HOW TO

use information ethically
(COPYRIGHT & PLAGIARISM)
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INTRODUCTION

USE INFORMATION LEGALLY AND ETHICALLY

To be able to use the information you have found, you will have to know how to use information legally and ethically. Let's look at:

Copyright

Plagiarism
Copyright in South Africa is governed by the Copyright Act No. 98 of 1978.

Generally, the owner of copyright is the person who does the creative work, e.g. the author of the book or the designer of the dress.

Copyright endures for the lifetime of the author and 50 years after the author’s death. Copyright applies to printed and online material

What can you legally copy?

Section 12 (1) of the Act allows the making of a single copy of a reasonable portion of a work, consistent with fair dealing for personal or private use. This could be up to 10% or a chapter of a work.

Copying of the whole or a major portion of the work in question is not reasonable and not compatible with fair dealing.
COPYRIGHT EXAMPLES

A copyright infringement example at university could be when you copy a large portion of a book or an audio-visual such as a DVD and/or music recording.

It is important to note the consequences of copyright ALSO in business. There have been a number of cases in business that went to court due to copyright infringements:

Who invented the graphical user interface (GUI)? Apple or Microsoft? The lawsuit was decided in Microsoft’s favor on August 24, 1993.

Gucci takes on Guess:

Image source: http://www.infobox.ca/apple-vs-microsoft/
https://thefashionablelawyers.com/author/evarese/
PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is seen as intellectual theft!

By using another author’s research and ideas without acknowledgement is considered plagiarism.

It is unethical and illegal to submit someone else's work as your own - it is the same as stealing.

Have a look at the CPUT Plagiarism Policy under Module 4 of this course.

Consequences of plagiarism could be a failed assignment or subject or in severe cases expulsion from the university.

Plagiarism is intellectual theft
PLAGIARISM EXAMPLES

Plagiarism can take various forms. It can be blatant theft or accidental "borrowing". See the following examples:

- You submit an assignment done by another student (or from a paper mill) as your own.
- You pay another student to write an assignment for you and hand it in as your own work.
- You copy and paste sections from someone else's work and add it to your work without acknowledging the source.

Software is available where lecturers can check your assignments for plagiarism, e.g. SafeAssign and Turnitin.

Even if plagiarism is discovered years from now, a university can withdraw a qualification that was awarded to a student.
HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

Have a look at Module 5 of this course. It will teach you how to cite and reference (do a bibliography) correctly when you make use of the work and ideas of other author(s) to develop your own new knowledge.

Look at this example:

... it is estimated by the Institute that urban areas in SA had a 9% HIV infection rate on average, at the end of 2000. (Source 1)

... and according to the latest census data metropolitan Cape Town has 2.18 million residents which .... (Source 2)

Significant variances appear to exist between the provinces regarding HIV infection. These variances could be as much as 8%. (Source 3)

..... ARE ANALYSED FOR RELEVANCE AND THEN GET SYNTHESIZED ..... It is not clear what the exact current HIV infection rate for Cape Town is. While urban centers have been estimated to have, on average, a 9% infection rate (MRC, 2001: 82), some authors report significant variances between the provinces (Smith, 2000: 43). If one accepts that Cape Town, which has 2.18 million inhabitants (Zulu, 2000: 7), has an average infection rate, then 196 2000 people are infected. Given the variances, this number can be anything between 109 000 and 283 400.

.....into your OWN conclusions and your own, new insight and knowledge!

Your assignment
THANK YOU

FOR CHOOSING
CPUT LIBRARIES
TO ASSIST YOU