plagiarised material. Most of the matching content will probably be fragments. Review your report for any sections that may not have been referenced properly.

Overall plagiarism rating 13%-20%:

The results are that there is a medium risk that the document contains any plagiarised material. There may be sections that match websites so it is important to check that proper credit was attributed to the other sources. The scan may not have detected quotation marks or footnotes that were used. For example, if an opening quotation mark was included but there was not a closing quotation mark, then this could explain the higher result.

Overall plagiarism rating 21%+:

The results are that there is a high risk that the document contains plagiarised material. If the overall rating is this high, you need to check your report very carefully. It may be that there are a lot of matching fragments and the software has not identified all direct quotes , but it is critical that you go through the entire document and address every phrase or fragment that the scan has flagged to reduce this percentage.