



8. "Intellectual Property Rights and Plagiarism"

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Abstract: *In this paper we have done an overview of plagiarism and its importance, Types of Plagiarism & detection methods, Software Using Plagiarism Detection, Limitation and its Prevention Strategies. The research misconduct and academic dishonesty are relatively old phenomena. Incidences of misconduct and academic dishonesty are increasing due to easy access to information through Internet and online resources, ease with which it can be copied and pasted, and attraction of rewards to researchers and faculty in terms of promotion and tenure appointments. Though plagiarism is considered to be relatively old phenomenon, millennium generation students and researchers are more known for cyber plagiarism with increased tendency of using the web content.*

Keyword: Plagiarism Software, Cyber-Digital Plagiarism, Cyberspace Plagiarism etc.

Introduction:

According to Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary defines plagiarisms "the act of stealing of work or idea or language without giving proper credit to the author and source" (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). The fabrication here means making up of data or results and recording or reporting them. Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes or changing or omitting data or results in such a way that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

Plagiarism is unprofessional, unethical and theft of intellectual property of the work that has been already produced in art and research. "Plagiarism is the act of representing as one's own original work the creative works of another without appropriate acknowledgment of the author of sources".

Plagiarism.org (n.d.) in its definition of plagiarism covers the following aspects:

- Turning in someone else's work as your own;
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit;



- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks;
- Giving incorrect information about the source of quotation;
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit; and
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not.

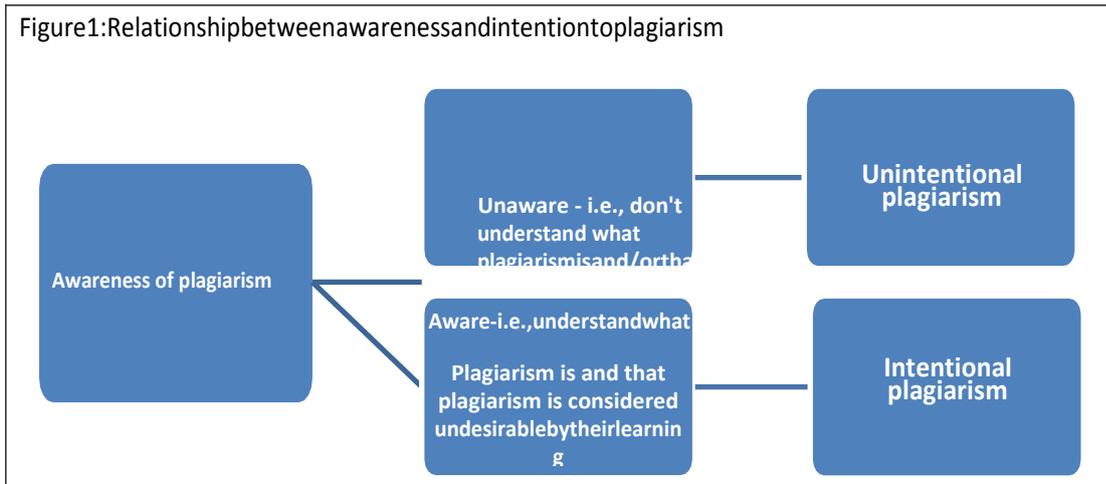
Need of Plagiarism Detection:

In some of the academic enterprises like universities, schools and institutions, plagiarism detection and prevention became one of the educational challenges, because most of the students or researchers are cheating when they do the assigned tasks and projects. This is because a lot of resources can be found on the internet. It is so easy to them to use one of the search engines to search for any topic and to cheat from it without citing the owner of the document. So it is better and must all academic fields they should have to use plagiarism detection soft-wares to stop or to eliminate students cheating, copying and modifying documents when they know that they will be found. Some types of plagiarism acts can be detected easily by using some of the recent plagiarism detection soft-wares available on the market or over the internet. However for some of the expert plagiarism who is using some of the antiplagiarism soft-wares which are available over the internet, it needs more efforts to detect the plagiarism or cannot be detected at all. Plagiarism is practiced not only by student but also there are some staff members who like to publish papers in which some parts are directly copied or partially modified to be one of the famous people. There is a big number of plagiarism soft-wares used for plagiarism detection and many of detection tools have been developed by researchers but still they have some limitations as they cannot prove or they show evidence that the documents has been plagiarized from another document or sources it only shows the similarity and give hints to some other documents. This is if the paper has been published globally in some international journal, but some of universities and some of the research centres still do not taking any action against plagiarism detection which help people to cheat more and more. So still now by using the recent detection software, plagiarism cannot 100%be detected? Copyrights and legal aspects for use of published documents also can be covered by using plagiarism software, so it can show whether this person has legally

or illegally copied the documents or not and it also show the whether this person has permission from the owner to use this document or not. Plagiarism detection is also one of the most important issues to journals, research centre and conferences; they are using advanced plagiarism detection tools to ensure that all the documents have not been plagiarized, and to save the copyrights from violation for the publishers.

Types of Plagiarism:

Figure1: Relationship between awareness and intention to plagiarism



Plagiarism can be intentional or unintentional. Unintentional or accidental plagiarism happens due to lack of knowledge of referencing citation, and also due to intermingling of influences of one's own thoughts and vastly available literature, and self-plagiarism. Intentional plagiarism is copying of the others work without proper acknowledgement. Intentional or unintentional; ways used for committing plagiarism are as follows:

- **Idea plagiarism:** Using similar concept or opinion which is not common knowledge;
- **Artistic plagiarism:** presenting someone else's work using different media, such as text, images, voice or video;
- **Code plagiarism:** Using program code, algorithms, classes, or functions without permission or reference;
- **Copy-paste:** Copying "word-to-word" textual contents;
- **Forgotten or expired links to resources:** Addition or quotations or reference marks but failing to provide information or up-to-date links to sources;
- **No proper use of quotation marks:** Failing to identify exact parts of borrowed contents;



- **Misinformation of references:** adding references to incorrect or non-existing original sources; and
- **Paraphrasing:** Changing grammar, similar meaning, words, and reordering sentences in original work;
- **Translated plagiarism:** Cross language content translation and use without reference to original work.

Methods Used For Plagiarism Detection:

Plagiarism can be detected with little efforts by the experienced scientists and faculty members who are engaged in highly specialized area of research with their extensive reading, referring practices and with their interactions with their peers during seminars, conferences, symposium and colloquia. Further, detection can be either manual or computer-assisted. Manual detection requires substantial effort and excellent memory, and is impractical in cases where too many documents must be compared, or original documents are not available for comparison. Computer-assisted detection allows vast collections of documents to be compared to each other, making successful detection much more likely (“Plagiarism detection,” 2014).

1. Manual Detection :

Though the manual detection is difficult, however, it can be achieved by deploying strategic assessment skills. Detecting plagiarism is relatively easier task for well-experienced scientists and faculty members and reviewers working in a highly specialized area of research. Robert Harris, (2004) pointed out the following indicators for plagiarism in a text:

- Mixed citation styles;
- Lack of references or quotations;
- Unusual formatting;
- Anomalies of diction;
- Anomalies of style; and
- Blunders of clues, which include obvious indicators of copying.

2. Cyber-Digital Plagiarism Detection :

It is also important to check plagiarism in an article available in digital format against material published on the Web as it could have been prepared by few mouse clicks through cut-copy option from several readily available papers on the Internet. It is common practices that school



students get their school assignments done through contract cheating that refers to outsourcing of assignments by students to agencies who produce the assignments on their behalf. These contract sites are grouped into four categories: auction sites, discussion forums, essay mills and feed aggregators. Schoolsucks.com, coursework.info, cheathouse.com and essayschool.com are few examples to sites for these kinds (Lancaster and Clarke, 2008). Using technology for technology driven plagiarism, For Example, using plagiarism detection software for detecting the cyberspace plagiarism is the latest trend across academic institutions. The plagiarism detection technology uses a set of powerful algorithms to create a digital fingerprint of any text document.

Plagiarism Detection Software:

<u>Open Sources Software</u>	<u>Commercial Basis Software</u>
Viper	Turnitin
DOC Cop	iThenticate
Crot software	Easy Verification Engine

- ✓ **Open Sources Software:** Examples of a few open source plagiarism detection software that are available online are as follows:
- **Viper** is fast becoming the plagiarism checker of choice, rising over and above other plagiarism checkers, with over 10 billion resources scanned and an easy interface which highlights potential areas of plagiarism in an article. (“Viper - Anti-plagiarism Scanner,” n.d.)
 - **DOC Cop** creates reports displaying the correlation and matches between documents or a document and the Web. It gathers the evidence, and provides the information required to judge whether plagiarism has occurred without taking copyright or ownership of your material. (“Doccop Software,” n.d.)
 - **Crot open source software** is available in two basic versions, Open source Plug-in for Moodle CMS which can be used only if embedded to the running version of Moodle course management system. This version is useful for educational institutes and the other one is Crot Desktop which is primarily



intended for individual users. It is a shareware and free for three papers. ("CROT software," n.d.)

✓ **Commercial Basis Software** :A few examples of commercially available plagiarism detection software are given below:

- **Turnitin** is a new, enhanced version that integrates with three essential Turnitin helps to:
 - **Work with a single, "all-in-one" view of a student's paper in its original format**, including styled text, graphics and photos.
 - **View feedback from all sources** in one comprehensive, multi-layered view.
 - **Maintain academic integrity** and engage students in their development as learners. ("Turnitin Plagiarism Detection Software," n.d.)

- **iThenticate** is the leading provider of professional plagiarism detection and prevention technology used worldwide by scholarly publishers and research institutions to ensure the originality of written work before publication. iThenticate helps editors, authors and researchers prevent misconduct by comparing manuscripts against its database of over 45 billion web pages and 130 million content items, including 38 million works from 530 scholarly publisher participants of Cross-check, a service offered by CrossRef and powered by iThenticate software. iThenticate is developed by Turnitin, the leader in plagiarism and originality checking for educational institutions worldwide ("Plagiarism Detection Software | iThenticate," n.d.).

- **Easy Verification Engine (EVE2)** is a very powerful tool that allows professors and teachers at all levels of the education system to determine if students have plagiarized material from the World Wide Web. EVE2 accepts essays in plain text, Microsoft Word, or Corel Word Perfect format and returns links to web pages from which a student may have plagiarized. ("Easy Verification Engine EVE2," n.d.).

✚ **Limitations of Plagiarism Detection Software:** Major limitations of Plagiarism Detection Software are as follows:



- Plagiarism detection software would also detect common phrases and sentences that are often used in contemporary writings leading to increase in overall proportion of plagiarized content in a given text.
- Most plagiarism detection software rely on text-based matching of article or assignment submitted for plagiarism detection with documents available in the database of proprietor. As such, assignments or articles using materials not included in the databases cannot be detected.
- There are chances of losing formats of assignments / articles submitted in the process of plagiarism detection.
- Original research work and data are made available to a third party that may lead to copyright violation.
- There are number of open source plagiarism detection software that are available, while some of them are to be downloaded and installed others are available as shareware. Highly effective plagiarism detection software with Web-based online interfaces are not available free of cost.
- Since one source for detection of plagiarism is not reliable, it is time consuming to check plagiarism using multiple sources with human intervention.
- Use of plagiarism detection software may strain teacher-student relationship, as students may feel guilty till they are proven innocent.
- Plagiarism detection software can be fooled by making intelligent changes in syntax of plagiarized portion of article or assignment.

✚ **Prevention Strategies:** Preventing plagiarism is very difficult task as it is not a technological problem but associated with the ethical behavior and application of appropriate research methodology. Consistent institutional approach is required against plagiarism and educating students to understand the necessity to avoid plagiarism, and more importantly promoting ethical behavior in their academic work (Cogdell, and Dorothy, 2008). Combating plagiarism can happen through combinatorial strategies that encompass institutes, faculty members and students. The following strategies can be deployed to prevent plagiarism:



(A) Role of Academic Community:Evening and Moorman (2013) enunciated the following plan of action for members of academic community and academicians to address the complex issue of plagiarism:

- ✓ Engage their students and colleagues in discussions about plagiarism;
- ✓ Try to reach a consensus about what constitutes plagiarism;
- ✓ Make distinctions between blatant and trivia plagiarism; and
- ✓ Determine appropriate responses and consequences to acts of plagiarism.

In addition, faculty members may also engage with the students in the following activities:

- Make plagiarism an explicit topic in their instruction.
- Help students to see how ideas evolve, and why it is important to acknowledge the work of others.
- Explain and model how to paraphrase and cite.
- Provide opportunities to write for realistic purposes and broad audiences.
- Review drafts of students' writing before the final text is due; try to identify acts of plagiarism early.
- Explicitly teach students how to search the Internet to find valid, reliable information.

(B) Institutional Responsibilities:Universities, as an academic policy, should take the following steps to prevent plagiarism:

- ✓ Frame clear policies with appropriate disciplinary action that should be made available on their websites;
- ✓ Organize orientation programmes that should be conducted at the beginning of the each academic session wherein policies regarding plagiarism and research misconduct should be discussed;
- ✓ Code of honor (declaration of academic integrity) should be taken from the students before handling the project work. Imparting education on plagiarism to students as well as to faculty;
- ✓ Build institutional repositories including research articles, dissertations and theses, and student assignments to avoid plagiarism; and
- ✓ Regulatory bodies like UGC and AICTE should come up with a policy to deal with plagiarism.



(C) Role of Librarians and Library Science Professionals :

As a part of Information Literacy Programmes, workshops can be organized for different categories of students on few possible below mentioned topics:

- Locating different kinds of information from print and e-resources;
- Search strategies;
- Academic honesty;
- Bibliographic citations;

The Information Literacy Programmes, with the above mentioned topics, should be targeted not only to the undergraduate and post-graduate students but also to the research scholars and freshly joined faculty members. Such kind of programmes when conducted in congenial way will help to bring more number of students and faculty members to the library creating a scholarly environment flourishing academic and research activities in the universities. Imparting education on what plagiarism is and how it can be avoided is meant for the students who are not aware of plagiarism or who are associated with unintentional and accidental plagiarism. Academic librarians can play a vital role by conducting information literacy programmes knowing the basic competencies of the students.

Conclusion:

Plagiarism is copying words or ideas, paraphrasing someone's work without acknowledging the original author/creator. Plagiarism may be intentional or unintentional. Well-experienced academicians and peer reviewers can find plagiarism from the contents with little efforts. Cyberspace plagiarism can be easily detected by checking quotes or important words through Google search and also using plagiarism detection software. Academicians and library professionals are required to put-in lot of efforts for prevention of plagiarism.

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