

Plagiarism Overview: What A Research Scholar Should Know

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ABSTRACT

Plagiarism mostly seen in the articles of research scholar. Investigator uses the ideas, words of any author in their dissertation, projects, thesis without any proper citation. Research scholar should be made aware of this for plagiarism prevention. In this paper I have briefed about Plagiarism, what is Plagiarism its types, how to detect, how to avoid Plagiarism and how to prevent it and also effective Plagiarism detecting software's and this basis identify that how much work is real and other is fraud.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Research scholar

INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is derived from the Latin term *plagiare*, which means "to hijack" (Oxford English Dictionary). Plagiarism is illegal. Plagiarism is often associated with copying or appropriating someone else's original ideas. However, phrases like "copying" and "borrowing" might obscure the gravity of the crime: Plagiarism occurs when you claim credit for someone else's words or ideas as your own. It's basically intellectual thievery. Plagiarism is defined as taking someone else's work without crediting them. You must place quote marks around other people's words, credit your sources, and offer citations when adopting other people's ideas, even if you are paraphrasing them.

History of plagiarism

The majority of religious writings lacked a creator and were freely copied and integrated into subsequent works. The word scholarship itself implied mastery of the ancient greats. This began to change during the Renaissance, when original scholarship became more appreciated and individual achievement was recognized in much more domains than before. When artists began signing their paintings, this began.

Plagiarism and idea theft were rampant in every creative discipline, including the sciences, by the mid-1600s.

In the year 1709, the first English copyright legislation was passed. It was as much about defending publishers' rights against book piracy as it was about defending authors' rights against unscrupulous printers, but author's rights evolved swiftly. Samuel Johnson's biographer, James Boswell, was a lawyer who argued one of the key disputes concerning the duration of copyrights for authors and their successors (it was twenty one years at the time).

The concept and the law were fairly close to what they are now at the turn of the nineteenth century. Even footnotes were utilized in a similar fashion to how they are now. What has altered since then is the question of cross-border copyright enforcement. The majority of European governments have reached agreements to combat book piracy. The United States was an exception, refusing to provide foreign writers and publishers any protection until 1891 and signing the Berne Convention only in 1988.

Definition of Plagiarism

A plagiarist is described as "one who plagiarizes, or purloins the words, works, or ideas of another, and passes them off as his own; a literary thief" by Webster's Dictionary, while plagiarism is defined as "stealing someone else's words or ideas as if they were your own" by

Webster's Dictionary.

Plagiarism is defined as "the use of materials from unknown sources or direct citation of items from established references without indicating that the words have been copied verbatim from such references" by the University of Liverpool.

Plagiarism, according to Payer, is "stealing someone else's ideas, words, or work and passing them off as your own."

Plagiarism, according to Vessal and Habibzadeh, is defined as "ascribing others' ideas, processes, results, or words to oneself without sufficient recognition."

The Prevalence of Plagiarism

Plagiarism is becoming more common in educational and scientific institutions, according to studies. Plagiarism rates vary depending on the field of study. Plagiarism is prevalent in 78 percent of Organizational Studies students and 63 percent of humanities students, according to reports. In terms of plagiarism, there is also a significant gap between the conduct of American students and that of Hungarian students.

According to Satterth Waite, the percentage of plagiarism in America is 30%. According to one study, 94 percent of students engaged in research misconduct at least once, while another found that the incidence was 91 percent. Dordoy reports that the rate of copying a paragraph from a book or a website was 73.9 percent among students at an English institution.

The University of Sao Paulo has been in the news due to plagiarism allegations in scientific publications and research. Journals are worried about data falsification or making up in published studies, data or

text duplication by other authors without proper reference or referencing, or even replication of published research or texts in other publications.

Factors of Plagiarism

The following are most important reasons why research scholar plagiarizes:

1. **Genuine lack of understanding.** Some research scholar plagiarize accidentally because they are unfamiliar with correct quoting, paraphrasing, citing, and referencing techniques, and/or because they are unsure what "common knowledge" and "in their own words" entail.
2. **Efficiency gain.** Plagiarism is used by research scholar to improve their grades and save time. Some cheat because of "the GPA problem," as Straw (2002) puts it, and cheating becomes "the price of an A." (Whiteman & Gordon, 2001). Students, according to Auer & Krupar (2001), have a strong consumer mindset, believing that "they should obtain grades based on effort rather than ability."
3. **Time management.** Peer pressure for an active social life, devotion to college sports and performing activities, family commitments, and pressure to finish several job tasks in short periods of time are only some of the demands on students' time. It's no surprise, according to Silverman (2002) that "students' overworked lifestyles leave them so open to the temptations of cheating."
4. **Personal values/attitudes.** Some research scholar finds no reason why they shouldn't plagiarize or do it because it makes them feel good, or because they think short cuts are creative and appropriate.
5. **Defiance.** Plagiarism is a physical technique for some research scholar to demonstrate disagreement and a lack of respect for authority. They may also consider the work to be neither significant nor difficult.
6. **Students' attitudes towards teachers and class.** Some research scholars cheat

because they have a bad attitude toward assignments and tasks that professors believe have significance but do not (Howard, 2002). According to Burnett (2002), "the classrooms in which [research scholars] are more likely to cheat are those in which students perceive their professor doesn't care to read their papers or closely examine their work."

7. **Denial or neutralization.** Some research academics deny that they are cheating or find methods to justify it by blaming others.
8. **Temptation and opportunity.** As material becomes more available on the Internet and web search engines make it simpler and faster to locate and duplicate, it is both easier and more attractive for research scholars to plagiarize.
9. **Lack of deterrence.** Some research scholars believe that the benefits of plagiarizing exceed the hazards, especially if they believe there is little or no risk of being found and little or no penalty if caught.
9. **Aggregator-** Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work.
10. **Re-tweet-** Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording.
11. **Deliberate Plagiarism -** Deliberate Plagiarism is the simple and totally wrong act of attempting to pass off someone else's work as your own.
12. **Paraphrasing -** Plagiarism of this sort is a little more calculated. To throw your tutor off the trail, read a few works, write down a few essential passages, change the terms around, and throw in a few quotes and citations. Then you've got the ideal essay, right? Wrong!
13. **Patchwork Paraphrasing -** This is similar to the previous step, however it entails reading additional books and 'Pathching' their ideas together.
14. **Bluffing -** Plagiarism in this form is the worst kind of Bluffing since you're pretending to own certain concepts in order to deceive people into thinking you know more than you do. Plagiarism involves reading books, journal articles, and reports and transforming them into a new notion, implying that they are distinct from them when, in fact, they are the same.

Types of Plagiarism

1. **Clone-** Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.
2. **CTRL-C-** Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.
3. **Find – Replace-** Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source.
4. **Remix-** Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together.
5. **Recycle-** Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation
6. **Mashup-** Mixes copied material from multiple sources.
7. **Hybrid-** Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation.
8. **404 Error-** Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.
15. **Stitching Sources -** Source of Stitching Plagiarism falls into the "grey zone" since all of the sources utilized are typically properly credited, but the student has failed to develop their analytical abilities to enable them to work efficiently and generate work that is genuinely their own. Plagiarism still exists, although it is more likely to be unintentional as a result of experience.
16. **Self-Plagiarism -** Self-plagiarism is when someone plagiarizes his own work. The author can combine his previous work with his current work to create a successful hybrid. But you can't receive two grades for the same thing/work, therefore even if you don't realize it's wrong, you can't earn two grades. Plagiarism is still considered.

Reason for plagiarism

- Lack of awareness of plagiarism
- Lack of training in report writing and citing
- Lack of time management skills
- Academic pressure
- Peer pressure
- Pressure from families and friends

Detecting Plagiarism

Detecting plagiarism may be challenging, especially when there has been rephrasing, when non-electronic sources have been utilized, and when the original and plagiarized documents have different languages. Some of the approaches that researchers can use to identify plagiarism are listed below.

Safe Assign: 'Mydropbox' provides Safe Assign. Students' submissions to Safe Assign are evaluated against numerous sources using a unique text matching algorithm capable of detecting precise and inexact matches between submitted papers and source material. --

- Institutional Document Archives.
- Global Reference Database
- Pro Quest Journal Database
- Internet

Docol©c: Institut for Argewandte Lentechnologi provides this Internet service (IFALT). This plagiarism detection software looks for text fragments that are also present in other works. Documents will be transferred to Docolc for detailed software program and database inspections. As a result, you may encounter plagiarism, copyright infringements, quotes, or other web-based document sources.

There are three step's to use it - (1) Log in (2) Upload Paper (3) Download Report Docol©c provides the open access plagiarism search (OAPS) project. This type online service not any more available.

Plagiarism Finder: It installs on the user's computer and searches the internet for text fragments from the user's local document collection. It not only uses web technologies

to detect duplicate material, but it also uses a proprietary database.

Dupli checker: The makers of Dupli Checker, a free online plagiarism detection program, claim that it is 100 percent accurate. Dupli checker program generates a statistical report for each text scan performed by the user, as well as a detailed analysis of his text.

Viper Plagiarism Checker: Viper is a piece of web-based software. Viper has a simple UI and a thorough scanning procedure. It merely takes three easy actions to examine your paper and provide a thorough Plagiarism report using 10 billion sources (including books, academic articles, websites, and much more). It debuted in 2007 with a single called 'Drug and Drop.' Screening interface, simple scan results, and a free alternative are all accessible.

Plagiarism Detector: Plagiarism detector is a piece of software that can identify plagiarism in both online and offline papers. Its most commonly used to check for plagiarism in text documents. This program identifies 1000 words online at a time and is a rapid and reliable plagiarism analyzer. Its major duty is to detect digital plagiarism (also known as unauthorized copy-paste or textual facts) that originates on the internet.

PlagTracker.com: PlagTracker.com is an excellent free online utility. PlagTracker is available for free. PlagTracker is a complex online application that caters to pupils' various demands. Turnitin and PlagTracker both do the same functions, although PlagTracker is free.

WriteCheck: Write Check is an online plagiarism program that offers Turnitin ® plagiarism detection, ETS ® grammar detection, and professional tuition through personal tutoring services. It also has a resource center for checking your essay/paper and pointing you in the appropriate path, as well as a plagiarism quiz and services. Write check mainly worked for student to check grammar, style, usage, mechanics, spelling and originality.

Glatt Plagiarism services: This software designed by Dr. Barbara Glatt. In this service

Three programs added for expose and shutout plagiarism.

- The Glatt Plagiarism Teaching Program (GTP) explains the difference between direct and indirect plagiarism and how to avoid it.
- The Glatt Plagiarism Screening Program (GPSP) detects plagiarism and explains the difference between plagiarism and copyright infringement.
- The Glatt Self Plagiarism Tool (GSPP) is safeguard programs that can assist detect unintentional plagiarism.

Plagium: Plagium is a free multilingual plagiarism checker available online. It's merely a 'Copy and Paste' web scanner, with no support for file types like.docx,.PPT, or.pdf. It offers a rapid search tool for plagiarism, as well as a deep search for in-depth plagiarism detection and file comparisons with submitted files and URLs. A weekly alert service is also provided for frequent customers. This program can handle checks with huge text blocks. This program allows for a maximum of 2000 words per search.

iThenticate: Turnitin is the company behind iThenticate. iThenticate is the top source of plagiarism detection and prevention software for academics across the world. Publishers and research institutions that check that written content is original before it is published. Cross Check, a service presented by Cross Ref and powered by I Thenticate Software, helps editors, writers, professionals, and scholars prevent misconduct by comparing manuscripts against our database of 60 billion web pages, 155 million content items, including 49 million works from 800 scholarly publishers.

JPlag: JPlag is a web service that detects pairs of programs that are similar in some way. JPlag has a user interface that makes it easy to understand the results. JPlag is resource-saving and can handle big

submissions. Java is simple to use, although C, C++, and Scheme are all accessible.

Is plagiarism a crime?

You are fooling yourself if you plagiarize. You don't learn to express yourself in your own terms, and you don't get personalized feedback tailored to your own needs and abilities. Plagiarism is like having friend practice tennis for you; you'll never get an ace on your own.

There are no criminal penalties on the civilian side of the law until the plagiarized work is utilized to earn a profit; otherwise, the only thing that can be done is to take it to a civil court and claim for damages or copyright infringement at the worst. The severity of the 'cost' or 'pain' caused on the author determines the punishment. The most serious penalties are for trademark violations or passing off counterfeit art as originals.

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
- Similarities above 10% to 40% "
- Similarities above 40% to 60%
- Similarities above 60%

Penalties for Students Plagiarism

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.

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 revise script after a time period of one year but not exceeding eighteen months.

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.

Penalties for faculty, staff, researcher of HEI

Similarities above 10% to 40% - 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.

Similarities above 40% to 60% - 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.

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.

Guidelines for avoiding plagiarism

Use your own words and ideas. Practice is essential to learning. Each time you choose your words, order your thoughts, and convey your ideas, you can improve your writing.

Give credit for copied, adapted, or paraphrased material. If you repeat another's exact words, you MUST use quotation marks and cite the source. If you adapt a chart or paraphrase a sentence, you must still cite. Paraphrase means that you restate the author's ideas, meaning, and information in your own words (see examples).

Avoid using others' work with minor "cosmetic" changes.

Examples: using "less" for "fewer," reversing the order of a sentence, changing terms in a computer code, or altering a spread sheet layout. If the work is essentially the same, give credit.

There are no "freebies."

Always cite words, information, and ideas you use if they are new to you (learned in your research). No matter where you find it - even in an encyclopedia or on the Internet - you cite it!

Beware of "common knowledge."

You don't have to cite "common knowledge," BUT the fact must be commonly known. That Abraham Lincoln was the U.S. President during the Civil War is common knowledge; that over 51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died in the Battle of Gettysburg

When in doubt, cite.

Better to be safe than not give credit when you should!

Strategies to Tackle Plagiarism

1. Read the journal's author guidelines carefully.
2. Always credit other people's contributions and the source of ideas and words, whether paraphrased or summarized.
3. Quotations must be used when using verbatim language or material.
4. Credit the sources you utilized in your essay.
5. When paraphrasing, make sure you fully comprehend the topic and use your own words.
6. If you're not sure whether a notion or information is common knowledge, look it up.
7. Make careful to properly reference and cite your sources.
8. If the results of a single complicated study are best presented as a whole, they should not be separated into many publications.
9. When submitting a manuscript for publication that contains research questions/hypotheses, methods, data, discussion points, or conclusions that have already been published or distributed in a substantial way (such as a separate journal article or an Internet report), notify the editors and readers. The cover letter should notify editors, and readers should be alerted by

identifying and referring previously published work.

10. If there is any ambiguity or concern about duplication or redundancy of manuscripts arising from the same study while submitting a paper for possible publication, the authors should notify the editors of the overlap and accompany the other manuscripts.
11. Write good cover letters to the editor, especially if there is a chance of publishing overlap. The cover letter should describe the overlap and past distribution, as well as seek guidance on how to handle the situation.
12. Become familiar with the basic elements of copyright law.

How to avoid Plagiarism

Plagiarism is widely recognized as an immoral, unfair, and dishonest practice, which normally deters us from engaging in it. Many ways exist to avoid plagiarism, but the consequences can be harsh; many experts have lost their professional reputation as a result of plagiarizing. Some easy methods were addressed while producing research papers to ensure that your content was plagiarism free.

1. **Paraphrase:** When you come across any accurate material for your research piece, read it first and then incorporate it into your own words. Make sure you don't copy more than two words from the detected text into a row. When there are more than two words in a row, quote marks are used.
2. **Cite:** Plagiarism may be avoided by citing sources. Following your educational institution's document formatting guidelines, such as APA, MLA, and Chicago. The authors' names and the date of publication or correcting information are usually required. Plagiarism can result from improper citation.
3. **Quoting:** Use the reference exactly as it is written. Nobody likes to be quoted incorrectly. "Block quotations" or references of 40 words or more are

frowned upon in most higher education societies. Most content should be vividly paraphrased by a pupil. To avoid plagiarism accusations, the citation must be completed accurately.

4. **Citing Quotes:** This technique refers to the insertion of a page number and a paragraph number to an online content citation.
5. **Citing your own material (Self Plagiarism):** If your research piece contains your own words or thoughts from a current project, a previous one, or anywhere else, you must cite yourself. Use the text as you choose; it was written by someone else. It may sound strange, but utilizing knowledge you've already used is known as self-plagiarism, and it's not fun.
6. **Referencing:** At the end of your research piece, you must provide a reference page of works, which may serve as the document formatting guidelines utilized by your research organization. Author information, publication date, title, and source are all included in the reference. Follow the instructions to obtain the correct reference.
7. **QuillBot:** is a paraphrasing and summarizing tool that helps millions of students and professionals cut their writing time by more than half using state-of-the-art to rewrite any sentence, paragraph, or article.

CONCLUSION

Even while plagiarism has been documented since ancient times, it has never been as ubiquitous as it is now. The rise of plagiarism cases has been aided by the fast development of the Internet. Indeed, new digital tools have increased chances for careless exploitation of others' work, making such new types of plagiarism more difficult to identify and monitor. This immoral behavior has become so widespread that its corrosive and corrupting consequences may be felt across the board. As a result, efforts to combat plagiarism

have been stepped up through the installation of a variety of methods, most of which include software systems. As a result, it is amusing to highlight that information technology is both the source and the solution to the plagiarism problem.

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