



ACADEMIC INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT SENSITIZATION

Presented by AUC LIBRARY: Reference Information and
Research Section

Why Academic Integrity?

- The University and wider academic community is built on shared values and norms of behavior, including honesty, fairness and responsibility.
- Academic integrity means putting those values into practice by being honest in the academic work you do at university, being fair to others, and taking responsibility for learning, and following the conventions of scholarship.



Cont..

- It is the University's responsibility to award credit for honestly conducted work, and it is your responsibility to ensure that you demonstrate academic integrity by:
 - 1) Using information appropriately, according to copyright and privacy laws
 - 2) Acknowledging where the information you use comes from
 - 3) Not presenting other people's work as your own
 - 4) Conducting research ethically, in line with the University's regulations
 - 5) Reporting truthfully on your research
 - 6) Acting in an ethical manner in all your academic endeavors



Aspects of Integrity Assessment

1. Plagiarism
2. Similarity/ Originality index

1. Plagiarism

Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines plagiarism as follows:

“To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own: to use (another’s production) without crediting the source”.

The two highlighted snippets require further explanation:

- 1) Many people think plagiarism is stealing someone else’s words, but it also means stealing someone else’s ideas. In other words, even if you paraphrase a text, the idea still needs to be cited.
- 2) The phrase “without crediting the source” means that it’s okay to use the words and ideas of others, but you have to cite the source to avoid committing plagiarism.



Types of Plagiarism

Common Types

Type	Description
Copy-and-paste plagiarism	Copy-and-paste plagiarism, also known as direct plagiarism, means using a paragraph from another source without a citation. If you really want to include a passage from another source word for word, you should learn <u>how to quote it</u> .
Mosaic plagiarism	Copying and pasting different pieces of text together to create a kind of “mosaic” or “patchwork” of other researchers’ ideas is plagiarism. Although the result is a completely new piece of text, the words and ideas aren’t new.

Cont..

Types	Description
Self-plagiarism	When you use parts of <u>your previous work</u> (e.g. a paper, a literature review or a dataset) without properly citing it, you commit what's called <i>self plagiarism</i> .
Global plagiarism	When you use someone else's paper, you are committing plagiarism because you are pretending that the words and ideas are yours. Using someone else's work includes, for example, having a friend or family write the text for you or buying an essay from a so-called essay mill.

Consequences of Plagiarism

These are some possible consequences of plagiarism:

- ❖ Failing the course
- ❖ Expulsion or suspension from your university
- ❖ Copyright infringement
- ❖ Ruined reputation (University, Supervisors etc) and potentially the end of your career



2. Similarity/ Originality index

DEFINITION:

The percentage of overlap between text submitted to plagiarism detection and that in original source material. This should not be considered the percentage of a paper that is plagiarized.

CRUCIAL NOTE:

Turnitin does not check for plagiarism in a piece of work. Instead, we will check a student's work against our database, and if there are instances where a student's writing is similar to, or matches against, one of our sources, we will flag this for you to review.



Interpreting the Similarity Report

- ❖ Similarity Reports provide a summary of matching or highly similar text found in a submitted paper. When a Similarity Report is available for viewing, a similarity score percentage will be made available.

- ❖ The color of the report icon indicates the similarity score of the paper, based on the amount of matching or similar text that was uncovered. The percentage range is 0% to 100%. The possible similarity ranges are:
 - Blue: No matching text
 - Green: One word to 24% matching text
 - Yellow: 25-49% matching text
 - Orange: 50-74% matching text
 - Red: 75-100% matching text

Neuropsychiatric comorbidities of epilepsy and its association with electroencephalographic features: Findings from a systematic review and empirical study

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

12%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Symon M Kariuki, Amina Abubakar, Martha Kombe, Michael Kazungu, Rachael Odhiambo, Alan Stein, Charles R J C Newton. "Burden, risk factors, and comorbidities of behavioural and emotional problems in Kenyan children: a population-based study", The Lancet Psychiatry, 2017 Publication	2%
2	bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com Internet Source	1%
3	wellcomeopenresearch.org Internet Source	1%
4	pdfs.semanticscholar.org Internet Source	1%
5	discovery.ucl.ac.uk Internet Source	<1%
6	link.springer.com Internet Source	<1%

COPYRIGHT

What about copyright infringement?

Can someone be accused of copyright infringement but not of plagiarism? **The answer is yes.**

- *Copyright infringement* concerns the unfair or unregulated use of someone's property and the violation of their rights over it.
- *Plagiarism*, on the other hand, is about claiming (directly or indirectly) ownership over something which does not rightfully belong to one.

THE END

