DETECTION OF PLAGIARISM AND ACADEMIC INTEGRITY: PREVENTION AND CURE

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Abstract: There are many people who do not understand the word 'Plagiarism'. Plagiarism is an intellectual theft it occurs when you present another person's ideas intentionally or unintentionally as your own. Many Institutions have brought bad name to the institutes as well as resulted in loss of credibility in professional as well as public circles due to plagiarize reasons. Plagiarism is a type of academic misconduct. It can lead to dismissal from universities and other research institutions, article rejections or retractions from journals, and decreased credibility as a researcher. This paper mainly focuses on various forms of plagiarism, Reasons of Plagiarism, Types of Plagiarism, How to Avoid Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detected: What next followed by suggestions and conclusions.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Research Integrity, Reason of Plagiarism, Types of Plagiarism, How to avoid Plagiarism.

INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is an intellectual and academic dishonesty. It is a practice of taking someone else's work or ideas without giving the credit to original authority of that work and passing the work as one's own. The people who steal others ideas, thoughts, expressions or languages without giving respect to original creator leads to plagiarizing. It is wrongful publication of already published work or taking ideas from someone others expressions techniques or methods as it or with slight changes. The Latin meaning of plagiarism is kidnapper or thief. Theft can be considered as academic misconduct that can lead to dismissal from organizations, article rejections or retractions from journals, and decreased credibility as a researcher.

REASONS OF PLAGIARISM

Persons do plagiarize for various reasons: driven by their desire for recognition; career advancement; experiencing difficulty about writing in English; to express complex ideas in simple words; feeling a pressure to publish. It is not obvious plagiarism is always intentional sometime it can be accidental also. Plagiarism also leads to Intellectual theft which includes High faith on few sources, personal beliefs, Carelessness etc.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM\

1. **Self-plagiarism and duplicate publication**: Self plagiarism occurs when an author submits his/ her previous work in different study. Reusing of own previous published work for example recycling a paragraph from one article to second article; on larger scale For example publication of the same material in two separate publications.

2. **Mosaic/ Verbatim Plagiarism**: Mosaic/ Verbatim Plagiarism occur when an author uses phrases from other sources without quoting keeping same general structure and meaning. Copying text word-for-word from someone else's work;

if content from several sources is duplicated this form of plagiarism is known as patchwork.

3. **Accidental Plagiarism:** It occurs when an author neglects to cite sources unintentionally. It can be occur by using similar words or group of words etc. This type of plagiarism is also important as other type of plagiarism subject to the range of consequences.

4. **Plagiarism of ideas:** Copying others ideas, which can be a theory, an opinion, new terminology, an interpretation, data, a method, without citing his/her source, even if explained in your own words is called Plagiarism of Ideas.

5. **Loose paraphrasing:** Paraphrasing others work with slight changes or maintaining others logic while mentioning most or same ideas is called Loose Paraphrasing.

6. **Plagiarism from alternate sources:** Inability of citing public knowledge that is available for all; Similar to journal articles, sources such as Books, WebPages, Blogs, Lectures, and Personal Communication is called Plagiarism from alternate sources.

7. **Image plagiarism:** Using image(s) published elsewhere as their own original. It is not enough if original source is cited in the references, the source must be cited immediately below the image and must write reproduced with permission after obtaining due permission.

8. **Cyber plagiarism:** Copying content from the Internet. Copies and pastes information obtained from the Internet is called Cyber Plagiarism.

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

To find out information is very easy task, but if you add this information in to your material, you will be fall in to the plagiarism trap. Here are some effective ideas to avoid plagiarism while writing your papers to keep your material plagiarism free.

- **Concept:** Author should develop an original hypothesis. One should have original ideas and honest concepts, rather than imitating or replicating for which already has been done somewhere else.

- **Paraphrase:** After finding the Information for your research work, one should read it and put it in to their ideas.

- **Study design:** One should perform research which is well justified, well planned and appropriately designed. Taking informed consents from participants is the backbone of the research. We should describe contributions of each co-author, from the very beginning of the study.

Cite: There are many citation styles such as APA, MLA, and Chicago etc which can be a good way to avoid plagiarism.

- **Approval by Institutional Ethical Committee:** It is advisable to keep a copy of institutional ethics committee approval for a reasonable time frame, even after completion of the study.

- **Quoting:** Correct quoting must be done to avoid plagiarism. Author should use the quote as such way it appears.

- **Diligent Literature Search:** Studying what available literature has to offer on the subject thoroughly is a must. Authors should check available knowledge; they should observe needs for the study and should organize the things accordingly.

- **Citing your own material**: If author is using his previous published or unpublished work; she /she should treat himself or herself as if someone else wrote this material.

- **Start Writing the Manuscript**: After completion of conducting search and research, start writing in your own words, without looking into any other sources.

- **Referencing:** It is a very good way to give references in the end of research works to avoid plagiarism; as this information includes cited authors important information.

- **Divide the write-up under Standard Section Headings:** The two areas where there is a large tendency and temptation to "copy and paste" are the introduction and discussion sub-headings. If another original work has to be attributed, paraphrase the original work, in your own words.

PLAGIARISM DETECTED: WHAT NEXT?

Despite all efforts to prevent plagiarism, if an article which has plagiarism actually gets published, reparative efforts need to be taken. The journal may decide to publish errata, apology letter or a public notice of retraction of the published article. Apart from these, penalty may be levied on the authors based on the severity of the plagiarism. This can include:

- Formal disciplinary action

- Author can be blacklisted for specific period

- Recommendation to medical council regarding suspending authors on grounds of unethical practices

- Criminal charges (suspension and prosecution of authors).

What actions can editors take when plagiarism is detected before accepting/publishing the articles?

- Articles can be simply rejected giving reasons

- Inform the original author to take action if applicable

- If plagiarism is serious by nature, than a criminal proceeding can be undertaken.

- It depends on the offense as Plagiarizing occurs with consequences sometimes. The person may be suspended from the organization or instructed to rewrite the plagiarized material

SUGGESTIONS

- It is the responsibility of Author to avoid the plagiarizing. As an academic individual an author is expected to credit the source of ideas that he/she is using his/her own study.

- Any work which not your own should be cited.

- Cite your own material; if you are using it from your previous work.

- Make your own observations on what should be cited or what should not be cited.

- It is good that now mostly universities are using plagiarism software's; this practice should be adopted by UG / PG College also.

- Authors should understand the context rather than copy and paste.

- Authors should use plagiarism checker software to avoid plagiarism.

- Use Plagiarism Commercial Software's such as turn it in, Write check, iThenticate, Unicheck, Grammarly, Plagramme, Plagtracker etc. while writing your paper.

- Authors may also use free plagiarism detection tools such as Dupli Checker, Copyleaks, Paper Rater, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Checker; Plagium, Plagscan; Plagtracker, Quetext, Viper etc. if their institutions are not subscribing the commercial Plagiarism detection softwares.

- Authors should use citation software like EndNote or Reference Manager to manage the citations used for the material.

- Authors should know good writing skills to express their ideas with their own words.

- Authors should know what plagiarism is and what it is not and also how to detect it.

- Authors should get permission from authors while using large portions of their text and should give them due credit in their writings.

CONCLUSIONS

Maintaining integrity and Being honest in your academic study is a sign of honesty, good character and professionalism. Avoiding plagiarism is good as you acknowledging the contribution to the author who made the knowledge. It means you are giving credit and respect for their research work, as academic community values of other author's contributions. Using Plagiarism software's such as turn it in, Write check, iThenticate, Unicheck, Grammarly, Plagramme, Plagtracker etc is a very good way to avoid plagiarism. Today various universities are using plagiarism checker software's to check the plagiarism in research works. This practice should be followed properly by Educations Colleges also to avoid the plagiarism at graduation level. There are few free plagiarism detection tools which can be used by educational institutions which cannot afford the commercial Plagiarism detection software's.

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