



PLAGIARISM: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT:

Plagiarism is an act of copying somebody else's intellectual work and getting it published as one's own work. With the advancement in technology, more and more literature is being posted on internet and consequently the rate of plagiarism has also increased. The paper describes what actually how much copying comes under plagiarism, various softwares to check copying and the difference between plagiarism and copyright infringement

Keywords: plagiarism, viper, turnitin, plagiarisma.net, copyright infringement

INTRODUCTION:

In the modern era of research and globalization, we need information resources for a variety of reasons like research, teaching, completing the assignments, publication in books and journals. Some times we get pin point information from the www or books for our project and we get tempted to copy the whole information from there but while using such information from respective sources, some moral ethics must be taken into consideration, works created by other people is rightfully their intellectual property and if we use that work, we are bound to acknowledge that.

Plagiarism

The word "Plagiarism: is derived from the Latin term "Plagiare" that means to kidnap or to abduct. Plagiarism is an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author.

It is an act of taking another person's writing, conversation, song, or even idea and passing it off as your own. This includes information from web





pages, books, songs, television shows, email messages, interviews, articles, artworks or any other medium. Whenever you paraphrase, summarize, or take words, phrases, or sentences from another person's work, it is necessary to indicate the source of the information within your paper using an internal citation. It is not enough to just list the source in a bibliography at the end of your paper. Failing to properly quote, cite or acknowledge someone else's words or ideas with an internal citation is plagiarism.

Unintentional Plagiarism

- Paraphrasing poorly: changing a few words without changing the sentence structure of the original, or changing the sentence structure but not the words.
- Quoting poorly: putting quotation marks around part of a quotation but not around all of it, or putting quotation marks around a passage that is partly paraphrased and partly quoted.
- Citing poorly: omitting an occasional citation or citing inaccurately.

Intentional Plagiarism

- Passing off as one's own pre-written papers from the Internet or other sources.
- Copying an essay or article from the Internet, on-line source, or electronic database without quoting or giving credit.
- Cutting and pasting from more than one source to create a paper without quoting or giving credit.
- Borrowing words or ideas from other students or sources without giving credit.





Plagiarism Prevention

- Develop a topic based on previously written material but write something new and original
- Rely on opinions of experts on a topic but improve upon those opinions
- Give credit to researchers while making your own contribution
- Follow a standard documentation method such as MLA or APA format

Types of Plagiarism

1. Plagiarism of Words

- The use of another's exact words without citing the author
- Plagiarism is the reproduction of someone else's words, ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgement.

2. Plagiarism of Structure

- Paraphrasing another's words by changing sentence construction or word choice with citation
- Paraphrasing while maintaining original sentence construction with acknowledging the source

3. Plagiarism of Ideas

- Presenting another's ideas as your own without giving the person credit
- Submitting a paper without citing or incorrectly citing another's ideas

4. Plagiarism of Authorship

Turning in a replication of another's work Submitting a paper that you got off the internet or from a friend and presenting it as your own





5. Plagiarism of Self

- The use of previous work for a separate assignment
- Although these were your original words and thoughts, receiving credit for a previous assignment is considered cheating

Softwares to check plagiarism

1.Viper Anti-Plagiarism Scanner

Viper is plagiarism scanning software provided by a dynamic company based in Nottingham, England. Its aim is to provide an exceptional free service to help students safeguard against accidental plagiarism. Viper's research and development is led by Paul, a dedicated .NET programmer and a host of experienced support staff.

Features of Viper

- Unlimited plagiarism scans - essay can be resubmitted any number of times.
- Unlimited words - short or long documents can be scanned.
- Scan against millions of resources that other scanners don't have access to
- Instant comprehensive report
- 100% confidential - nobody will ever know that you use Viper.

How to use Viper scanner

1. Open "Viper."
2. Click the "Add" button. A browse window opens.
3. Browse to the documents you want to check. You can scan as many documents as you want. Click the "OK" button after you select all of the documents.
4. Click the "Next" button.





5. Mark the "Search in Local Databases" check box to set Viper to check documents that you have stored on your computer.
6. Click the "Manage Local Databases" button. This opens a new window.
7. Click the "New" button.
8. Browse to the folder that contains the other papers and documents on your hard drive.
9. Click the "OK" button.
10. Click the "Start" button to start the plagiarism scan. Read the results that appear on the screen.
11. Mark the check box next to a line to select it.
12. Click the "Compare Side-by-Side" button to open a window that shows your document and the potentially plagiarized text.

2. Turnitin

Turnitin is the leading originality checking and plagiarism prevention service used by millions of students and faculty, and thousands of institutions worldwide. Turnitin encourages best practices for using and citing other people's written material. The service offers a complete web-based service to manage the process of submitting and tracking papers electronically, providing better—and faster—feedback to students.

How does Turnitin work?

Institutions license Turnitin on an annual basis. The institutions are encouraged to communicate with students about their use of Turnitin and how their academic integrity policies work. An instructor sets up a class and an assignment in the Turnitin service. Students or instructors then submit papers to Turnitin via file upload or cut and paste. Turnitin's proprietary software then compares the paper's text to a vast database of 12+ billion pages of digital content (including archived internet content that is no longer available on the live web) as well as over 110 million papers in the student paper archive, and 80,000+





professional, academic and commercial journals and publications. New content is being added through new partnerships all the time. For example, CrossRef boasts 500-plus members that include publishers such as Elsevier and the IEEE, and has already added hundreds of millions of pages of new content to the database. Turnitin offers institutions a wide variety of flexible options for handling students' submissions including options that let students choose to keep their papers in an institution-only private zone.

3. Plagiarisma.net

Plagiarisma.Net is a plagiarism checker considered as an important tool for students, teachers and professional writers. It helps avoid plagiarism. Plagiarisma.net is one of the free online plagiarism checkers. Their system allows you to check for plagiarism through your browser and they also offer you the option to download some software as well. Not to mention the fact that their current software supports 190 plus languages. So, users all over the world can take advantage of this plagiarism software.

Plagiarisma.Net plagiarism detection software screens your papers for plagiarism with 5 search engines - Google, Yahoo, Babylon, Google Scholar and Google Books. This duplicate content checker is a must-have app for students, teachers, writers or bloggers. Supported file formats are: TXT, HTML, DOC, DOCX, ODT, XLS, PDF, EPUB, FB2.

Ten Plagiarism Detection Tools

The act of taking someone else's ideas and passing them off as your own defines the concept of "plagiarism". As it is shown by the growing educational concerns, plagiarism has now become an integral part of our digital lives as technology, with the billions of information it gives us access to, led to the exacerbation of this phenomenon.





1. **Anti-Plagiarism** Anti-Plagiarism is a **software** designed to effectively detect and thereby prevent plagiarism. It is a versatile tool to deal with World Wide Web copy-pasting information from the assignment of authorship. The goal of this program is to help reduce the impact of plagiarism on education and educational institutions. At present, it distributes free software to detect plagiarism. Checking documents in a format *.rtf, *.doc, *.docx, *.pdf
2. **DupliChecker** DupliChecker is a tool 100% free to use. Just copy-paste, or upload your essay, thesis, **website content** or articles, and click 'search', and you'll get the analysis reports within seconds.
3. **PaperRater** Paper Rater offers three tools: Grammar Checking, Plagiarism Detection and Writing Suggestions. It is a free resource that is developed and maintained by linguistics professionals and graduate students. It is absolutely free to use and it allows you to check for plagiarized parts in your students' essays.
4. **Plagiarisma.net** Plagiarisma has a search box as well as a software **download** available for Windows. Users can also search for entire URLs and files in HTML, DOC, DOCX, RTF, TXT, ODT and PDF formats.
5. **PlagiarismChecker** PlagiarismChecker.com makes it simple for educators to check whether a student's paper has been copied from the **Internet**. Users can also use the "Author" option to check if others have plagiarized their work online. It is very easy to use as it does not require any download or installation.
6. **Plagium** Plagium is a free plagiarism **detection tool**. It's very easy to use. All you have to do is paste in the original portion of text (max 250 characters) and hit "search. It is available in six languages and an Alert feature is also available.
7. **PlagTracker** Plagtracker is another online plagiarism detection service that checks whether similar text content appears elsewhere on





- the **web**. It starts scanning all internet pages and **more** than 20 million academic works for any plagiarized copy. After scanning, you will receive a report with details about your work.
8. **Viper** Viper is a fast plagiarism detection tools with the ability to scan your document through more than 10 billion resources, such as **academic essays** and other online sources, offering side-by-side comparisons for plagiarism. It's free and you can download it very easily. Just keep in mind that it requires a download. Just note that Viper is available to **Microsoft** Windows users only.
 9. **SeeSources** SeeSources is an online, automatic and free plagiarism checker. Choose **MS Word** in the formats (.doc/ .docx) or HTML in the formats (.htm) or text (.txt) or text document (max. 300kB, 1000 words). With "Start Analysis" the source search begins. You will be updated about the progress continuously, search takes about 1 minute per document.
 10. **Plagiarism Detector** Plagiarism Detector is a software especially designed keeping the growing content requirement over the internet in mind. Equally useful for **teachers**, students and website owners. It scans the documents and detects plagiarism and provides an instant report. Your content should not be in a specific format. You simply need to copy/paste your content in the provided window and press search button.

Copyright Infringements vs. Plagiarism

Many times it is said that plagiarism and copyright infringement is one and the same thing and the terms can be used interchangeably. But in fact, these are related terms but differ to each other.

Copyright infringement is the unauthorized use of the creation of another individual's art work. The creation can be of any type such as articles, stories, books, songs, movie clips and photographs.





Unauthorized use takes place when someone chooses to utilize these copyrighted creations without obtaining permission from the owner. In situations where authorization would involve providing compensation to the owner, the failure to do so would also fall under the heading of copyright infringement.

Plagiarism shares some elements with copyright infringement. Both situations can involve the unauthorized use of intellectual property. However, it is possible to plagiarize without infringement on a copyright. For example, if a student preparing a report chooses to use a quote from a source and does not properly cite the original source, he or she is essentially claiming the quote to be his or her own words. This amounts to stealing the words of another person. While the quote may be from a work in the public domain and is not subject to any claims of compensation, plagiarism has still taken place. Federal laws in many countries protect the interests of citizens who hold copyrights. When those copyrighted works are used without permission, the owner has legal recourse to collect damages as well as receive a share of any revenue generated from the unauthorized use. In countries, it is possible for the punishment to include a prison sentence if copyright infringement is proven in a court of law.

By contrast, plagiarism is usually more a matter of ethics than of law. The failure to provide a proper citation for a direct quote will not necessarily carry any type of legal punishment. However, engaging in plagiarism often leads to ensure by academic institutions and employers. For example, a writer who presents the work of another writer as his or her own and is caught in the act of plagiarism is likely to be dismissed from the workplace. Freelance writers, who plagiarize often find that word gets around and it becomes extreme difficult to secure assignments. While the chances of going to jail for plagiarism are





somewhat limited, the negative impact can have repercussions that will last for years.

How can plagiarism be prevented

1. Plagiarism is very feeble in practice that is always covered under copyright act. But its consequences are blogging the research and writing work down. If we survey Indian law, there is no specific law for plagiarism. Even in U.S.A., it has been widely covered under the copyright act. Therefore, it is suggested that either a new independent separate law must be included under the copyright act. Since theft of tangible property has been covered under section 378 of Indian Penal Code 1860, the theft of intangible property like plagiarism which must be effectively implemented.
2. Read reference material very carefully, put it aside and think about it for a while; later write it in your words, what you read without looking at the source again.
3. Put any word lifted verbatim in quotes and reference them.
4. If a fact is common knowledge, there is no need to document it.
5. One can also get the written permission to use any previously published illustrations, figures, tables, or photographs.

CONCLUSION:

There is a very thin line between copyright infringement and plagiarism. Plagiarism is generally more a matter of ethics than of law. Sometimes, it may happen due to ignorance of writer too, hence there is no strict legal punishment for such an act. Plagiarism is very feeble in practice that is always covered under copyright act. But its consequences are blogging the research and writing work down. Plagiarism can be avoided if we use somebody else's published matter only for reference but writing our paper based on our ideas and citing the referred material properly.

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