

Policy:	Plagiarism and Appropriate Referencing
Applicability:	All PharmD, Masters and PhD Students
Who is affected:	All PharmD, Masters and PhD Students
Effective:	July 8, 2015
Last Revision Date:	July 8, 2015
Initiated By:	Academic Affairs
Responsibility:	Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
Policy Link:	http://go.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/policyplagiarism

Policy Highlights

Completed academic assignments must reflect the original work of the individual (for independent assignments) or the group members (for group assignments). Proper citation of the work of others is required. Failure to comply has serious consequences.

Policy

Completed academic assignments must reflect the original work of the individual (for independent assignments) or the group members (for group assignments), without plagiarizing. Responses must be in the individual's/group's own words. Content that is summarized or paraphrased must be properly cited. Quoting phrases or short sections of content, is permissible only if quotation marks are used, content is properly cited, AND the expanded response is written in the individual's/group's own words. Copying and pasting from an external source or failing to paraphrase content is considered indicative of plagiarism and likely to be a violation of Pharmacy or Graduate School policy.

An Example

This is the exact quotation from the source:

“Plagiarism is defined as presenting someone else's work, including the work of other students, as one's own. Any ideas or materials taken from another source for either written or oral use must be fully acknowledged.

- a. A student must not adopt or reproduce ideas, opinions, theories, formulas, graphics, or pictures of another person without acknowledgment.
- b. A student must give credit to the originality of others and acknowledge an indebtedness whenever:
 1. Directly quoting another person's actual words, whether oral or written;
 2. Using another person's ideas, opinions, or theories;
 3. Paraphrasing the words, ideas, opinions, or theories of others, whether oral or written;
 4. Borrowing facts, statistics, or illustrative material; or
 5. Offering materials assembled or collected by others in the form of projects or collections without acknowledgment.”¹

¹How to Recognize Plagiarism. Definition of Plagiarism. Quoted from Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct, Part II, Student Responsibilities, Academic Misconduct, By action of the University Faculty Council (April 12, 2005) and the Trustees of Indiana University (June 24, 2005)

This is OK

One commits plagiarism if someone else's work is presented as your own without giving them full credit for their thoughts or ideas. This applies to both written work and oral presentations. Written work is usually attributed to the original author by use of quotation marks and a reference. Attribution during an oral presentation can take the form of a reference on accompanying slides or a verbal statement from the speaker. It is a serious professional violation to take the ideas of another person and misrepresent them as your own. This includes ideas depicted in writing or graphic form. Such violations can be readily avoided by giving full and readily visible credit to the person or group who conceived the idea at issue.

The Trustees of Indiana University nicely captured when it is appropriate to cite a source when they wrote:

- “1. Directly quoting another person's actual words, whether oral or written;
2. Using another person's ideas, opinions, or theories;
3. Paraphrasing the words, ideas, opinions, or theories of others, whether oral or written;
4. Borrowing facts, statistics, or illustrative material; or
5. Offering materials assembled or collected by others in the form of projects or collections.”¹

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This is not OK

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work, including that of other students, as though you did it. Any ideas (verbal or in writing) from another source must be fully acknowledged. Students must not adopt or reproduce opinions, ideas, theories, formulas, pictures, or graphics of another person without acknowledgment. A student must give credit to the originality of others and acknowledge an indebtedness whenever they are (A) directly quoting another person's actual words, whether oral or written; (B) Using another person's ideas, opinions, or theories; (C) Paraphrasing the words, ideas, opinions, or theories of others, whether oral or written; (D) Borrowing facts, statistics, or illustrative material; or (E) Offering materials assembled or collected by others in the form of projects or collections without acknowledgment.

Bibliography

How to Recognize Plagiarism. Definition of Plagiarism. Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct, Part II, Student Responsibilities, Academic Misconduct, By action of the University Faculty Council (April 12, 2005) and the Trustees of Indiana University (June 24, 2005)

In the OK example readers know exactly what is being quoted and that none of the words in quotation marks are original. In the unacceptable example, some word orders have been changed and the format altered, so it is impossible for a reader to discern what fraction of the text is original, and what was written previously.

Policy Rationale

Plagiarism is unacceptable in the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy community, and is specifically prohibited by the PharmD Student Honor Code and Graduate School policies. The School adopted this policy to avoid confusion regarding appropriate attribution practices.

Reference Links:

Student Honor Code (PharmD)

<http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/honorcode>

Student Academic Misconduct (MS and PhD)

<https://graduate.umaryland.edu/Policies/>

Amendment History

08/11/2014 Adoption
07/08/2015 Revision