

AN OVERVIEW OF PLAGIARISM ITS ASPECTS ACROSS THE GLOBE**Dadarwal D.*, Kapoor D. and Vyas R. B.**¹Sanjeevani College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rajota, Khetri, Rajasthan.^{2,3}Dr. Dayaram Patel Pharmacy College, Sardar Baug, Station Road, Bardoli, Dist – Surat, Gujarat, India.Article Received on
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Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Rajota, Khetri, Rajasthan.**ABSTRACT**

Unethical issues are quickly increasing in the realm of science. In the future, such issues in gathering data, cooperation between scientists and in publications will most probably get more complicated and more difficult to deal with. More than ever before, postgraduate medical students should know about methods, technologies and concepts of science. Plagiarism is one of the significant issues of universities in recent years. In the last two decades, the improvement in computer technology, that is, running websites to supply university services, the copy paste tool, and loads of pre-fabricated papers, has made for an boost in plagiarism. Misconduct means construction, distortion, copy

or any other practice that seriously deviates from practices commonly accepted in the discipline or in the educational and research communities generally in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research and inventive activities. In view of the pervasiveness of copying in the scientific community and its shattering effects on scientific progress, this review mainly consider at surveying the concepts, causes and solutions to the issue of plagiarism.

KEYWORDS: ICMJE, Copytracker, Turnitin, COPE, Selfplagiarism, Mosaic plagiarism.**INTRODUCTION**

The issue of plagiarism is not novel; however augmented ease of admittance to electronic material via the web is constantly a concern among the academic community. Although there is no straight substantiation that student by electronic means cut and paste material into

assignments, or purchase essays from cheat sites, the impending for these kinds of tribulations exists. It is conceivably worth noting that good practice in dealing with plagiarism is also good practice in terms of learning, teaching and judgment more generally. There are three basic components of the scientific misconduct according to the U.S. national science foundation, namely fabrication, falsification and plagiarism. Fabrication means the false reporting of results, Falsification means the reporting of manipulated or modified method, processes, equipment or result, Plagiarism means copying another's work and predicting them as own genuine work. Plagiarism also demotivates students who see their efforts as being undermined by the unfair benefit gained by others. Tutors who fail to deal with it make this condition even worse but some institutions procedures and regulations may be so arduous and draconian that no action is taken or local arrangements are developed - leading to possible inconsistent and unfair treatment.^[1,2]

Definitions of plagiarism

The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own". This means taking other people's work (intellectual property) and incorporating it into your own work without acknowledging the original source of your information or ideas. Examples of other people's 'work' can include anything taken from Internet sources, the spoken word, graphics, data and written text.

Plagiarism includes

- the inclusion in your work of extracts from another person's work without the use of quotation marks and/or acknowledgement of the original source(s);
- the summarising of another person's work without acknowledgement;
- the substantial use of the ideas of another person without acknowledgement;
- copying the work or ideas of another student with or without that student's knowledge or agreement;
- Submitting work you have already gained credit for.

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to "plagiarize" means to steal and pass off the ideas or words of another person as created by own self.^[3]

- To use (another's creation) without crediting the source.
- To commit literary theft.
- From an existing source deriving an idea or product and present it as new.

As per the Random house compact unabridged dictionary Plagiarism is use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's own original work.^[4]

The universal competition among the scientists of developing countries, especially Asian ones, is a new veracity for the western researchers who want to be the best in all areas of research. Researchers in developing countries are progressively more enjoying more research budgets, and this development has been accompanied by governmental and institutional require for improved outcome and more publications in scientifically accredited journals.^[5] Plagiarism is a controversial issue in higher education, and it is increasingly widespread among students. Some challenges in academic activities are due to the increase in the number of students.^[6]

Factors of Plagiarism

The factors affecting plagiarism are very common and very well known to most of us; they may be intentional or unintentional.

The most important factors influencing plagiarism include promotion, laziness or mismanagement of time, easy access to materials on the Internet, unawareness of rules and regulations and unwitting plagiarizing.^[7]

Some other factors causing plagiarism are low commitment to the learning process and focusing on getting an academic degree, the student life style, family pressures, etc. make students try to achieve the best results with the least efforts and in the least time.^[8]

The multiplication of databases, with all its benefits, has also caused a rapid growth in plagiarism. Some factors affecting student attitudes toward plagiarism are ignorance, lack of personal investment in their education, situational ethics, and lack of consistent styles among and within various disciplines.^[9]

In some countries, there is a lot of pressure on researchers to publish so that if they do not publish in journals with high impact factors or other internationally indexed journals, they will not get promoted even if they have high instructional skills. This situation represents the familiar saying "Publish or perish." Therefore, some scholars may make ethical mistakes under the pressure to make progress and to hurry up with publishing.^[10]

Some other reasons that's why student do plagiarism^[11, 12]

- Genuine lack of understanding.
- Efficiency gain.
- Lack of deterrence.
- Personal values/attitudes.
- Temptation and opportunity.
- Defiance.
- Time management.
- Denial or neutralization.

Types of plagiarism^[13, 14]

1. **Minimalistic plagiarism:** Authors and editors explain or paraphrase the source material in their own words or place their own opinions around the authentic source material in a manner that it seems like the material provided author their own.
2. **Structural Plagiarism:** Taking the idea of any person, their sequence of arguments, their selection of quotations from other people, or even the footnotes that they use in the same order without giving credit is considered to be structural plagiarism. This type of plagiarism is fairly difficult to control, as one must read both texts very closely to see what has been taken.
3. **Patchwork Plagiarism:** Patchwork paraphrasing refers to obtaining content from an assortment of sources catering to the similar topic of interest and rephrasing the sentences, switching words, using synonyms and improvising on the grammar styles to finally producing one's own research paper without citing the sources.
4. **Verbatim Plagiarism:** In this type a complete sentence, paragraph, phrase, quote, text, picture etc. is generally pasted exactly as it is, without using quotation mark and without giving attribute to the original source as well as presenting as it is own words or phrase.
5. **Source citation:** In this authors use the quotation mark for the borrowed text from the original source material but do not provide the complete citation to find out the original source, instead they provide only name or some time name and year.
6. **Self Plagiarism:** It is an academic malpractice in which an author generally copies his own original texts, thoughts, opinions, diagrams, flow charts which is earlier published in journals. The ethical aspects regarding self plagiarism has always been a controversial issue as majority of the authors say that copying the content from their own material or literatures is not a matter of plagiarism because they are not using any other work.

7. **Metaphor plagiarism:** Metaphors are used either to make an idea clearer or furnish the reader an analogy that touches the senses or emotions improved than a plain explanation of the article or process. Metaphors, then, are an important part of an author's creative style.

Detection of plagiarism

Plagiarism detection is the process of catching the plagiarized portion of the paper work or document. The advancement of computer technology has made very easy to plagiarize the original source. The electronic detection requires assistance of computer software, incorporated with vast database from every field to compare the investigating document and provides high degree of reliability than natural detection.

A: External detection methods

1. Grammar based detection.
2. Semantic based detection.
3. Cluster based detection.
4. Cross lingual based detection
5. Citation based detection.
6. Character based detection.

B: Intrinsic detection methods

1. Grammar semantics hybrid based detection.
2. Structure based detection.
3. Syntax based detection.

Advantage of software assisted plagiarism detection

- Less time consuming due to fast scanning speed.
- Detect plagiarism resulting from word substitution or use of synonyms (Software name is ROGETING).
- Contains vast database to compare the documents (in millions).
- Detect easily similar or duplicate texts.
- Detect plagiarism done from all type of online internet resources and offline computer assisted document files.

Disadvantage of software assisted plagiarism detection

- It can detect only those materials which can included in the vast database, cannot detect plagiarism from outsources.
- Sometimes detect the unintentional plagiarism, e.g. when two or more authors discuss a same topic in a same flow and nearly same wording.

Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism^[15]

1. Read the instructions for authors provided by the journal.
2. Always acknowledge the contributions of others and the source of ideas and words, regardless of whether paraphrased or summarized.
4. Use of verbatim text/material must be enclosed in quotation marks.
5. Acknowledge sources used in the writing.
6. When paraphrasing, understand the material completely and use your own words.
7. When in doubt about whether or not the concept or fact is common knowledge, reference it.
8. Make sure to reference and cite references accurately.
9. If the results of a single complex study are best presented as a cohesive whole, they should not be sliced into multiple separate articles.
10. When submitting a manuscript for publication containing research questions, methods, data, discussion points, or conclusions that have already been published or disseminated in a significant manner. Editors should be informed in the cover letter, and readers should be alerted by highlighting and citing the earlier published work.
11. When submitting a manuscript for potential publication, if there are any doubts or uncertainty about duplication or redundancy of manuscripts originating from the same study, the authors should alert the editors of the nature of the overlap and enclose the other manuscripts (published, in press/submitted, unpublished) that might be part of the manuscript under consideration.
12. Write effective cover letters to the editor, especially regarding the potential for overlap in publication.
13. Become familiar with the basic elements of copyright law.

Detection tools for text plagiarism

Ephorus: <http://www.ephorus.com/hhom>

Plagiarism Scanner (<http://www.plagiarismscanner.com/>)

Safe Assign (<http://safeassign.com>)
Pompotron.com (<http://www.pompotron.com/>)
Urkund (<http://www.urbund.com/int/en/>)
Turnitin (<http://turnitin.com/static/index.php>)
Plagiarism Detect (<http://www.plagiarismdetect.com/>)
EVE2 (<http://www.canexus.com/>)
Noplagiat.com (<http://www.noplagiat.com/>)
Copy Catch (<http://www.cflsoftware.com>)
Compilatio.net (<http://www.compilatio.net/en/>)
Plagium (<http://www.plagium.com/>)
Plagiarism Checker (<http://www.plagiarismchecker.com/>)
Copy scape (<http://www.copyscape.com/>)
Plagiserve (<http://www.plagiserve.com/>)
Copy Tracker (<http://copytracker.ec-lille.fr/>)
Code Match (<http://www.safe-corp.biz/>)
Dupli Checker (<http://www.duplichecker.com/>)
SID (<http://genome.math.uwaterloo.ca/SID/>)
Moss (<http://moss.stanford.edu/general/scripts/mossnet>)
Plaggie (<http://www.cs.hut.fi/Software/Plaggie/>)
PMD (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PMD>)
SIM (<http://www.cs.vu.nl/dick/sim.html>)
JPlag (<https://www.ipd.uni-karlsruhe.de/jplag/>)
Sherlock (<http://sydney.edu.au/engineering/it/scilect/sherlock>)

CONCLUSION

Ethical problems in science are speedily escalating and have become contentious issues in universities and educational research institutes. These exertions have also been seen in media news recently. The expansion of information technology, competition between countries, quick escalation of knowledge, fast multiplication of scientific journals, be deficient in of good explication of plagiarism and different understandings of it, lack of awareness, mismanagement of time, and low culture etc. have all contributed to the pervasiveness of plagiarism in the scientific community. This has bothered scientific institutes and has made them react to it. Some institutes focus on finding and persecuting while others contemplate on preventions and teaching the right behaviour. Extreme stress on recognition of plagiarism has

made for the development of data retrieving systems in current years, but these are not effectual sufficient, and even if they were, they would not be the preeminent solutions. Effectual impediment through proper education at the right time, proper communication between teachers and students and devising suitable policies for this rationale are potential means of handling plagiarism.

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