A CLEAR UNDERSTAND ABOUT PLAGIARISM: A KNOWLEDGE STUDY FOR LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS

Dr. K Dhanushraja *

* Asst. Librarian, EThames Business School, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

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ABSTRACT: - Older days doing the research, information may be collected from Printed resources, Internet, Databases, and e-resources and various other modes. But this current century Internet's influence the academic research field. Without internet the researcher can`t do anything in their research. The availability of information through the internet the students, researchers in academic and research institutions giving the chance to avoid academic dishonesty and plagiarism. As all are known academic dishonesty and plagiarism is not a new phenomenon in the research side. Nowadays media published worry news about plagiarism. So to avoid this type of fret news as a researcher should have some responsibility to do this plagiarism, As a library professional we may clarify the double about plagiarism to academic researcher. Because comparing to other academic library professional have more responsibility on this copyright.

This knowledge study gives a clear understanding about Plagiarism to my Library Professionals. This article covers definition, types, reason for plagiarism, popular cases of plagiarism in India, Guideline to avoid Plagiarism, Prevent and Penalties on Plagiarism.

KEY WORDS – Plagiarism, Academic Dishonesty, Anti-plagiarism, Academic Guilty, Research, Library Professionals.

"If you steal from one author, it's plagiarism; if you steal from many, it's research" – Wilson Mizner

INTRODUCTION

In the academic world, researches should be producing the original research work and further developing good writing and research skills. So they should clearly know about this Plagiarism. While academic dishonesty is not a new phenomenon, there is no agreement about why plagiarism is so prevalent in the academic world. It is broadly acknowledged that online plagiarism

is really high because of the easy availability of information (Mundava & Chaudhuri, 2007).

DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism comes from the Latin word "plagiaries", which means abducting or kidnapping (Hansen, 2003). According to Encyclopedia Britannica plagiarism is 'the act of taking the writings of another person and passing them off as one's own' (Britannica Online Encyclopedia). Plagiarism means using another's work without giving credit. "Work" includes the words and ideas of others, as well as art, graphics, computer programs, music, and other creative expression. The work may consist of writing, charts, data, graphs, pictures, diagrams, websites, movies, TV broadcasts, or other communication media (Rajeev Vij, 2009).

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "plagiarize" means

1. To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own

2. To use (another's production) without crediting the source

3. To commit literary theft

4. To present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

VARIETY OF PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is not always a black and white issue. The boundary between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step towards effective prevention. 10 most common types of plagiarism are defined below by plagiarism.org. The types are ranked in order of severity of intent.

Sl. No	Types	
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
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

Table1: Source : Types of Plagiarism

REASONS FOR DOING PLAGIARISM

Kim McCallister categories below ten reasons people plagiarize.

♣ **Writer's cramp** – can't seem to find the right words, like someone else's words better because they say exactly what you would like to say.

♣ **Cutting and pasting from the Internet** – we usually do it in a hurry and then forget to copy the web address.

♣ **Paraphrasing** – thinking that changing 1 or 2 words in a paragraph makes it your own words.

♣ **Quotations** – forgetting to use quotation marks or presenting the quote as your own words.

♣ Thinking copyright doesn't apply to the Web – assuming that everything on the Web is a free-for-all.

♣ **Laziness** – not wanting to make the effort to go look up where you got a piece of information.

♣ **Procrastination** – when we're rushed to get something done, we skip steps or lack the time it takes to look through our notes to find where a piece of information came from.

♣ **Lack of organization** – unorganized notes or notes that lack essential pieces of information (such as page numbers) make it easy to plagiarize.

♣ **Failing to think critically** – when you write, you need to be adding your own opinions, analysis, and conclusions based on the research.

♣ **Failing to ask for help** – instructors would much rather you ask for help than turn in a plagiarized paper. There is nothing wrong with admitting that you don't know how to paraphrase or cite a source.

POPULAR CASES OF PLAGIARISM IN INDIA

❖ **IIM Ahmedabad** : On 17 August 1992, a student complained to the Director, IIM "While doing my summer project, I had to do some modelling and data analysis. I had carried my copies of Levin (Statistics for Management), and Baumol (Economic Theory and Operations Analysis) along.

❖ **IIM Indore**: On 3 March 2012, the director of IIM Indore, N. Ravichandran, has been asked by the Centre to respond to an accusation of plagiarism against him and another senior faculty member of the institute, Omkar D. Palsule-Desai.

❖ **Anna University controversy:** In 2007, appeared another controversy, this time surrounding authors from Anna University and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) publishing an article in the Journal of Materials Science.

❖ The most high-profile and widely publicized controversy in India has been that of Prof. B. S. Rajput and colleagues in the field of Theoretical Physics.

❖ **Sangiliyandi Gurunathan**, a professor from Kalasalingam University in India has been found to be involved in plagiarism.

❖ A controversy erupted in National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune in 2006 when an

anonymous mail alleged that the authors (H. Rangaswami and Colleagues from the group of Dr. Gopal Kundu) may have misrepresented data in a paper published in Journal of Biological Chemistry.

❖ **Ashok Pandey** is a scientist of the National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology of India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). He is the editor of several well known international journals in Biotechnology.

❖ A retired academic at Calcutta University, **Mahimaranjan Adhikari** and his Ph.d student L.K. Pramanik, have been found to be indulging in Plagiarism, courtesy the American Mathematical Society.

❖ **Dr. S.K. Sahoo** is a scientist in the field of nanotechnology (cancer drug delivery) at the Institute of Life Sciences (an autonomous institute of the Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India) located in Bhubaneswar, India.

GUIDELINES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

J. Raymond Hendrickson, in his book, "The Research Paper" (Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1957), suggests the following guidelines for avoiding plagiarism:

▪ When writing a paper try to use your own words the majority of the time.

▪ When you do use another person's words, use quotation marks and give credit to the source, either within the text or in a footnote.

▪ Don't make slight variations in the language and then fail to give credit to the source. If the expression is essentially the same, the author still deserves credit.

▪ Even if you aren't directly quoting the material, you should still document information and ideas that you use in your paper whenever they are new to you (i.e., something that you discovered in your research).

▪ If you're unsure, add the footnote or citation. It is better to be extra cautious than not give credit when you should.

These rules concern information obtained from any source (e.g., books, journal articles, the internet, or other students) and apply to any written submission (term papers, essays, assignments, take-home exams, and lab reports).

PREVENT PLAGIARISM

This has to be taken at two levels. One is the student himself, who is writing his work and the other is the institution or the guide. At a student's level, it is the duty and moral obligation of the student writing that he does not copy from other sources. For this the first step will be to consult the instructor for guidelines and clarifications about the topic. Next comes the planning of the paper which goes a long way towards preventing plagiarism. A proper outline

helps in drawing a line between one's own ideas and others' ideas. Also helpful is the proper taking of notes which helps in the prevention of any misquotations and wrong situations. The UNBC Learning Skills Centre has laid down a ten step guideline of preventing plagiarism by a student. Its basic highlights include, along with those given above that, the student should try writing a short version of his paper in thirty minutes to have his own ideas clear in his mind. When copying from any source, the author should clearly and simultaneously make a list of the bibliography. The major responsibility is that of the institutions for it is on them to lay down the policies and rules for the students and others. Talking of the institution's role in preventing plagiarism, it is of great importance that the institution, which can either be a college, university or even a funding agency, needs to lay down the rules to be followed by all. These should include means of preventing plagiarism. Such rules should be explained in a clear manner to all the students writing papers, dissertations, etc. It is the responsibility of the institution to educate the students about plagiarism. The students should be taught the correct and accepted way of citing sources and benefits thereof. Next, and lastly, all institutions should lay down penalties for this crime which shall dissuade anybody from committing such acts (legalserviceindia.com).

ANTI-PLAGIARISM TOOLS IN MARKET

To prevent plagiarism, software tools are developed that are referred to as anti-plagiarism software. There are a number of anti-plagiarism tools, most popular being Turnitin and plagiarism.org. Turnitin is the most popular Internet based anti-plagiarism software tool developed by iParadigms. To name a few other anti-plagiarism tools widely available on the Web are: (Rajeev Vij, 2009).

EduTie.com	www.edutie.com
EVE2: Essay Verification Engine	www.canexus.com/eve/index.shtml
Glatt Plagiarism Program	www.plagiarism.com
Electronic Plagiarism Detection	www.jisc.ac.uk/plagiarism
Jplag	www.jplag.de
MOSS	www.cs.berkeley.edu/~aiken/moss.html
Plagiarism.org	www.plagiarism.org
The Plagiarism Resource Site	www.plagiarism.phys.virginia.edu
PlagiServe	www.plagiserve.com
Turnitin	www.turnitin.com
WordCHECK	www.wordchecksystems.com
Articlechecker	www.articlechecker.com
Copyscape	www.copyscape.com
Moodle	WWW.moodle.org
Scanmyessay	www.scanmyessay.com

Table 2: Anti Plagiarism software's

PENALTIES FOR PLAGIARISM

The penalties for plagiarism can be surprisingly severe, ranging from failure of classes and expulsion from academic institutions to heavy fines and jail time. Such policies should be quoted in the syllabus itself. Carroll , in her book has dealt with this issue in a very organized manner. She has laid down the following four factors about why students commit plagiarism:

o the extent of the academic misconduct

o the students intention or motivation (taking into account the stage of the student in their programme, the number of previous offences and the learning background of the student)

o the conventions in the academic field or discipline (particularly important when working across disciplines)

The effect of the intended penalty upon the students' progression or potential award (and, as noted above, on future career)

The punishments for this offense vary from a minimum 'F' grade in the exam to expulsion from the college in case of Universities. In case of offices and research institutions, there are also the lesser penalties of demotion, salary reduction, and prohibitions on serving as a principal investigator. Penalties, as such, vary from institution to institution (legalserviceindia.com).

CONCLUSION

Absence of anti-plagiarism software information can plagiarize one to another very easily. This is common for each place, not only academic. Out of India most of the other country citizens aware about this anti- Plagiarize and Copyright policy. At India level, we have created more and more awareness about these. India requires an anti-plagiarism policy in academic and develop its own anti-plagiarism software. Still, we are not created fools proof tool for academic, in this case LIS professional should play an important role against this Plagiarism for their organization, researcher and students. To reduce plagiarism librarian may need to educate their users and faculties, to develop own web page or linked to their Library page for proper citation and plagiarism guideline, and to offer plagiarism checking service to their users and faculties. The above discussion, it is understandable that if plagiarism is easy; to detect the plagiarism are also available easily through tools. Through this Knowledge study may give clear understanding about plagiarism.

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