

- **Plagiarism:A menace in academic writing and publishing**

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Abstract

- Plagiarism is a common phenomenon in the academic world. Empirical studies show that both students and lecturers still commit plagiarism in their paper. This is an embarrassing fact that we need to handle soon. However, tackling plagiarism might be a complex problem since it might be complicated in defining what constitutes plagiarism. A common way to prevent plagiarism in this digital era, fortunately, is the implementation of software: (1) Citation and referencing software and (2) Similarity detection software.
- Therefore, there would be two stages in dealing with the plagiarism problem: the stage of prevention and the stage of similarity reduction. On the stage of prevention, the writer will use the citation and referencing software in writing others idea. It means that the writer must use traceable and reliable source. It also means that every others idea taken must be listed on the reference. On the stage of similarity detection, the writing will be check in terms of similarity. After the writings was properly revised and then recheck through the software, the similarity should be decreased.

- The important point is using the software has learning many tools. As a learning tool, similarity detection software should be used to prevent plagiarism by using it to make sure that the student's theses will be free of poorly paraphrased sentence. Hence if the academic authority issues a regulation to require all students to check their theses through plagiarism prevention software, it would build atmosphere of attentiveness and awareness among the students, as well as the academic in general, to try their best in order to avoid plagiarism.
- All this past years of ignoring the importance of proper paraphrasing, quoting and citing sources will be drawn to end. Still, those who are unwilling to change will likely be shocked. However, it is only a matter of time until they will get use to the regulation. As they get use to the software, they will be aware of properly how paraphrasing other people's sentence, and making quotation and citations in writing.

- **Introduction:-**

- Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's ideas, words or thoughts as your own, without giving credit to the other person work. When you give credit to the original author by giving the person's name, name of the article and where it was posted or printed, you are citing the source of particular things of writing. Plagiarism is when you do not include this information as well such as reusing a paper and having someone else write for you.
- Plagiarism is failing to acknowledge our debts to others, plagiarism is using other's ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information, which muddles a clear identification of original work as well.
- Common type of Plagiarism include:-
- Quoting materials from another source without making citation.
- Citing only one source while the combining materials from several.
- Citing fake sources to hide the amount of quoting/paraphrasing or to shortcut finding all the sources used.
- Changing the content of the sources to make it sound more relevant.

- Copying the general structure, argument or techniques of a source without attribution.
- “If Plagiarism turns into an ordinary and usual activity, it will affect the security of knowledge and will destroy all social realms. In such situation, nobody will bother doing research, rather everybody will make use of ready-made knowledge produced by the past researcher and will destroy all knowledge which has been coming from every single person their unique idea will no longer called their idea. Such unreasonable behaviour will devastate the foundation of progress and everything else. And is a country loses its firm foundations, it will remain in past achievements and will not experience progress”.
- Plagiarism is one of the important issues of universities in recent years. In the last two decades progress in computer technology, that is, running websites to provide university services, the copy-paste tools and loads of pre-fabricated papers, has lead to increase in plagiarism.
- The author of book, poem or a scientific passage after hours of thinking and writing about a subject, puts to paper the fruit of years of his or her continuous efforts. As such, the plagiarist not only

steals the fruit of such efforts but also registers all that painstaking work to his or her own name.

- Plagiarism is hundreds of years old, but, due to the progress in information technology, it has acquired new and different methods compared to the past. Plagiarism was almost a rare phenomenon until 1990, but it has spread across the world in recent years and has worried the academic community.

- **Definition:-**

- The Oxford dictionary defines it as “the practice of taking someone else’s ideas or work and passing them off as one’s own”. In other word it is theft. In the words of Joseph Buck Walter, it is an assault on the integrity of scientific research. Plagiarising another person’s work is theft and plagiarising one’s own work is deception.
- Plagiarism is an evil that has taken to the academic world by storm, not just the academic world, it has affected us in many ways we don’t see and in every share of life. Whether, it be plagiarism of academic content and research paper or plagiarism of movie scripts or soundtracks, it exists and is very much part of our lives.
- The tragedy with plagiarism is that it may go undetected and ignorance is the usual defence. The increasing number of journals and publication makes it difficult for editors and reviewers to stay abreast (side by side or up to date) of papers in a given speciality and this makes it even more difficult to detect plagiarism.
- Ignorance is poor excuse for plagiarism. The root lie in the way we train the younger generation. We need to encourage originality. The presence of the internet and the wide accessibility of ready to use

knowledge of all types makes “Copy and Paste” a rampant evil with far reaching consequences. The indiscriminate reproduction of the printed word without adequate citation is an insult to the academic world.

- Review articles and the case reports are highly susceptible and can often be extensively plagiarised. Plagiarism of data and results is considerably less acceptable and a small degree of plagiarised text may be overlooked or accepted with modification by editors.

- **History of Plagiarism:-**

- Most of the religious texts were authorless and were freely copied and incorporated into later works. Even the work scholarship meant demonstrating mastery of the ancient greats. This behaviour tend to change during the Renaissance when original scholarship became more respected and individual accomplishment was recognized in many more fields that it had been previously. This started when painters began signing their works. By the mid 1600s, accusations of plagiarism and stealing ideas were common in every creative field including sciences.
- The first English copyright law was passed in the year 1709. It had as much to do with protecting the rights of publishers against book piracy as it did with protecting the author's rights against unscrupulous printers, but author's right developed very quickly.
- By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the concept and the law were very similar to what they are today. Even footnotes were being used in a form very similar to what they are today. What has changed since then has been the issue of enforcing copyrights across borders. Most European

countries concluded agreements to prevent book piracy.

- **Why is plagiarism a severe Offence in academic writing?**

- In the academic world, plagiarism by students is usually considered a very serious offense that can result in punishments such as a failing grade on the particular assignment so the entire course, or even being expelled from the institution. ... The same students also had a lenient view of how plagiarism should be avoided in writing.

- **Plagiarism in Academic Writing: How we can Identify and Avoid It .**

- In the academic world, plagiarism is considered as a serious illegal act because stealing the work of another writer is an unacceptable tactic. Today, falling into the plagiarism tricking became very easy and even tempting because the of Internet has all information that could possibly be needed for a research paper, essay, or review etc. Unfortunately, many students and even some scholars make this mistake every year because

a lack of their effort to write original text is easily detected by highly developed software packages at education institutions around everywhere. So it is not easy to copy and avoid plagiarism in your work by copying and changing .

- The punishment for plagiarism offense is quite serious and often results in destroyed academic reputation, zero grade, and even expulsion from the educational institution can be done .These short- and long-term consequences can be a bad influence on your academic career, so considering plagiarism as an option to complete an assignment should really be out of question because Instead of using this option, try some of these great and proven the strategies to identify unoriginal content and avoid it in the future. We should avoid doing that for our own good
- 1: we should Use Anti-plagiarism software
- Identifying plagiarism is easy these days. There are a lot of websites that have sophisticated software that detects it in the

matter of minutes. This online software is very easy to use: just copy the text you need to check and click “check” button. When the check is completed, you will be provided with a plagiarism report with the percent of the original text and the plagiarized areas will be highlighted for you to change and you will come what has been copied and what not has been copied .

- Paraphrasing
- This strategy falls into “avoiding” category. Imagine this: you have found the information that is perfect for using in your paper so Instead of copying it, read it to the end to really understand the essence of the text and write it in own words so that you can avoid plagiarism in your own work it will help you in many ways. When you come to know that what the content is about, you can put it into your own words so which will help you to avoid having unoriginal text. It is generally advised not to copy more than three or four

words from the text without having them paraphrased.

- Quoting

- This means that you take a short chunk of text from the source (usually a part of the sentence that has some important information for your topic) and leave it without changes. In many cases, when you need to provide the original definition of the writer or state his or her point of view, it is allowed to have their words quoted. Just put the quotation marks at the beginning and at the end of the quote; for example:

- “Classification lies at the root of all human activities”

- However, you need to remember that most of the text needs to be paraphrased, so the use of quotes should be significantly limited. Also, citation styles have specific formatting requirements for quotes, so be sure to follow them as well.

- Citing

- It is one of the most widely used strategies in the academic world. It is the way of referring to the works of other authors with the use of parenthetical citation. Essentially, citing is conveying the thoughts of others via your own words and giving the credit to them. In addition to academic papers, this method is used in business reports, government agencies' publications, and other works. Here is the example of APA style citation.
- As you can see in this example, you need to follow the rules of formatting styles as well. Contact your instructor to know which citation style is used by your institution. So that you will get help from many to do your work.
- Get help of professionals who are good in everything.
- If you are short on time to deliver an academic work due to personal or other reasons, consider using the help of professional writing services. They hire writers with relevant academic background in particular areas to deliver the best work for the customers and, more

importantly, provide original texts with plagiarism reports to prove that the text was not plagiarized. Of course, it is better to develop your academic writing skills by yourself but there is no shame in using the services of professionals when you are short on time.

- Plagiarism is unprofessional, illegal, and disregarding, so avoiding it because at all cost is the best possible strategy for modern students. Professors often say that it is better to miss the deadline rather than submit a plagiarized assignment and they are totally right about that there are so many number of strategies you can utilize to avoid plagiarizing the text that is widely recognized in the academic community.

- Use these strategies to make sure your academic career advances with every written assignment you make. Besides, following academic integrity rules will also contribute to your professional career because you will develop appropriate work ethics that appreciates originality and quality of work to improve your writing in many ways which will help you do get the best way of writing things.

- **Types of Plagiarisms:-**

- Some types of plagiarism are obvious. In addition to over acts of academic dishonesty, other more complex forms of plagiarism exist and they lead to similar consequences nonetheless.

- **Direct Plagiarism:-**

- Direct plagiarism is the act of copying another person's work, inserting a paragraph from a book or article into your essay without including attribution or quotation marks is an example of direct plagiarism. Paying someone to write an essay for you and submitting it as your own work is also direct plagiarism. The work has done by someone and by copying we tend to say that in writing that we have done the writings.

- **Paraphrased Plagiarism:-**

- Paraphrase plagiarism involves making a few changes to someone else's work and then passing it off as your own. unless a specific idea is common knowledge, you cannot

include it in your paper without providing a citation, even if you do not include any direct quotes.

- **Mosaic or structure plagiarism:-**

- Mosaic plagiarism is a combination of direct and paraphrased plagiarism. This type involves tossing various words, phrases and sentences into your essay without providing quotation marks or attributions. When we don't put anything while writing any matter it has been said that it is incorrect to copying someone ideas without giving credit to them and pretending in writing that idea is our own.

- **Accidental plagiarism:-**

- Accidental plagiarism occurs when citations are missing, sources are cited incorrectly or an author shares an idea without a citation that isn't as common of knowledge as they thought. Accidental plagiarism is often the result of a disorganised research process and a last minute time crunch ultimate, if you fail to cite your sources appropriately you have committed plagiarism even if you had every intention of giving credit.

- **Self plagiarism:-**

- Just because you wrote a paper doesn't mean you can use it again. This is also called "recycling" Once you have turned in a paper to one teacher, you are not allowed to use it for another class or the next year. By not coming up with new ideas, this is cheating. You can take the same ideas after discussing it with your teacher, but you must do more research and write the paper over and include new ideas or expand an old one.

- **Authorship:**

- There are people who will write papers for money. Additionally there are people who think being good friend is writing someone else's paper to help them out in their situation. However, taking someone else's written ideas and putting your name on the paper is still plagiarizing. If you don't write your papers, you are missing out an important writing of practice.

- **Straight plagiarism:-**

- These occur where only capitalization and sentence structure are changed and the odd word is added or deleted. But the original authors are not acknowledged nor are quotation marks used. The minor change in wording, changed capitalization, sentence structure and other visible features alter the appearance of the passage giving the appearance that it is original work.

- **Plagiarism using a citation:-**

- Here although the real author is acknowledged, plagiarism takes place because the original text is reproduced with only minor changes without using either quotation marks or footnotes.

- **Complex plagiarism using a footnote** This happens when various changes and paraphrases, from more than one page are used with a footnote but without appropriate quotation marks. Thus a reference is given, although it may not be a exactly the correct page and many words and phrases are taken from the original text. Paraphrasing is used to condense lengthy arguments. But, little or no indication is given that the passage is not

paraphrased, nor are quotation marks used when needed. Another technique, found in this type of plagiarism is a deliberate attempt to change the appearance, but not contents of the sentences, thus making the plagiarism less noticeable.

- **Simple plagiarism using a footnote:-**

- A reference is provided but quotation marks are still not used when academic rules for citation demands their use and some words are slightly changed to make the passage appear to be different from the original.

- **Verbatim plagiarism:-**

- Verbatim means word-byword copy of the text. It occurs when a person completely copies and pastes someone else's work and called it their work. It is necessary to put quotation marks while using other's writings or texts in one's work. It is incorrect by doing that thing by copying everything like that only.

- **Incremental plagiarism:-**

- It occurs when one copy-pastes others work with slight changes into it. It is as similar to

paraphrasing; however, it is more deceitful by nature.

○ **Incorrect citation:-**

- It happens when one copy-paste other peoples work and knowingly provide the wrong citation of the document.

● **All of the following are considered plagiarism:-**

- Turning in someone else's work as your own.
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit to them.
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks.
- Giving wrong information about the source of a quotation.
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit.
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not.

- **How to tackle/Prevent Plagiarism:-**

- How do you tackle the menace (problem)?

- Much has been done to stem the impact of plagiarism, academic censures and penalties are effective deterrents to academic researchers. To editors and reviewers Plagiarism detecting software (both paid and unpaid or free versions are easily available) is a boon indeed. While they may not be hundred percent effective they certainly add a weapon to the armoury of the intrepid reviewer seeking to detect scientific misconduct. These tools can also be used by authors to check inadvertent plagiarism. A good practice is when we write by hand when copy and paste becomes virtually impossible and then transcribe important passages into the text. Plagiarism can plague you many years after you think you have gotten away with it, all misconduct eventually catches up one way or the other. In that way consider the internet to be a boon as nothing stays a secret any longer.

- **Steps to avoid plagiarism:-**
- **Original ideas and expression:** In order to avoid plagiarism, it is important to come up with original ideas. You can also repeat the relevant ideas.
- **Paraphrase:** Using information or idea from a source and to write it in your own words. Location of the site is important but do not cite the common knowledge like the ocean is blue as well as all the color of the ocean is blue.
- **Cite your sources:** It is very important to cite sources to avoid plagiarism. It may be journals, articles, blogs, books or websites.
- **Tips to avoid plagiarism during the research process:**
- Set up a binder of sources, references during the research process.
- Keep and maintain organised notes that contain references on each page.
- Annotate quotes
- Annotate paraphrases
- Annotate summaries
- **Tips to avoid plagiarism during the writing process:**
- Acknowledge exact or modified quotes

- Acknowledge modified or similar wording by attributing the information to the author using phrases.
- Acknowledge summarised information by referencing the author at the end of the sentence or set of sentences.

- **How to prevent plagiarism?**

- Awareness about ethics and conventions of academic writing is the best antidote of plagiarism. Meaningful reading is one of the conduit through which creative and original writings emerges. It is often ignored that only a good reader can be a meaningful writer and hardly do we found skills of good reading being homed. As a result in a highly competitive academic industry academicians fall into the trap of plagiarism.
- Plagiarism can be tackled by planning before writing and by taking effective notes. It is important to plan and start writing early because most of us are writing in an alien language-English, which is not our mother tongue. Further, when in doubt it is better to site the source. Researcher should know how to paraphrase an must make it clear “who” said “what”. It is

advisable that when one is taking notes from other sources, remember to be systematic in recording all the necessary details about the source ready to prepare final reference list. Any information from sources be it audio, video, text or image must be cited. Further, researcher needs to be encouraged to use software to manage their resources. For example, Mendeley and Write-N-Cite, etc, can be used to create reference lists, bibliographies and citations directly in word file in order to check similarity or originality of the documents by using electronic ‘detection’ software ‘Turnitin’, ‘Ithenticate’ and ‘Urkund’ etc.

- **How to avoid plagiarism:-**

- Whether you are interviewing a subject matter expert or introducing key findings from a report, third party source can lend extra authority to your work. There's a difference, however, between weaving external sources into your writing for clout and misrepresenting the sources, ideas or words as your own. That is why avoiding plagiarism is so important and how to avoid plagiarism in your work that thing we should keep in mind while writing.
- The best way of avoiding plagiarism is to learn and employ the principles of good academic practice from the beginning of your university career. Avoiding plagiarism is not simply a matter of making sure your references are all correct, or changing enough words so the examiner will not notice your paraphrase; it is about deploying your academic skills to make your work as good as it can be.
- In our Tech-forward culture, the simple act of copy and paste can seem harmless, but it has serious consequences in academic and professional settings. A writer who submits plagiarised work is committing theft with a hope of benefiting from that theft. This is true whether you are turning in a

school paper to get an “A” or a writer by trade expecting monetary compensation. Avoiding plagiarism is paramount as writer because it compromises your integrity.

- A side from losing the respect of your mentors and peers, It could cause you valuable professional referrals and future career advancement. If you are still in school, plagiarism may result in lost financial aid and leadership roles. Additionally, it takes credit or profit away from the original creator of the work which may mean more trouble if the source takes legal action against you.

- **Strategies to avoid plagiarism:-**
- Read the instructions for authors provided by the journal.
- Always acknowledge the contribution of others and the source of ideas and words, regardless of whether paraphrased or hide.
- Use of verbatim text/material must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- Acknowledge sources used while writing.
- When paraphrasing, understand the material completely and use your own words to describe the writings by your own.
- When in doubt about whether or not the concept or fact is common knowledge, reference it.
- Make sure to reference and cite references accurately.
- If the results of a single complex study are best presented as a cohesive whole, they should not be sliced into multiple separate articles.
- 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 author should alert the editors of the nature of the overlap and

enclose the other manuscripts that might be part of them so it should be avoided.

- Write effective cover letters to the editors, especially regarding the potential for overlap in publication. The cover letter should detail the nature of the overlap and previous dissemination and ask for advice on the handling of the matter.
- Become familiar with the basic elements of copyright law.

- **Penalties:-**
- **Whether plagiarism invites penalty?**
- **Penalties for independent researcher:-**
 - Violation of copyright act by independent researcher or author through plagiarism is considered as legal offence which may attract prosecution in the court of law leading to several kinds of penalties depending on the severity of crime.
- **Penalties or students/ research scholar:-**
 - An academic institute may consider following penalties for student depending on the severity of crime as it deems fit:
 - Written apology
 - Rewriting or alternate piece of work
 - Deduction of marks (partial or full)
 - Imposing fine
 - Restriction in publication of thesis or any chapter as article
 - Withdrawal of degree
 - Rustication, temporarily or permanently for further higher education
- **Penalties for academician:-**

- An academic institution may consider following penalties for academicians depending on the severity of crime as it deems fit:
- Disgrace to both individual and institution
- May face disciplinary action as per institute rules
- It can cost a person his or her professional credibility or even a job
- Debarment from eligibility to receive research funds for grants and contracts from any government agency in India.

- What percentage of plagiarism is generally treated as acceptable?
- There is no consensus about the plagiarism percentage which can be treated as fair. There is no cut off % of plagiarism set by UGC.
- The university grants commission regulations state that it is the responsibility of research scholar,

research supervisor (guide) at universities to check plagiarised content by using standard anti-plagiarism software.

- Penalties in case of plagiarism in academic and research publication:-Clause 12.1 and 12.2 prescribes the penalties in case of plagiarism in submission of dissertation/thesis and academic/research publications and the penalty varies with the level of similarities. Punishment for plagiarism is dependent on the percentage of similarity.

- **Punishment for unintentional plagiarism:-**
- Plagiarism in academic writing is a serious issue and is required to be addressed on an urgent basis but it does not require punishing unintentional or accidental plagiarism. The regulation provides that the penalty for plagiarism under the regulation shall be imposed only after all the avenues of appeal exhausted. The regulation does not provide any mechanism for making a neutral and fair investigation in a complaint against plagiarism. The necessity of a fair investigation on a complaint against plagiarism becomes all the more important because the Head of the Department has been given wide powers in the constitution of the DAIP.

- **Why do students plagiarise?**
- Although detecting plagiarism is vital, understanding why this phenomenon happens is even more important for designing a solution for this problem.
- The first and main reasons for plagiarism is sheer ignorance, some students simply do not know how to quote, paraphrase or provide accurate references and they don't have a clear understanding of a phrases "Common knowledge" and "in your own words". In this view, plagiarism can be seen as an acceptable mistake, which is part of the learning process.
- Secondly time management issue is the main reason for plagiarism. Now a days student have different types of academic tasks, academic activities and even some cases students have to provide support to their families. Lack of time is clearly a problem and plagiarism seems as an easy way out for reducing time and effort needed to complete the tasks. It is both easier and more tempting for students to plagiarise as information becomes more accessible on the internet and web search tools make it easier and quicker to find and copy.

- Some students do not consider plagiarism unethical issue. Most of these students do not feel any type of shame and believe they are better than their peers because they tricked their instructor. Along with social attitude towards condoning academic dishonesty, there is a sense of disrespect for the instructor, the course and the task in hand. To some students plagiarism is a tangible way of showing dissent and expressing a lack of respect for authority. Some students cheat because they have negative student attitudes towards assignments and tasks. Students believe that their professor doesn't bother to read their paper or closely review their work.
- However, student should not solely be held responsible for plagiarism. Instructor have their share of blame as well, since they assign similar topics or tasks year after year, for which students feel they are entitled to search for readymade answers. Educational institutions should reconsider their role since students feel that plagiarism goes unpunished as there is a high possibility of not being caught or of not being punished even when they are caught.
- Plagiarism can also happen when students, mostly those who are not academically inclined or those

who are lazy copy their assignments and projects from their friends in order to pass by all means. This can be observed in many public institutions where students use textbooks and hard print copies of journals for research. It can also be observed in institutions where there is no policy of plagiarism. Plagiarism is spreading uncontrollably in institutions that have access to internet but with little knowledge on plagiarism software

- **Consequences of plagiarism:-**

- The consequences of plagiarism can be personal, professional, ethical and legal. With plagiarism detection software so readily available and in use, plagiarists are being caught at an alarming rate.
- The worst and main consequence for plagiarism is the fact that they are hindering the future chances of success of life. Cheating prevent them from learning or developing any meaningful work strategies and lack of academic integrity at higher at higher education is associated with lack of professional integrity at workplace.
- Sanctions for plagiarism can range from getting a low grade, failing an assignment, failing the course, suspension even expulsion. Although plagiarism and copyright infringement have several points of contact, the former rarely results in legal action, although some institutions warn students that plagiarism can be prosecuted. Several other institutes turn a blind eye on unethical misconduct, which sends an wrong signals to student

- **Consequences of plagiarism include:-**

- Destroyed student reputation:-

- Plagiarism allegations can cause a student to be suspended or expelled. Their academic record can reflect the ethics offense, possibly causing the students to be barred from entering college from high school or another college. Schools, colleges and universities take plagiarism very seriously. Most educational institutions have academic integrity committees who police students. Many schools suspend students for their first violation.

- Destroyed professional Reputation:-

- A professional business person, politician or public figure may find that the damage from plagiarism follows them for their entire career. Not only will they likely be fired or asked to step down from their present position, but they will surely find difficult to obtain another respectable job. Depending on the offense and the plagiarist's public stature, his or her name may become ruined making any kind of meaningful career impossible.

- Destroyed academic reputation:-
 - The consequences of plagiarism have been widely reported in the world of academia. With plagiarism allegations, an academic career can be ruined. Publishing is an integral part of a prestigious academic career. To lose the ability to publish most likely means the end of an academic position and destroyed reputation.

- Legal consequences:-
 - The legal consequences of plagiarism can be quite serious. Copyright laws are absolute. One cannot use another person's material without citation and reference. Author has the right to sue a plagiarist. Writers are well-aware of copyright laws and ways to avoid plagiarism. As a professional writer, to plagiarize is a serious ethical and perhaps legal issue.

- Monetary consequences:-
 - Many recent news reports and articles have exposed plagiarism by journalists, authors,

public figures and researchers. In the case where an author sues a plagiarist, the author may be granted monetary restitution. The offending plagiarist could have to pay monetary penalties.

- **Plagiarism Detection Tools for E-learning Professionals:**

- Modern technology and the development of internet have given us access to tons of information any time we desire it and from any place on the planet. Original ideas tend to become rarer and rarer. Everybody seems to be reproducing other people's ideas and presenting them as their own. Although this practice is not new, lot of people might argue that nowadays it has reached its peak. Here are some plagiarism detection tools that will allow eLearning professionals to tackle the plagiarism.
- **Dupli Checker:** This is one of the most effective free plagiarism detection tools on the internet. While it does not have a fancy interface, it certainly gets the job done well.

- **Pros:**

- Free of charge:
 - You do not have to pay anything. Whether you are a one-time user or plan to make use of this free plagiarism detection tool on a daily basis, you are not required to pay for subscription.

- Ease of use:
 - You are presented with a very basic, functional layout that does not require for any previous experience with plagiarism detection tools.
- 2 Ways to check plagiarism:
 - Duplichecker enables you to either copy and paste your text in the field and then check it for plagiarisms or upload a Docx or Text file from your computer.
- 50 Plagiarism scans per pay for registered users:
 - If you sign up for free, Duplichecker allows you to do 50 plagiarism checks in a single day.
 - **Cons**
- 1 search per day for unregistered users:
 - If you choose not to indulge in a free sign-up then you are limited to only one plagiarism check per day.
- **Copyleaks:** This cloud based authentication platform enables you to track how eLearning content is being used all around the internet.
 - **Pros:**
- For Education and Business:

- Different sections on the platform for educational and business purposes. The business section addresses to publishers and SEO agencies, while the education section to schools, students and universities.
- Multiple File Formats and languages:
 - Copyleaks is able to scan content in various file formats and all Unicode languages.
- Variety of Tools:
 - Copyleaks allows you to use the API tool to search for plagiarised eLearning content all over the internet. It also offers a mobile app along with an MS Office add-on, which you can use to check for plagiarisms as you are writing a documents on MS Word.
 - **Cons:**
- You can use it only after you sign up:
 - You need to create an account for free first order to search for plagiarised eLearning content.
- Free page restriction:
 - Only the first 10 pages are for free.

- **PaperRater**: A multi purpose free plagiarism detection tool that is used in over 140 countries.
 - **Pros**:
 - 3 Tools in a 1 (Proof reader & Grammar check, Vocabulary Builder, Plagiarism Checker):
 - If you need to check your test for grammar mistake, have it proofread with suggestions for different wording or have it checked for plagiarism, this is the tool.
 - Developed by Industry Experts:
 - Developed by a team of computational linguists and subject matter experts.
 - Fast results:
 - PaperRater boasts accurate results in seconds.
 - **Cons**:
 - No Ability to Save Reports:
 - You cannot save or store your result report.
- **Plagiarisma**: Basic and easy- to-use, multi-purpose plagiarism detection tool that is used by students,

teachers, writers, as well as various members of the literary industry.

- **Pros:**
- 190 + languages supported:
 - There is virtually no language excluded from the list.
- Plagiarism Check by URL, Online or File Upload:
 - Copy and paste or type your text in the appropriate field, provide a URL, or upload a file from your computer. Supported file types include: TXT, HTML, RTF, DOC, DOCX, XLX, XLSX, PDF, ODT, EPUB, FB2, PDB.
- Firefox and Chrome extensions:
 - Have your text quickly checked by downloading the add-ons.
 - **Cons:**
- Limited Plagiarism Checks Per Day:
 - If you are looking for a tool for extensive use then look somewhere else. The free version has a limited number of plagiarism checks.
- **Plagiarism Checker:**

- User-friendly, entirely free plagiarism detection tool to check whether content is plagiarized.
- **Pros:**
- Detailed guidelines:
 - One of the easiest to use free plagiarism detection tools due to its steps-by-steps approach on how to use it.
- Check if others have plagiarised your online content:
 - Click on the “For authors” option to check whether they have plagiarised your content and posted it on the internet. You may also get a notification by email.
- Entirely Online:
 - No downloads required.
 - **Cons:**
- Supports only Google or Yahoo browsers:
 - If you are using none of those two browsers then you might want to look elsewhere
- **Plagium:**

- Basic but fully functional free plagiarism detection tool with different levels of search.
- **Pros:**
- Easy to use:
 - You basically copy-paste text. It features two types of searches, quick search and deep search.
- Free for up to 5000 characters each time:
 - For up to 5000 characters per search you don't have to pay any fee.
 - **Cons:**
- Limited free features:
 - Only if you sign up you can upload your file, have it checked, and receive a word usage report on it.
- **Plagscan:**
 - Plagiarism detection tools for both individuals and businesses that checks text against online content, scientific Journals and users documents as well.
 - **Pros:**
- Fully online:

- No download required.
- Three ways to do plagiarism checks:
 - You can select from a) Directly pasting your text into the appropriate field, b) Importing the file from the web by entering its URL at the indicated area, or uploading it from a cloud storage area such as drop box, Google drive or one drive, c) Uploading a file from your desktop.
- No subscription for private users:
 - The users pays on-demand according to their respective needs.
- Integration features:
 - Business can integrate plagscan into several content and learning management system.
 - **Cons:**
- Relatively complicated interface:
 - As opposed to competitive platforms the interface seems quite advance.
- **Plag tracker:**
 - Fast free plagiarism detection tool that searches both websites and academic data

basis by copying and pasting text, or file uploading.

- **Pros:**
- Addressing two different user groups:
 - Students, teachers, publishers and site owners can take advantage of plagiarism trackers.
- Detailed report:
 - The user gets informed as to what parts need to be cited and a list of sources to be used.
- Six languages supported:
 - Check your eLearning content in English, French, Spanish, German, Romanian and Italian.
 - **Cons:**
- No file upload in free version:
 - You have to purchase a premium package to have your file uploaded and checked.
- **Quetext**

- Basic layout and functional interface that checks against the internet, as well as various database.
- **Pros:**
- No Subscriptions:
 - Quetext is entirely free.
- Unlimited Usage:
 - No account, registration or download needed.
 - **Cons:**
- No file uploading:
 - Users can copy and paste text in the designated area.
- **Plagiarismhunt**
 - Online plagiarism checker that checks with 5 different plagiarism software system with one click.
 - **Pros:**
 - You may scan text with 5 different plagiarism checkers on one website and see which one will show the best result.
 - You can scan for free with one free tool.

- No need for registration, passwords, etc. The system encrypts all the uploaded data and will delete it after 24 hours.

- **Cons:**

- Slower check speed. While other tools will check your paper in 2 minutes, this tool will need around 4 minutes.
- Ad hoc check. You can't collect your previously checked papers and get back to them later, as papers will be deleted after 24 hours.

- **Conclusion:-**

- Plagiarism has become a serious issue in academic writing, on the one hand it obstructs original thinking on the part of scholars and on the other hand it brings bad name to the institutions which do not take appropriate steps for preventing plagiarism and punishing those involved in the act of academic dishonesty. Plagiarism if detected may lead to the termination of services of the wrong doer.
- The quantum of punishment for the act of plagiarism depends upon the similarity level but the accurate determination of similarity level is

difficult. Thus, plagiarism cannot be detected by any software; it is rather determined by the evaluation or a reader of the document.

- The mechanism for investigation of plagiarism should be more robust and neutral. A systematic and continuous evaluation of academic writing can help preventing plagiarism. Unintentional or accidental plagiarism should not entail severe punishment, provision of serious penalty for unintentional plagiarism may discourage students, researchers and faculty members from undertaking academic writing.

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