

PLAGIARISM

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- ▶ Plagiarism originated in early 17th century from the Latin word *plagiarius*.
- ▶ The Oxford Dictionary defines plagiarism as “The practice of someone else’s work or ideas passing them as one’s own”.



Definition

- ▶ "Plagiarism" means an act of academic dishonesty and a breach of ethics. It involves using someone else's ideas or work as one's own.
- ▶ It also includes data plagiarism and self-plagiarism.
- ▶ Plagiarism now is not confined to mere cut and paste; synonymizing and translation technologies are giving a new dimension to plagiarism”

- Based on various dictionaries a synthetic definition of plagiarism would be-
- “the “wrongful appropriation” and “stealing and publication” of another author’s “language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions” and the representation of them as one’s own original work”



Four elements present in most definitions:

- The unattributed use of words, text, ideas, or illustrations created by someone other than the author listed;
- The failure to credit the original (“real”) author in a manner appropriate to the communication;
- The implication (or statement) that the plagiarist is the original author; and
- The failure to obtain the original author’s consent”.

Any of these elements individually or collectively constitute plagiarism.

Most common forms of plagiarism in the writings are:

- ▶ ***The Ghost Writer:*** making a copy of another work's word for word and verbatim to this without being of citing the original document.
- ▶ ***The photocopy writer:*** to make copy of significant portion of another writings from one and single source without modification and acknowledgment to the source used.
- ▶ ***The Potluck Paper writer:*** attempt of copying from several other sources with a few changes have made of paragraphs and sentences retaining most of the original phrasing.
- ▶ ***The Self-Stealer writer:*** borrows idea generously from own previous works and common threat to all above not putting the original source.

Types of Plagiarism

- ▶ **Copying- most common type,** To copy someone else's work and put your name on it, you have plagiarized.
- ▶ **Patchwork Plagiarism:** similar to copying and is perhaps the second most common type of plagiarism. occurs when the plagiarizer borrows the "phrases and clauses from the original source and weaves them into his own writing" without putting the phrases in quotation marks or citing the author.

- ▶ **Paraphrasing Plagiarism:** occurs when the plagiarizer paraphrases or summarizes another's work without citing the source. Even changing the words a little or using synonyms but retaining the author's essential thoughts, sentence structure, and/or style without citing the source is still considered plagiarism.
- ▶ **Unintentional Plagiarism:** occurs when the writer incorrectly quotes and/or incorrectly cites a source they are using.

Plagiarism Detection Software

- ▶ The anti-plagiarism software enables scanning of documents against billions of online sources such as web pages, local database and databases of journals and periodicals and online scholarly publications and similarity is generated to estimate the percentage of matches. The software tool looks matches a string of eight to ten words.

- ▶ It extracts the text portions and looks through them for matching words in phrases of a specified minimum length.
- ▶ When it finds matching files that share enough words in a number of phrases, a report generated which contain the document text with the matching phrases underlined or highlighted.

- ▶ It is any computer software, both proprietary and free software, which helps to know the source of borrowed or stolen textual expressions in the new document, if any, and also counts the percentage of similarity between the suspected piece and the huge database of the anti-plagiarism software.

Anti- plagiarism software- there is a variety of free and commercial software:

- ▶ Turnitin
- ▶ URKUND
- ▶ EVE
- ▶ i-Thenticate
- ▶ Cross Check
- ▶ Wcopy Find
- ▶ Word-CHECK



PLAGIARISM CHECK METHOD IN INDIA

Most common

- ▶ Urkund
- ▶ Turnitin



- ▶ The INFLIBNET* (UGC) recommended **URKUND** Plagiarism Checker the anti-plagiarism tool developed by Prio Info center AB being used by more than 250 universities and colleges in India and more than 3000 institutes worldwide like Europe, US, Asia and the Middle East parts.
- ▶ URKUND enable checking of documents from three central source areas are materials such as web pages, published materials in the form of journals and other scholarly material by large publication houses and previously submitted student's assignments.

*INFLIBNET - Information and Library Network center

- ▶ This software mark text of theses if copied 30 consecutive words from the writings of others not acknowledged with quotation marks.



- ▶ **TURNITIN** plagiarism checker is another anti-plagiarism software is cloud based service developed by i-paradigm to advance the student learning and evaluation.

The similarity checks for plagiarism shall exclude the following:

1. All quoted work either falling under public domain or reproduced with all necessary permission and/or attribution.
2. All references, bibliography, table of content, preface and acknowledgements.
3. All small similarities of minor nature.
4. All generic terms, laws, standard symbols and standards equations.

TOLERANCE LIMIT OF PLAGIARISM

- ▶ While evaluating the doctoral theses in the universities in India, different prevailing tolerance limits for plagiarism have been found out for acceptance of plagiarism/ similarities percentage in the theses.
- ▶ Therefore, the tolerance limit varies from 10-15% to a max. of 30% among various universities.
- ▶ Tolerance limit given by UGC- below 10%

Zero Tolerance Policy in core area:

- ▶ 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 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 in ascending order of severity for the purpose of its definition:

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

Challenges- using Anti- Plagiarism tools

1. There is disagreement on tolerance of plagiarism percentage accepted by the Indian universities, as per norms most universities declared tolerance plagiarism limit up to 30% whereas few other universities allowed tolerance limits in range of 15-25% for the introduction and review of literature uses the definitions and common theories and mathematical equations are the common knowledge to earlier published literature may be plagiarized to certain extent.

2. There is disparity in calculating the similarity index while scanning the thesis and research paper by the recommended URKUND anti-plagiarism tool if comparing with other similar software tool like TURNITIN.

e.g. 5% in Urkund, 90% in Turnitin

3. An Anti-plagiarism software tool is able to process only English language text and there are also many universities in India which have provision to submit their doctoral thesis in the languages other than English.

Turnitin and Urkund both are unable for searches for the plagiarism detection in Indian languages.

4. Plagiarism detection software merely understand on double quotation marks and exclude the text during scanning that are quoted in quotation marks which are not commensurate with citation rules set by the typical citation style guides (APA, MLA etc.).

Avoiding Plagiarism

- ▶ Every single instance of using phrases and ideas that are not your own must be acknowledged by giving the name of the person who first expressed every concept or thought that which is mentioned in your text.
- ▶ When someone's words are directly quoted, *always place these words in quotation marks.*
- ▶ Longer quotations, which you should try to avoid or use sparingly, should be "blocked" to make them stand out clearly. This means indenting and single-spacing the entire quotation, also using a smaller typeface if you wish.
- ▶ If trying to express another's words or ideas by *paraphrasing* them, use your own words. It is *not enough* simply to change the word order or to substitute one or two words only.



- ▶ More lengthy material can be *summarized* in one's *own* style and language. Do not repeat the author's own words without placing them in quotation marks.
- ▶ Whenever using your own words to express the ideas of someone else, you must still quote the source, even though you then do not have to use quotation marks.
- ▶ It is important to keep a list of full details of all the references that might be used as you go along and not think that you will be able to do the citations at the last minute, as you are bound to lose track of some of the things you have read.
- ▶ Information from a wide range of electronic sources is increasingly used in academic writing and references to such sources should be included in lists of sources cited in a written text.



Penalties

- ▶ Penalties in the cases of plagiarism shall be imposed on students pursuing studies at the level of UG, PG, Masters, M. Phil., Ph.D. and faculty & staff of the HEI only after academic misconduct on the part of the offender has been established without doubt, when all avenues of appeal have been exhausted and individual in question has been provided enough opportunity to defend himself or herself in a fair or transparent manner.

(a) 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.

(b) Penalties for faculty, staff, researcher of HEI

- ▶ **Level 1:** Similarities above 40% to 49% - Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.
- ▶ **Level 2:** Similarities above 50% to 59% - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of two years and shall be denied a right to one annual increment and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D student/scholar for a period of two years.

- ▶ **Level 3:** Similarities above 60% - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.

References

- ▶ Surendra Tryambakrao Kale. Anti-Plagiarism Software Check to the Doctoral Theses in Indian Universities and Institutions. March 2019
- ▶ Plagiarism: an international reader / edited by M P Satija, Daniel Martínez-Ávila and Nirmal K Swain. – New Delhi : SRFLIS India, 2019. **Swain, Ess Ess Publications** New Delhi, 2019, pp. 303-328 ISBN : 978-93-87698-14-7

