

# SHIKSHA SAMVAD

International Open Access Peer-Reviewed & Refereed  
Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

ISSN: 2584-0983 (Online)

Volume-1, Issue-4, June- 2024

[www.shikshasamvad.com](http://www.shikshasamvad.com)



## “Plagiarism and its impact with remedies in Indian Higher Academic Institutions”

**Poonam Yadav**

PhD Student

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Email: [mpoonamstat@gmail.com](mailto:mpoonamstat@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

*Plagiarism is a major problem for research. There are, however, disparate views on how to elaborate plagiarism and on what makes plagiarism reprehensible. In this paper we explicate the concept of “plagiarism” and discuss plagiarism normatively in relation to research. We suggest that plagiarism should be understood as “someone using someone else’s intellectual product (such as texts, ideas, or results), thereby implying that it is their own” and argue that this is an adequate and fruitful definition. We discuss a number of circumstances that make plagiarism more or less grave and the plagiariser more or less blameworthy. We discuss types of plagiarism, levels of plagiarism and how to detect plagiarism by different software tools. As a result of our normative analysis, we suggest that what makes plagiarism reprehensible as such is that it distorts scientific credit. Our paper reveals the fact that plagiarism make a bad impact on the quality of the research work done by the scholars. It effects the integrity of the research or study done by someone else author or researcher. Plagiarism is an unethical academic misconduct and cannot be accepted at any cost and In addition, intentional plagiarism involves dishonesty. There are, furthermore, a number of potentially negative consequences of plagiarism.*

**Keywords:** *Types of plagiarism, Reason for plagiarism, Plagiarism detecting software in higher institution, how to avoid plagiarism*

## Introduction

Plagiarism is a common form of unethical academic misconduct that occurs when writers use the other work, ideas and thought and interpret it as their own. One of the main challenges faced by higher educational institutions is the issue of plagiarism among research scholars. Plagiarism is derived from the Latin word *plagiary* which means “to hijack” (Oxford Dictionary). The *American Heritage Dictionary* defines the verb “plagiarize” as “to steal and use the ideas or writings of another as one’s own.” *The Oxford Dictionary* defines plagiarism as “to take and use another person’s thoughts, writing, invention etc. as one’s own.” The World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) defines plagiarism as “the use of other’s published and unpublished ideas or words (or other intellectual property) without attribution or permission and presenting them as new and original rather than derived from an existing source.” Ellis et al (2018:1) defined plagiarism as the practice of “presenting someone else’s words or ideas as your own without appropriate attribution” which means you are falsely copying someone else’s ideas as your own this is considered Plagiarism, which is a kind of dishonesty

Plagiarism is a serious academic offense. . You must acknowledge before using other works or ideas in your writing to avoid unethical conduct. Plagiarism “occurs when a writer deliberately uses someone else’s language, ideas or other original (not common knowledge) material without acknowledging its source” (Council of writing program administrators 2003,P.1). Plagiarism is an unethical conduct which deteriorates the quality of publication, research articles and raises the question on the trustworthiness of the readings. According to Gerard (2004), “Plagiarism can be a very difficult concept to grasp. After all, so many ideas and thoughts have been published already that it seems as though there are no original ideas anymore.” Thus, Girard states, “What we perceive to be original thoughts really may be opinions and ideas written down by others and subconsciously ingrained in us through things we have read or seen. This is a dilemma for writers.”

## Types of Plagiarism

There are many types of plagiarism which are listed below

1. Accidental: Many of the new students do not know about the concept of plagiarism. Sometimes they do not understand how to use other works or ideas in their own writing. They do not know the proper method of citation or referencing the text or phrases or sentences used in their institution. (Maurer, Kape, Zaka 2006)
2. Unintentional: There is huge information available in the different sites and we come across different thoughts and ideas of various authors while writing any text or phrases and unknowingly add some other idea or thoughts in our own writing. Unintentional plagiarism is committed inadvertently due to lack of knowledge and skills to avoid it (Mahmood et al. 2011).

Zafaghandi (2012) concluded that the majority of students committed plagiarism unintentionally because of poor knowledge of plagiarism.

3. Intentional: When someone is copying other works, ideas, thoughts, published or unpublished articles wholly or partially without giving him credit for his work or not citing his work properly in his own work that unethical act is doing knowingly is called intentional plagiarism. Intentional plagiarism entails committing plagiarism with full knowledge of what constitutes plagiarism and how it can be prevented (Mahmood et al. 2011).
- 4 Self-Plagiarism: When someone uses his or her own already published work or article or thoughts or ideas in another piece of work without citing their own work which means unprincipled of their own thoughts to incorporate in his other ideas.
5. Patchwork Plagiarism: The term patchwork plagiarism or 'patch writing' applies to mosaic plagiarism, which occurs when copying patches of content from various sources and creating a text by putting them together without changing anything.
6. Incomplete Citations: Failing to properly cite sources, such as missing quotation marks, omitting author names, or not including publication dates, can also constitute plagiarism.
7. Incorrect Citation: Providing citations that are inaccurate or misleading, such as citing a source that doesn't support the stated information, is a form of academic dishonesty.
8. Ghost-writing: Hiring someone else to write a piece of work and then submitting it as one's own without giving credit to the actual author is another form of plagiarism.

### Methods of Plagiarism

1. Copy and Paste: When someone copies the text in its original form and then paste in their piece of writing without making any change is a common method of Plagiarism.
2. Idea Plagiarism: Stealing someone's original thought or idea or any concept which is generally not known as a common knowledge is another method of plagiarism.
3. Paraphrasing: When we make some changes in the grammar or using synonyms and then rewrite the text or sentences or change its order in our own words and then reconstruct the whole text is called paraphrasing. It is a very common method of plagiarism which is generally used by every researcher.
4. No proper uses of quotation marks: Sometimes failing to identify the correct borrowed content or citation do not use properly also include a method of plagiarism.

### Why do Researchers Plagiarize?

Researchers may engage in plagiarism for several following reasons.

1. Lack of interest in the subject: - Sometimes a student does not feel enthusiastic or excited to complete his assignment and this could be because they do not get interest in a related topic and their belief in education is not so valuable and the task they assigned is meaningless. Such type



of researchers chooses easiest way to present their task. The lack of interest in a particular subject/topic is a very serious matter and it is difficult to solve because unless and until researchers do not have interest they cannot produce good reading. Teachers or mentors should know about the interest area of students while offering them any kind of assignment.

2. **Lack of Understanding:** - Some research scholars do this unethical task due to lack of sufficient knowledge about how to use citation, referencing, paraphrasing and other techniques which we used to avoid plagiarism. Generally, this is called unintentionally plagiarism or unknowingly doing academic theft. Poor understanding of plagiarism on the part of students put them at a higher risk of plagiarizing (Leask 2006; Mahmood et al. 2011; Orim et al. 2013; Riasati and Rahimi 2013; Zafarghandi et al. 2012).
3. **Time Frame:** - This is also a major reason/factor which promotes plagiarism. Sometimes researchers have their own colleagues' pressure and some personal commitments towards family or they did not get sufficient time to complete the assignment and they were busy with some other important commitments of their institutions/college. It is no surprise, according to Silverman (2002) that students' overworked lifestyles leave them so open to the temptations of cheating.
4. **Personal frame of mind:** - Some research scholars have in their habits and thoughts that they should plagiarize and nothing will be wrong in this kind of act and they feel good as they think that what they are doing is not catchable by any means and it is creative and fruitful.
5. **Opportunity:-** Whenever we feel like knowing about any subject, we simply go to the available search engines on the internet and find out the relevant information regarding our subject i.e. we can easily access the other one's work or knowledge without citing them in a very easy manner. We can easily have the opportunity to access other data in a simple way.
6. **Fear:** - Fear is a very dangerous spectrum for promoting plagiarism within the students. They are under pressure to keep their assignment ready in time to get better grades in their exam and scholarships. Some of the students do not have sufficient confidence to produce a good write up. They do not believe in themselves and they are in a dilemma to show their writing skills and these factors push them to do plagiarism in their writing. Every institution tries to find a way to fight with the internal fear of students to express their thoughts in words. Teachers should offer help and guidance to the needy students so that they can overcome their fear and express their views on paper.
7. **Cultural Differences:** In some cultures, the concept of intellectual property and plagiarism may differ from Western academic standards, leading to unintentional plagiarism.

### **Levels of Plagiarism (UGC Notification 2018)**

Plagiarism would be quantified into following levels in ascending order of severity for the purpose of its definition:

<b>i</b>	<b>Level 0</b>	Similarities up to 10%
<b>ii</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	Similarities above 10% to 40%
<b>iii</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	Similarities above 40% to 60%
<b>iv</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	Similarities above 60%

### Penalties

Penalties in the cases of plagiarism shall be imposed on students pursuing studies at the level of Masters and Research programs and on researcher, faculty and staff of the Higher Education Institutes (HEI) only after academic misconduct on the part of the individual has been established without doubt, when all avenues of appeal have been exhausted and individual in question has been provided enough opportunity to defend himself or herself in a fair or transparent manner.

### Penalties in case of plagiarism in submission of thesis and dissertations

The Institutional Academic Integrity Panel (IAIP) shall impose a penalty considering the severity of Plagiarism.

<b>i</b>	<b>Level 0</b>	Similarities up to 10%	Minor Similarities, no penalty.
<b>ii</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	Similarities above 10% to 40%	Such students shall be asked to submit a revised script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.
<b>iii</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	Similarities above 40% to 60%	Such students shall be debarred from submitting a revised script for a period of one year.
<b>iv</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	Similarities above 60%	Such student registration for that programme shall be cancelled.

**Note 1:** Penalty on repeated plagiarism: Such a student shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the previous level committed by. In case where plagiarism of the highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative.

**Note 2:** Penalty in case where the degree/credit has already been obtained If plagiarism is proved on a date later than the date of award of degree or credit as the case may be then his/her degree or credit shall be put in abeyance for a period recommended by the IAIP and approved by the Head of the Institution.

### Penalties in case of plagiarism in academic and research publications

<b>i</b>	<b>Level 0</b>	Similarities up to 10%	Minor similarities, no penalty.
<b>ii</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	Similarities above 10% to 40%	i) Shall be asked to withdraw the manuscript.
<b>iii</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	Similarities above 40% to 60%	i) Shall be asked to withdraw the manuscript. ii) Shall be denied a right to one annual increment. iii) Shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. Student/scholar for a period of two years.
<b>iv</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	Similarities above 60%	i) Shall be asked to withdraw the manuscript. ii) Shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments. iii) Shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any new Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. Student/scholar for a period of three years.

### Penalties for Faculty, Staff or Researcher (source: [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).)

Penalties for faculty, staff or researchers of HEI will also be given according to the severity of plagiarism.

<b>i</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	10%-40%	He/she will be asked to withdraw the manuscript submitted for publication and will not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum time period of 1 year.
<b>ii</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	40%-60%	He/she will be asked to withdraw manuscripts submitted for publication and will not be allowed to publish their work for a minimum time period of 2 years, denied any annual increment that they have been receiving and not be allowed to act as a supervisor for students or scholars for 2 years.
<b>iii</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	Above 60%	He/she will be asked to withdraw manuscripts submitted for publication and will not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum time period of 3 years, denied any annual increment they are receiving for 2 years and not allowed to act as a supervisor for students or scholars for a period of 3 years.

### Plagiarism detection using software tools

Below are some popular tools along with descriptions of their key features:

**Turnitin:** This is a product from I Paradigms [I Paradigm 2006]. It is a web-based service. The user uploads the suspected text to the system database. The system creates a complete fingerprint of the text and stores it.

**Urkund:** It is another type of anti-plagiarism software which is commonly used by many higher institutions. It checks all documents against the sources like the internet, published material like articles, journals, books and previously submitted its own work. It has been selected by INFLIBNET Centre under the aegis of Ministry of HRD to enhance quality and prevent plagiarism in research/academic publications.

**Copy Catch:** Copy catch finds statements that show similarity, works out how much of the statement may have been copied, and reports the findings.

**Grammarly:** Grammarly Premium's plagiarism checker can help you catch sentences and paragraphs that may need a citation.

**Eve2 (Essay Verification Engine):** This tool works at the client side and uses its own internet search mechanism to find out about plagiarized contents in a suspected document [EVE 2006]. It presents the user with a report identifying matches found in the World Wide Web.

**GPSP - Glatt Plagiarism Screening Program:** This software works locally and uses an approach to plagiarism detection that differs from previously mentioned services. GPSP detection is based on writing styles and patterns.

**MOSS - a Measure of Software Similarity:** MOSS Internet service [MOSS 2006] "accepts batches of documents and returns a set of HTML pages showing where significant sections of a pair of documents are very similar" [Schleimer et al. 2003]. The service specializes in detecting plagiarism in C, C++, Java, Pascal, Ada, ML, Lisp, or Scheme programs.

**Plug:** Another internet-based service [Plug 2006] which is used to detect similarities among program source codes. Users upload the files to be compared and the system presents a report identifying matches. Plug does programming language syntax and structure aware analysis to find results.

Reducing plagiarism provides benefits beyond an ethical education environment; it can also improve student learning. When students do their own work, instead of copying it from another author, they learn research and writing skills, and they learn the topic content of the papers they write. The long-term benefits of an academic environment where integrity and learning are cultivated cannot be overestimated. One limitation of this study is the possibility that the participants who chose to respond to the survey may have been those who actually were less likely to plagiarize than their classmates and therefore their claim that others are more likely to plagiarize was accurate. More than half of the respondents had a grade point average over 3.5, and studies have found that students with lower grade point averages are more likely to plagiarize (Belter & DuPre, 2009; Park, 2003)

## **Conclusion**

Plagiarism is not only a problem; it is a disease which paralyse the mind of researcher. The author or writer failed to produce the new ideas, concept or theories to the society. The meaning of research



or to find the new things for the betterment of society is diminishing day by day from the young mind. They are using short cut keys to achieve big in their lives. The academic standard of the higher institution falls down due to the malpractice of plagiarism by the new and developing minds of the nation. Plagiarism is not only harmful for the researcher or writer but it affects the original author of the document also. They feel cheated when he or she locate his or her work in another article in the name of the other author who uses their work or ideas without giving credit to them. There are so many software available in the market to check the percentage of all types of plagiarism but institution should know the working of all those software. **Parmley (2000)** concluded that “A ‘publish-or-perish’ mentality must never degenerate into ‘plagiarism-and publish’ mentality.” **Hoover (2006)** has argued that “...not preventing plagiarism will ultimately stop the free exchange of ideas in the profession.” Therefore, Hoover suggested that a profession can reduce or prevent plagiarism by

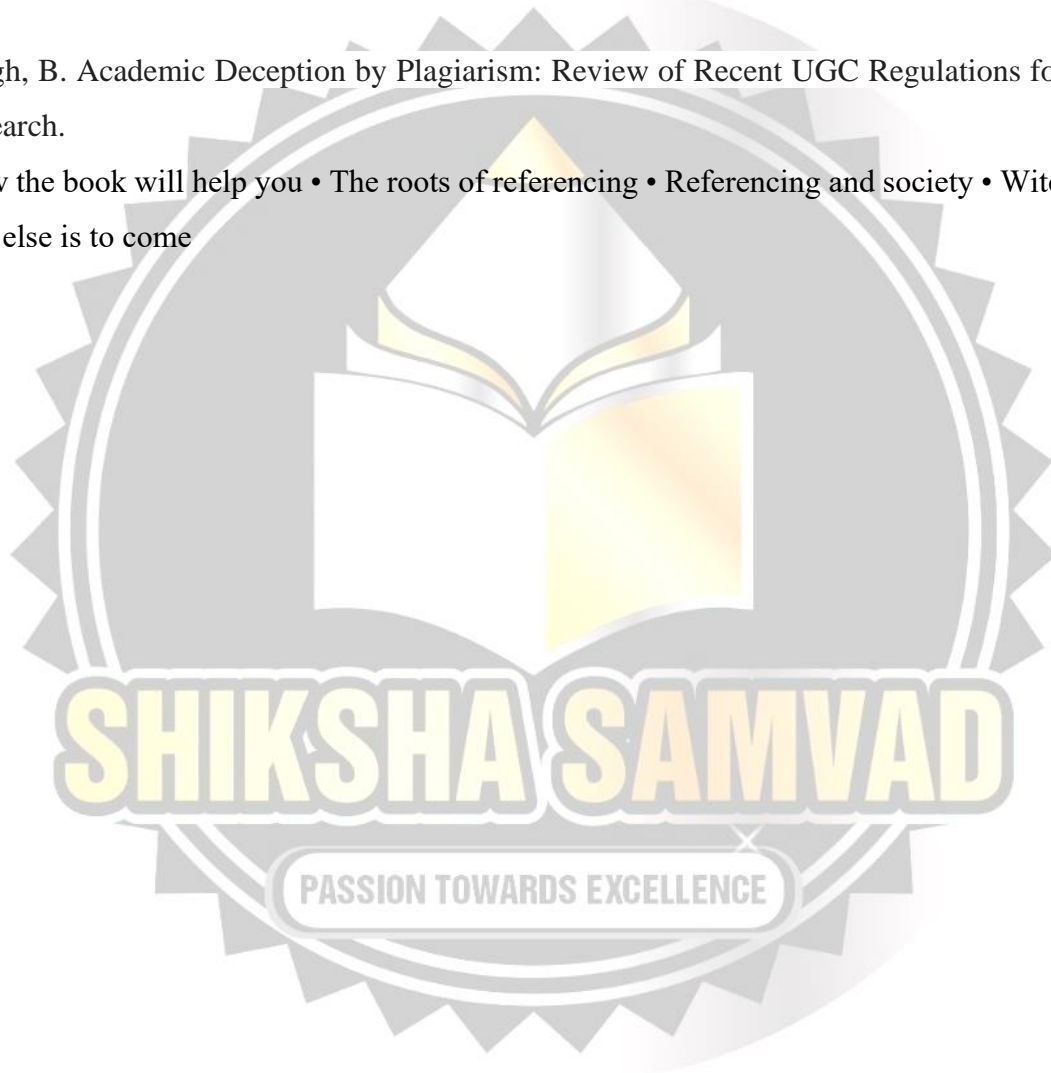
Reducing the cost of contesting plagiarized work; protecting those whose work has been plagiarized; detecting plagiarism through the use of software; reporting the plagiarists to their superior; publicizing the name of plagiarists after they have been notified and have been given opportunity to explain their behaviour; developing a professional website supervised by a board of a few editors of national stature to monitor the policy regarding how to monitor or publicize plagiarism. All mentors and teachers must teach their students about the implication of plagiarism.

### References:

- 1.Maurer, H. A., Kappe, F., & Zaka, B. (2006). Plagiarism-A survey. *J. Univers. Comput. Sci.*, 12(8), 1050-1084.
- 2.Helgesson, G., & Eriksson, S. (2015). Plagiarism in research. *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy*, 18, 91-101.
- 3.Masic, I. (2014). Plagiarism in scientific research and publications and how to prevent it. *Materia socio-médica*, 26(2), 141.
- 4.Husain, F. M., Al-Shaibani, G. K. S., & Mahfoodh, O. H. A. (2017). Perceptions of and attitudes toward plagiarism and factors contributing to plagiarism: A review of studies. *Journal of Academic Ethics*, 15, 167-195.
- 5.Landau, J. D., Druen, P. B., & Arcuri, J. A. (2002). Methods for helping students avoid plagiarism. *Teaching of Psychology*, 29(2), 112-115.
- 6.Shahabuddin, S. (2009). Plagiarism in academia. *International Journal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education*, 21(3), 353-359.
- 7.Zimba, O., & Gasparyan, A. (2021). Plagiarism detection and prevention: a primer for researchers. *Reumatologia/Rheumatology*, 59(3), 132-137.



8. Selemani, A., Chawinga, W. D., & Dube, G. (2018). Why do postgraduate students commit plagiarism? An empirical study. *International Journal for Educational Integrity*, 14, 1-15.
9. Fish, R., & Hura, G. (2013). Students' Perceptions of Plagiarism. *Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, 13(5), 33-45.
10. Roig, M. (2015). Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing. *The Office of Research Integrity (ORI)*.
11. University Grants Commission (2018) (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations-2018, Clause 12.2, Note 3, New Delhi, UGC.
12. Singh, B. Academic Deception by Plagiarism: Review of Recent UGC Regulations for Quality of Research.
13. How the book will help you • The roots of referencing • Referencing and society • Witch-hunts? • What else is to come



# SHIKSHA SAMVAD



An Online Quarterly Multi-Disciplinary  
Peer-Reviewed or Refereed Research Journal  
ISSN: 2584-0983 (Online) Impact-Factor, RPRI-3.87  
Volume-01, Issue-04, June- 2024  
[www.shikshasamvad.com](http://www.shikshasamvad.com)  
Certificate Number-June-2024/15

## Certificate Of Publication

*This Certificate is proudly presented to*

**Poonam Yadav**

For publication of research paper title

**“Plagiarism and its impact with remedies in Indian Higher Academic Institutions”**

Published in ‘Shiksha Samvad’ Peer-Reviewed and Refereed Research Journal and  
E-ISSN: 2584-0983(Online), Volume-01, Issue-04, Month June, Year- 2024, Impact-  
Factor, RPRI-3.87.

Dr. Neeraj Yadav  
Editor-In-Chief

Dr. Lohans Kumar Kalyani  
Executive-chief- Editor

**Note:** This E-Certificate is valid with published paper and the paper  
must be available online at [www.shikshasamvad.com](http://www.shikshasamvad.com)