



PLAGIARISM

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What is Plagiarism?

The word 'plagiarism' is actually derived from the Latin word *plagiarius*, which means to steal.

Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work, or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like “copying” and “borrowing” can disguise the seriousness of the offense.

Plagiarism is specifically defined as a form of “**research misconduct**”. Misconduct means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or any other practice that deviates from the practices commonly accepted in the discipline/academic or research communities.

Cont...

According to the *Merriam-Webster On-Line Dictionary*,

to “plagiarize” means:

- ❖ to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- ❖ to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- ❖ to commit literary theft
- ❖ to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of *fraud*. It involves both **stealing** someone else's work and **lying** about it afterward.

Why People Plagiarize?

- Lack of Time/ Planning
- Fear of Failure
- Lack of Knowledge
- To influence others
- Laziness
- Competition (colleagues Pressure)
- Pressure to Publish (For Career Advancement)
- Lack of referencing skills
- English as the international language

Types of Plagiarism

There are different types of plagiarism, all based on unethical issues-

- **Direct Plagiarism:** The whole text or a part of the text is copied word-for-word without citing or pointing out the source. This is one of the most common types of plagiarism.
- **Paraphrasing/Rephrasing:** It is similar to the direct plagiarism, but in this case, the plagiarizer rearranges the words of the text or sometimes rephrase it abiding by its content.
- **Summarizing:** The plagiarizer does not use the whole text, but instead, he/she summarizes the content.

- **Self-Plagiarism:** The author uses his/her own previous work without giving any credit to it.
- **Mosaic Plagiarism:** The plagiarizer combines different sources and restates it with his/own words.
- **Bypassing:** Instead of citing a single paper, the author uses several references that are used in this paper.
- **Non-existing source:** The author cites a source that actually does not exist. The non-existing source is intentionally created and contains no data or previously known a non-existing source has been used.

- **Theoretical Plagiarism:** The plagiarizer uses unpublished ideas of another people. For example, some authors use the knowledge presented but not yet published in scientific meetings and publish a paper before the owner of the knowledge.
- **Editorial Plagiarism:** This is one of the most severe forms of plagiarism. When a manuscript is submitted to a scientific journal, anyone from the editorial board who has an access to the paper takes the basic idea and publishes as his/her own work.
- **Unintentional Plagiarism:** In very rare situations, the author could not be aware of already published data. However, checking the available data is the author's own responsibility.

How to avoid plagiarism

- Take notes and perform your own work
- Keep careful track of sources you use
- Quote and cite phrases, sentences, paragraphs, figures, etc. taken directly from the original source
- Give credit to the original author
- Finally, acknowledge those who contribute to your work.

UGC Regulation For Plagiarism

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Zero Tolerance Policy in Core areas

- The core work carried out by the student, faculty, staff and researcher shall be based on original ideas and shall be covered by Zero Tolerance Policy on Plagiarism.
- In case Plagiarism is established in the core work claimed then Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) shall impose maximum penalty.
- The core work shall include abstract, summary, hypothesis, observations, results, conclusions and recommendations.

Levels of Plagiarism in non-core areas

For all other (non-core)cases, plagiarism would be quantified into following levels :

- Similarities up to 10% - excluded
- Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%
- Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60%
- Level 3: Similarities above 60%

Penalties for Students

- **Level 1:** Similarities above 10% to 40%- Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.
- **Level 2:** Similarities above 40% to 60%- Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script after a time period of one year but not exceeding eighteen months.
- **Level 3:** Similarities above 60% - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and his/her registration for that course to be cancelled.

Penalty on Repeated Plagiarism

Such student shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the previous level committed by him/her. In case where plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative.

Anti-Plagiarism Software

I. OPEN SOURCE/FREE TOOLS:-

i. Copyleaks Plagiarism Checker

Advantage-

- *For education and business*
- *Multiple file formats and languages*
- *Variety of tools (allows use of API tool to search for plagiarized e-learning content all over the internet).*

Disadvantage-

- *Sign up required*
- *Free page restriction (only first 10 pages are for free)*

ii. Dupli Checker (one of the most effective free plagiarism detection tools on internet)

Advantage-

- *Free of charge*
- *Ease of use*
- *50 plagiarism scans per day for registered users*

Disadvantage-

- *1 search per day for unregistered users*

iii. **Plagiarism Checker (user-friendly, entirely free)**

Advantage-

- *Detailed guidelines (easiest to use, step by step approach)*
- *Check if others have plagiarized your online content*
- *Entirely online*

Disadvantage-

- *Supports only Google or Yahoo browsers*

iv. PaperRatter (multi-purpose and is used in over 140 countries)

Advantage-

- *3 tools in 1: proofreader & grammar check, vocabulary builder, plagiarism checker*
- *Developed by industry experts*
- *Fast results*

Disadvantage-

- *No ability to save reports*

v. PlagTraker

Advantage-

- *Can be used by different user groups*
- *Detailed reports*
- *6 languages supported (English, French, Spanish, German, Romanian and Italian)*

Disadvantage-

- *No file upload in free version*

vi. Quetext

Advantage-

- *No subscriptions*
- *Unlimited usage*

Disadvantage-

- *No file uploading*

vii. Viper

Advantage-

- 100% free
- Extensive plagiarism check range

Disadvantage-

- *Limited target group (academic students mostly)*

II. COMMERCIAL TOOLS:-

i. Copyscan

ii. Turnitin (mostly used to check the student's work and used by university professors and universities)

iii. PlagScan

iv. iThenticate (best available software, works on the dynamic database of full-text articles and texts, comparing the authors' manuscripts with text available in its database)

v. WriteCheck

Conclusion

Plagiarism is widely spreading nowadays, because of anti-plagiarism softwares should be used in order to maintain the academic integrity of the individuals. The academic community should educate themselves about the concept of plagiarism and avoiding plagiarism. Furthermore, which will help them to enhance the quality and acceptance level of their publication.

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THANK YOU!