In this case, the copyright owner can do the following:

- Issue orders to prevent escalation of copyrights
- Ask for compensation from the infringer for the damage already done
- Ask the infringer to pay attorneys’ fees

**Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is when someone takes someone else’s words or ideas and presents them as his or her own. Plagiarism can prove costly, especially to students. Copying or even paraphrasing original ideas without quoting the source is an act of plagiarism. Examining the writing style, layout, formatting style, and references can help determine if students have plagiarized their work.

**Paper Mills**

Paper mills are Web sites that provide students with research works, essays, and so on. Some are advertiser supported and available for free. The following are a few paper mills:

- http://www.cheathouse.com
- http://www.essaysonfile.com
- http://www.gradesaver.com
- http://www.mightystudents.com

**Types of Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is categorized into various types depending upon its nature:

- **Sources not cited**
  - Ghostwriting: taking the entire work directly from one source, without altering key words or phrases
  - Poor masking: changing the appearance of information by altering key words or phrases
  - Photocopying: copying a few portions of information directly from one source without any alteration
  - Potluck: using phrases from many sources, tweaking the sentences so as to fit them together but retaining most of the original phrasing
  - Laziness: rewording or paraphrasing without concentrating on original work
  - Self-plagiarizing: copying information from the creator’s previous work

- **Sources cited**
  - Omitting or misattributing source: not citing, or misguiding the user to the resource
  - Perfect paraphrasing: citing the source and avoiding quotation marks for directly copied information

**Steps for Plagiarism Prevention**

To prevent plagiarism, follow these steps:

1. Know in detail the types of plagiarism.
2. Understand facts and myths about plagiarism.
3. Cite the source, if the information is directly taken from it.
4. Quote the information if it cannot be reworded.
5. Learn to paraphrase, as it avoids plagiarism to an extent.
6. Be aware of detection tools.
7. Be aware of policies and procedures.
8. Be aware of legal penalties.

**Plagiarism Detection Factors**

An investigator should look for the following when detecting plagiarism:

- Change of vocabulary: The vocabulary used by the author in one portion of the text is inconsistent with the rest of the text.