Academic Integrity and Plagiarism Prevention at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai: A Case Study

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Abstract

Plagiarism is not always a black and white issue. The boundary between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step towards effective prevention. The study overview the concept and types of plagiarism and it`s benefits, Plagiarism Policies in India, and also discussed turnitin and its workflow process of the TISS comparison of the Turnitin and iThenticate plagiarism tools and other relevant areas.

Keyword: Plagiarism; Turnitin, iThenticate and Turnitin Work Flow

1. INTRODUCTION

With the advent of technology, internet and open source software used for building research repository in the academic institutions have facilitated academic research but at the same time the issues like easy access and copy pasting of others research work have started worrying the research departments. The increasing use and misuse of ICT in academic and research fields has thereby alerted the academicians about the need to protect academic honesty, copyrights and other legal aspects of a person's intellectual work. This have forced the national educational body like UGC to formulate regulations which relates to examinations and bring into practice the use of tools to control copy paste issue commonly known as plagiarism.

2. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION

Cheema, Mahmood, Mahmood, and Shah (2011) found that while some plagiarism in higher education research is intentional, some is unintentional and a matter of ignorance of plagiarism facts. The authors found that while most researchers do have a general idea of what constitutes plagiarism, many were not aware of the differing types of plagiarism a substantial number of researchers also did not realize the penalties involved in committing plagiarism. In the study's conclusion and author suggested that researchers be educated in correct citation usage and intellectual property laws.

Academic integrity, including plagiarism avoidance, should be taught to young students as soon as they begin to write papers. A respect for intellectual property and one's reputation should be instilled in learners as early as possible. As Honig and Bedi (2012) suggested, a system of monitoring and censure should also be implemented world-wide for all scholarly research. The many instances of plagiarism throughout the world are disconcerting. In a technologically advanced world with a global marketplace, scholarly researchers should be held to the highest standards. This is especially so with the advent of the technological tools and information offered by companies such as Elsevier.

3. WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

The modern concept of plagiarism as immoral and originality as an ideal emerged in Europe only in the 18th century, particularly with the Romantic Movement. In the 1st century, the use of the Latin word plagiarius (literally kidnapper) to denote stealing someone else's work was pioneered by Roman poet Martial, who complained that another poet had "kidnapped his verses."Plagiary", a derivative of "plagiarus" was introduced into English in 1601 by dramatist Ben Jonson to describe someone guilty of literary theft.

According to U.S. law, the answer is yes. The expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property and is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some way (such as a book or a computer file).

Summarization of the plagiarism;

- 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 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.

Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided, however, by citing sources. Simply acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed and providing your audience with the information necessary to find that source is usually enough to prevent plagiarism. See our section on citation for more information on how to cite sources properly.

4. DIFFERENCE PLAGIARISM AND COPYRIGHT

Plagiarism is not the same as copyright infringement. While both terms may apply to a particular act, they are different concepts, and false claims of authorship may constitute plagiarism regardless of whether the material is protected by copyright.

Copyright infringement is a violation of the rights of a copyright holder, when material whose use is restricted by copyright is used without consent.

Plagiarism, in contrast, is concerned with the unearned increment to the plagiarizing author's reputation that is achieved through false claims of authorship. Thus, plagiarism is considered a moral offense against the plagiarist's (for example, a reader, publisher, employer or teacher). In such cases, acts of plagiarism may sometimes also form part of a claim for breach of the plagiarist's contract, or, if done knowingly, for a civil wrong.
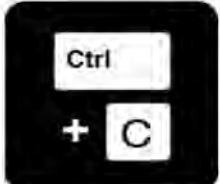
5. TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is not always a black and white issue. The boundary between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step towards effective prevention.

The Plagiarism Spectrum was developed as a way to define and distinguish the common ways in which plagiarism can take form. The Spectrum makes these forms memorable by tagging the types with "Digital 2.0" monikers, a gesture that both acknowledges the role that

the internet plays in instances of content copying and makes the types more meaningful for a generation of younger writers.

As part of the Plagiarism Spectrum project, a May 2012 survey of nearly 900 secondary and higher education instructors was also conducted to assess the frequency with which these types appear as well as the degree to which each type is problematic for instructors.

Each of the 10 most common types of plagiarism are defined below. The types are ranked in order of severity of intent.

1	**CLONE:** Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own	
2	**CTRL-C:** Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations	
3	**FIND – REPLACE:** Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source	
4	**REMIX:** Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together	
5	**RECYCLE:** Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation	
6	**HYBRID:** Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation	
7	**MASHUP:** Mixes copied material from multiple sources	

8	**404 ERROR:** Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources	
9	**AGGREGATOR:** Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work	
10	**RE-TWEET:** Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure	

6. BENEFITS OF PLAGIARISM TOOLS

- It is an important step towards controlling the activity of taking others original thought or idea already published in print or electronic from,
- Will help to induce aspiration in young researchers to produce work of the highest quality, thereby also increase the credibility and authority to your work, and demonstrate your commitment to the principle of intellectual honesty in scholarship, resulting in quality writing.
- It will encourage students to learn how to read academic literature and how to write in a style appropriate to their discipline. It is necessary not only to learn new terminology, but the practical study skills and other techniques which will help you to learn effectively.
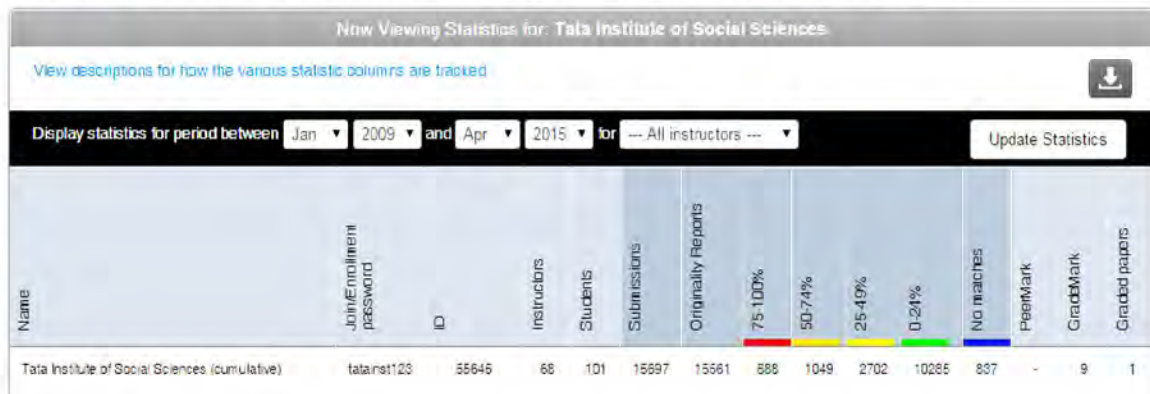
7. TURNITIN@TISS

Tata Institute of Social Sciences has been practicing turnitin plagiarism tool from 2009, around 15697 different forms i.e. thesis and dissertations, faculty articles, assignments and term papers and book chapters has been tested with turnitin. Out of 15697 submissions 71% of the submissions are got text matching between 0-24%, following by 17% of the submissions are got text matched between 25-49%, 7% of the submissions are got text matched in between 50-74% and there are 4% of the submissions are falls under between 76-100% text matching. Finally the study highlights that how this kind of tools are helps to improving research activities and creating awareness to the researchers as well as who are going to Wright and publish their research output.

8. WORK FLOW OF TURNITIN

Turnitin is one of the most popular plagiaries tool which is have academic support functionalities and where administrator can track the who are doing what and he can enroll the instructor/Supervisor then Instructor can create Class/Communities, and Assignments/Collections and also he can enroll the students respective collection and extend the rights to submit their thesis & dissertations, assignments, term papers etc. instructor can track the students activities and he can easily analysis the report which is generated by turnitin and also if it`s required it can download in HTML format.

Administrator

Enrollment

Instractor

Add Class /Coomunities

Add Assignments/Collection

Enrollment

Students

Submit

Assignments — **Term Papers** — **Thesis**
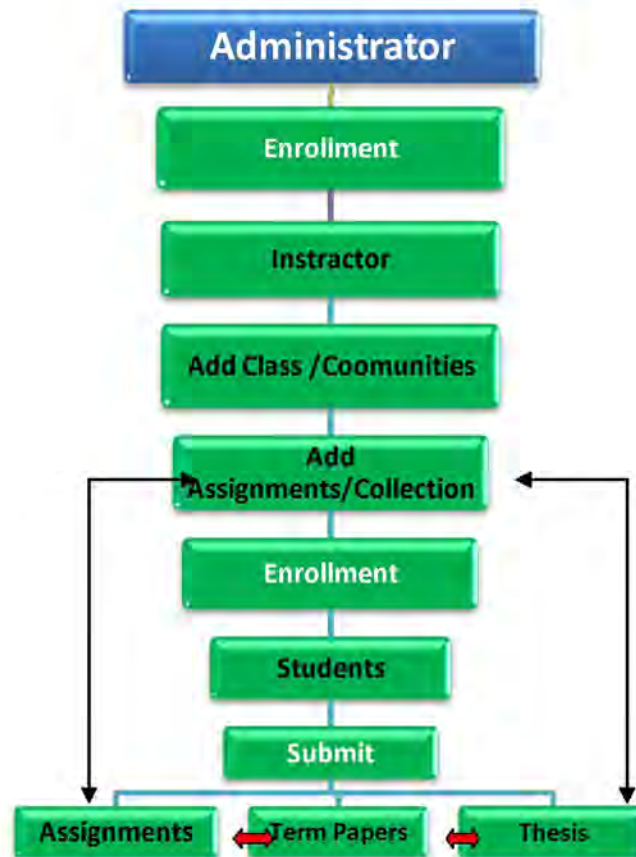
9. PLAGIARISM DETECTION TOOLS AND THEIR COMPARATIVE STUDY ON BASIS OF THEIR POPULARITY

Features	turnitin	✓iThenticate®
Provider	iParadigms, LLC	iParadigms, LLC
work Flow	Admin--> Instructor -->Student	Admin-->User
Language	English + 19 International Language	English + 2 International Language
Submit a document in single/multiple/Zip/cut pest	√	√
Search Facility	X	√
Folder/Report Sharing	X	√
Immediate Report Generation	√	√
Auto report alert every Hrs/day/week	X	√
Allow users/students to see Originality Reports	√	√
Report view; Text and Document view	√	√
Subscription	√	√
Report sorting	√	√

Report Download	√	√
Exclude Abstract Provision	X	√
Exclude Methods and Materials	X	√
Exclude Phrases	X	√
Report Filters	X	√
Reports custom settings	√	√
multiple user adding	√	√
Help Documents	√	√
Change Score Color Percentage	Default	Custom
Submit papers to Repository	Custom	X
Document Properties can Edit any time	X	√
Quick Submission	√	X
support multiple file format to upload	√	√
Similarity Searches in (Documents submitted in this folder will search checked repositories)	Student paper repository/Current and archived internet/Periodicals, journals, & publications	Crosscheck/Internet/Publications
File Types Supports	Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, WordPerfect, PostScript, PDF, HTML, RTF, OpenOffice (ODT), Hangul (HWP), Google Docs, and plain text	Microsoft Word® (DOC and DOCX), Word XML, Plain Text (TXT), Adobe PostScript®, Portable Document Format (PDF), HTML, Corel WordPerfect® (WPD), Rich Text Format (RTF)
Maximum File Size /Paper Length	20 MB/400 pages	40MB/400 pages
URL	http://www.turnitin.com/	http://www.ithenticate.com/
User Image uploading	X	√

10. PLAGIARISM POLICIES IN INDIA

From November 30, 2009 the University Grants Commission (UGC) in India made compulsory implementation of new regulations for the awarding of MPhil/PhD degrees in the country. Among the requirements were that all schools must begin "using well-developed software" to detect plagiarism and other forms of "academic theft" and also provide an

electronic copy to the UGC for inclusion in the organization's Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), which is open to the public.

Additional requirement that all theses not on language subjects also have at least one copy submitted in English and that research supervisors must also attest to the originality of the work, including that no plagiarism has taken place.

11. CONCLUSION

Today's digital culture has blurred the lines of originality and authorship. It is imperative that within this culture, writers, academics, and students have a clear sense of what constitutes plagiarism. Dictionary definitions and even campus academic honesty policies are often vague and do not necessarily address the types of plagiarism that occur. The Plagiarism Spectrum works well as an educational tool to help students and writers of all levels to better understand what plagiarism is and how it takes form. In addition, academic institutions can use this spectrum to account for the differences between serious issues of academic dishonesty and that of the inadvertent misuse of sources. This understanding can better guide policy development in the appropriate responses to plagiarism in the classroom.

Plagiarism is not a crime per se but in academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense and cases of plagiarism can constitute copyright infringement. The best way of avoiding plagiarism is to learn and employ the principles of good academic practice from the beginning of your university career. Academic bodies like UGC, academicians as well the librarians in India have also become wary of the reputation issues that come from actively pursuing plagiarists. Under the regulations for examinations, intentional or reckless plagiarism is a disciplinary offence and in order to bring the qualitative change some primary steps towards this can be made as mentioned below.

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