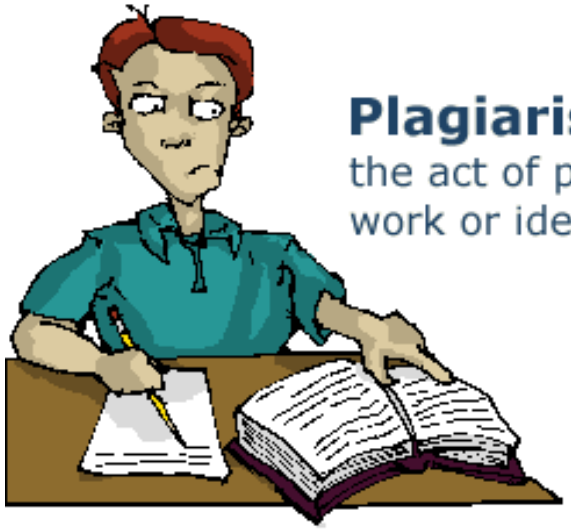
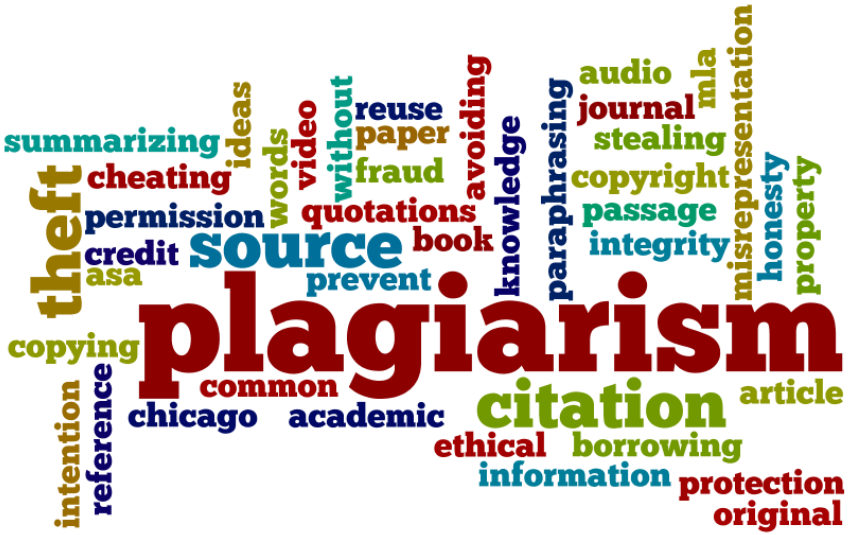


Plagiarism:
the act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.



Plagiarism

Issues and Detection

Gaurang **R**ami

grami@rediffmail.com

…Dear Sir / Madam,

We rerate to inform you that your research paper is very interesting but not suitable for publication in our journal. We encourage you to submit your research paper in to another journal…

All the best!

- Editor in Chief

XYZ International Journal

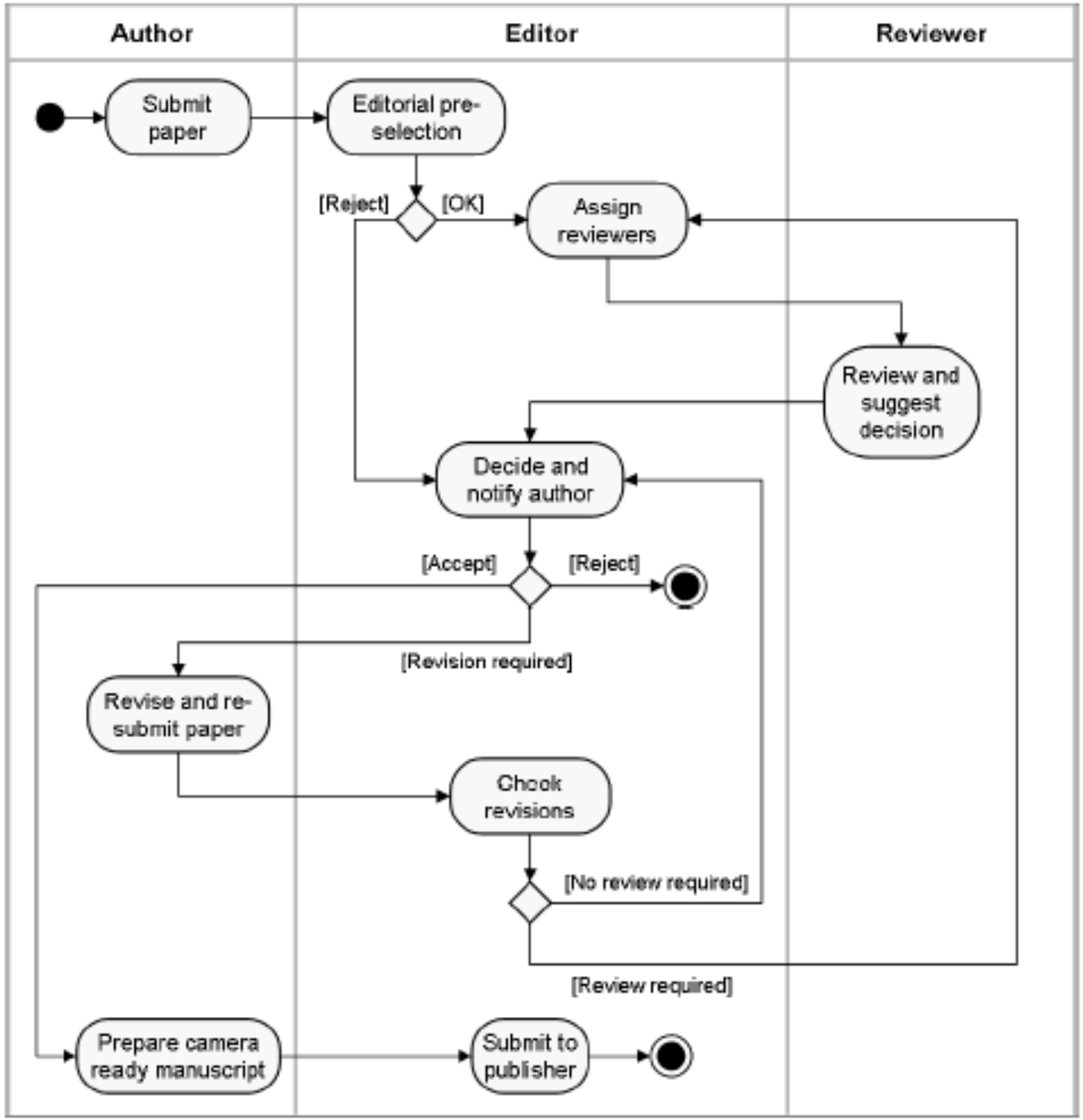
… I have done a lot of hard work in writing the research paper. I don't know Why my research paper got rejected by the journal ?...

- There are several reasons for rejecting a research paper by the journal (Editor)

- Suitability of research paper (Subject)
- Abstract (Word limit)
- Length of the research paper (Page limit)
- Organization and Structure of research paper
- Bibliography (APA, MLA etc) and Citation (in-text and out-text)
- **Spelling and Grammar (Technological check)**
- **Plagiarism (Technological check)**

- Different National and International Journals follow their own classification for submission of Research Paper for publication.

- Before sending your Research Paper to any National or International Journal read the Instruction for Author(s) very carefully so that one can increase the probability to accepting the paper and get publish in time. (**Publishability**)

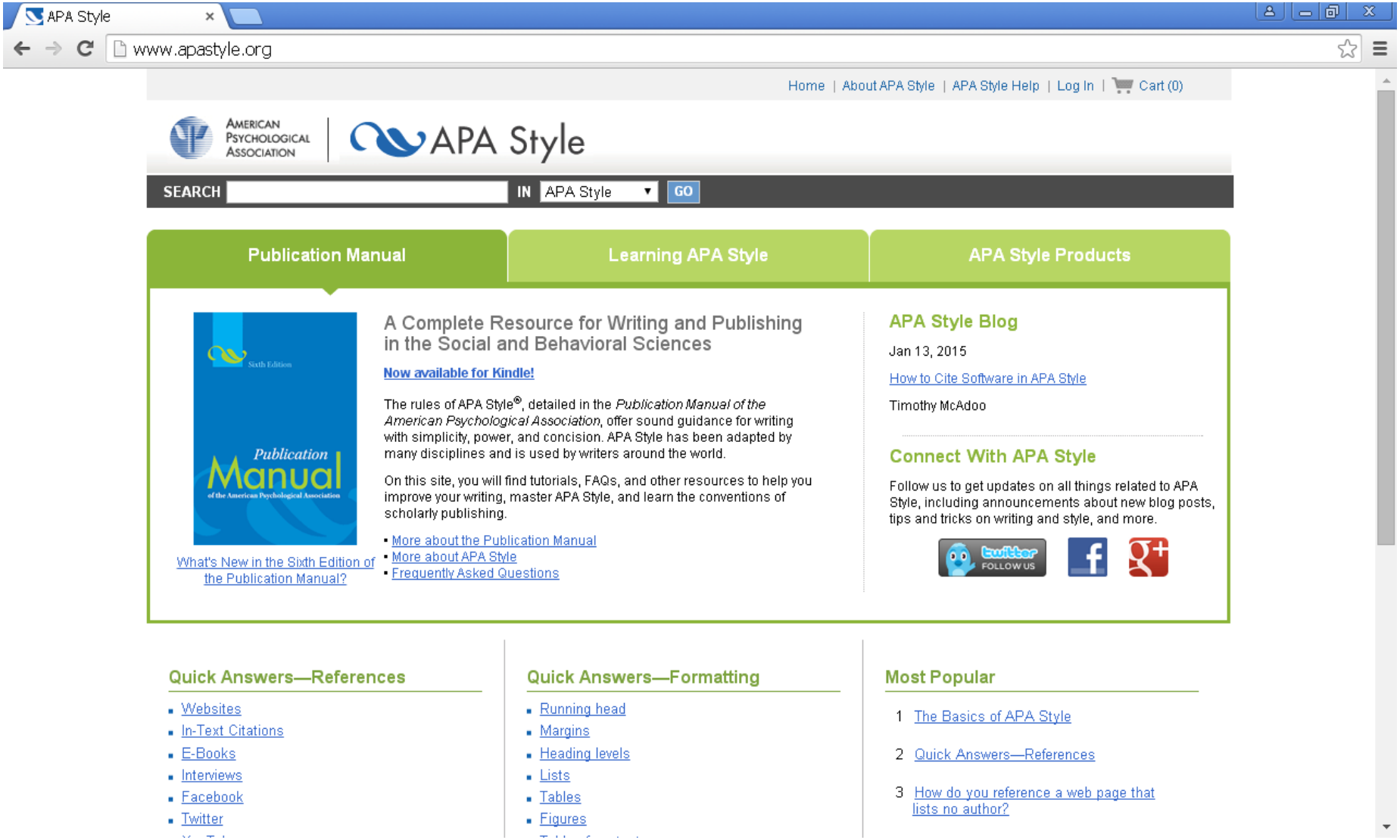


The Process of Publishing a Research Paper in a National & International Journal

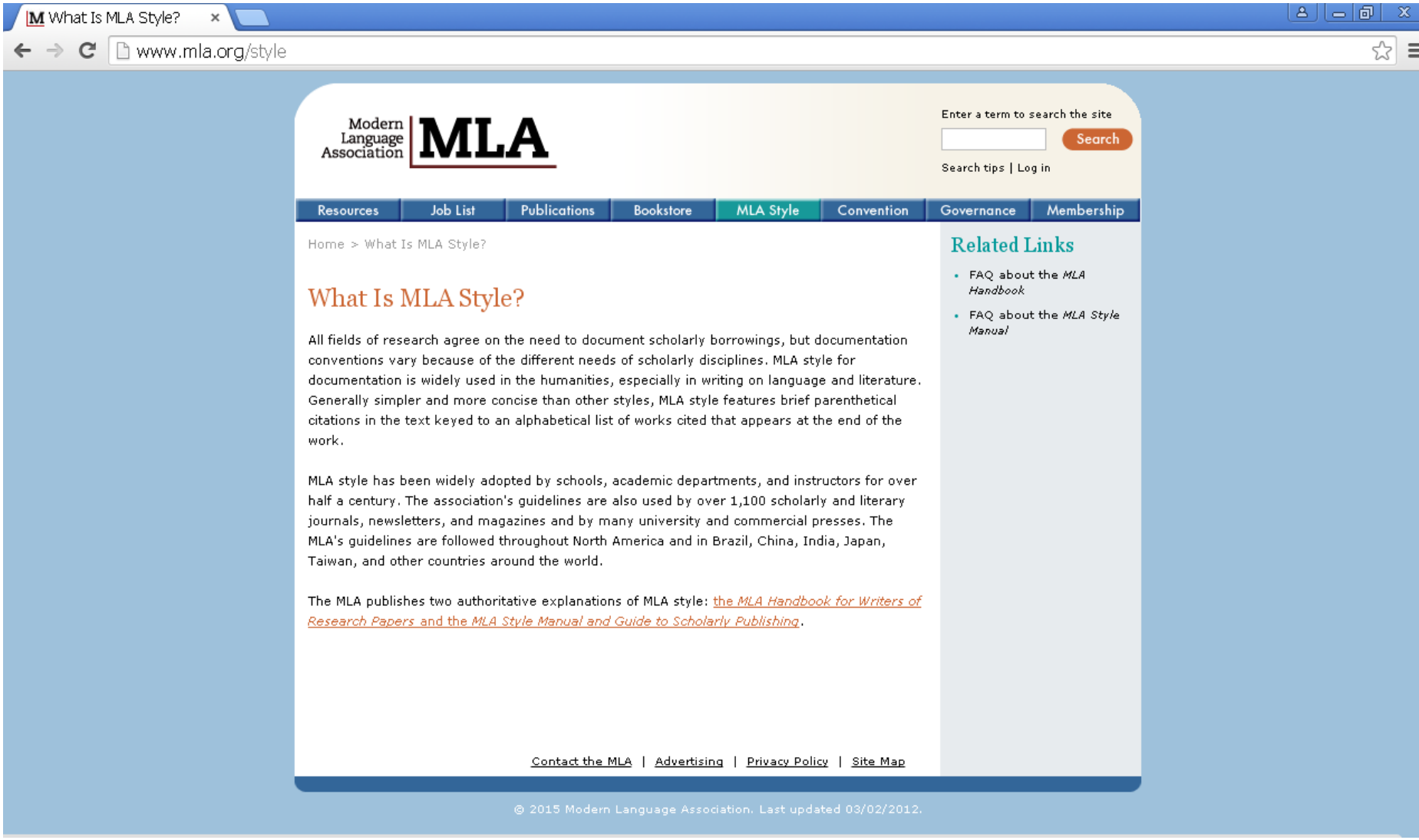
About Bibliography

- Writing a scientific bibliography plays a very important role. Many research papers are rejected only because authors/researcher have not prepared bibliography systematically and scientifically
- It should be organized in Alphabetically
- If you are writing a research paper in English, foreign languages, or other humanities classes, use MLA style
- If you are writing a paper for the sciences or social sciences, follow APA style

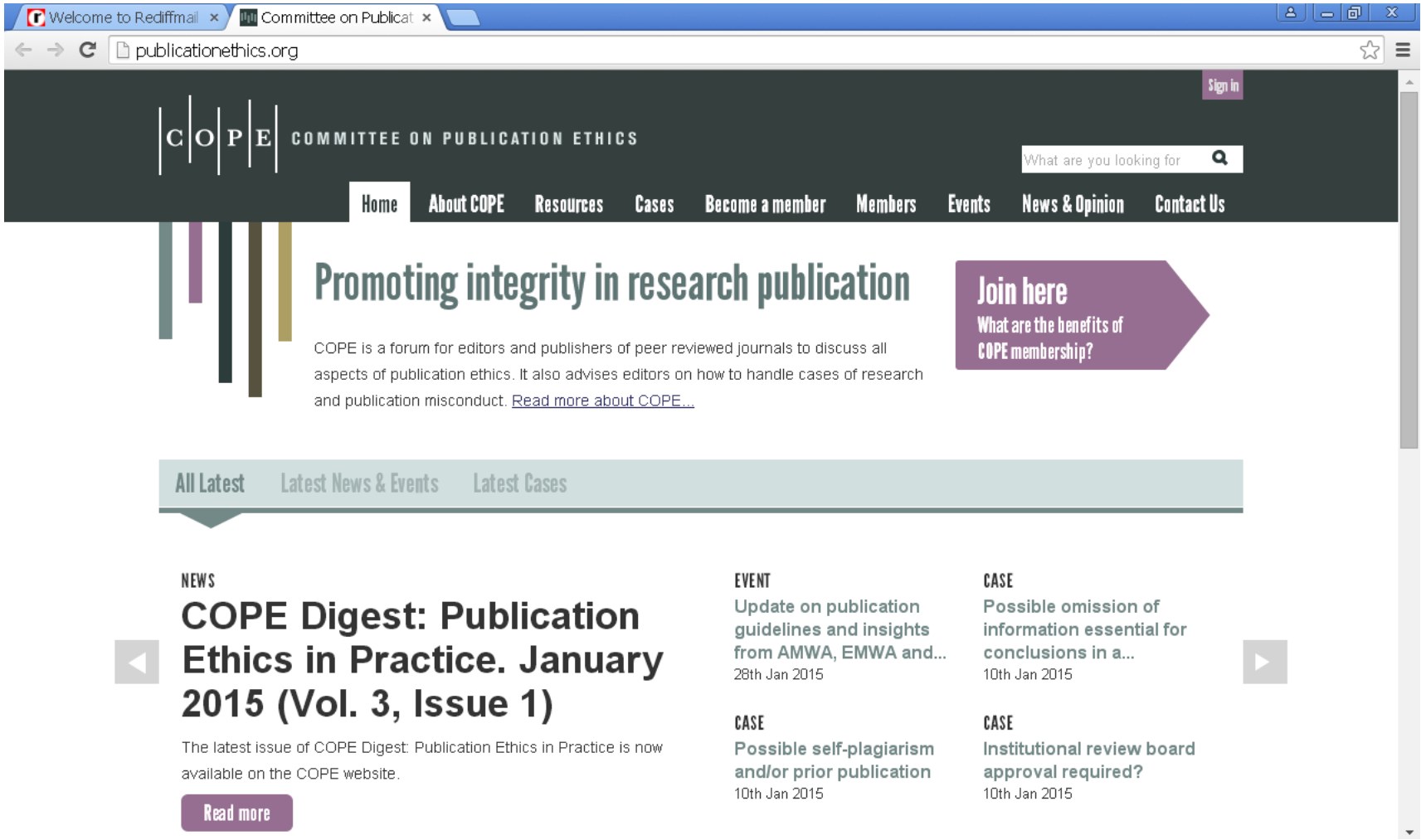
http://www.apastyle.org/



http://www.mla.org/style



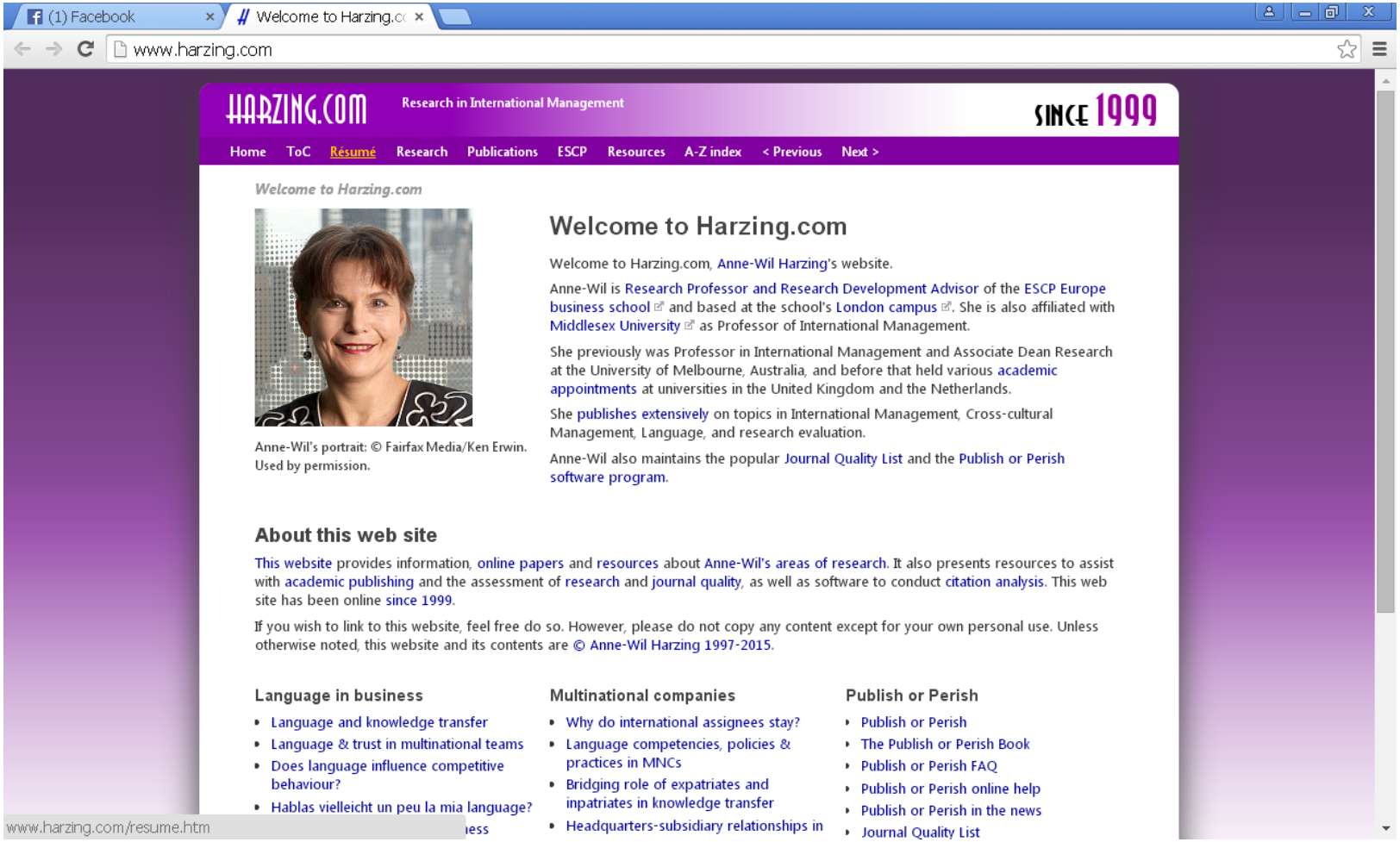
COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics
http://publicationethics.org/



Promoting integrity in research publication

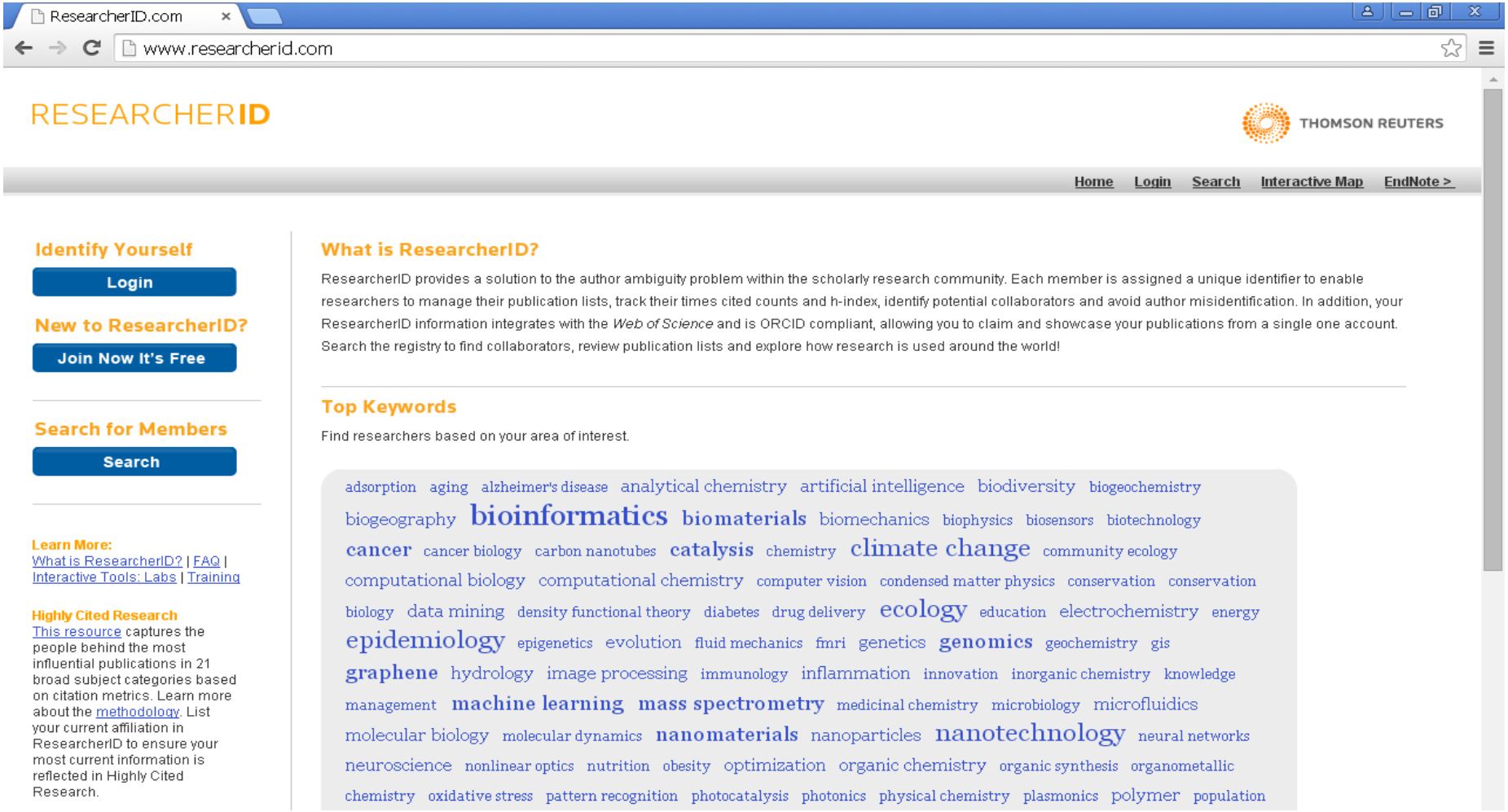
COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals to discuss all aspects of publication ethics. It also advises editors on how to handle cases of research and publication misconduct.

Try downloading Publish or Perish software from www.harzing.com and check your author impact via h index. That will check if you have new citations.

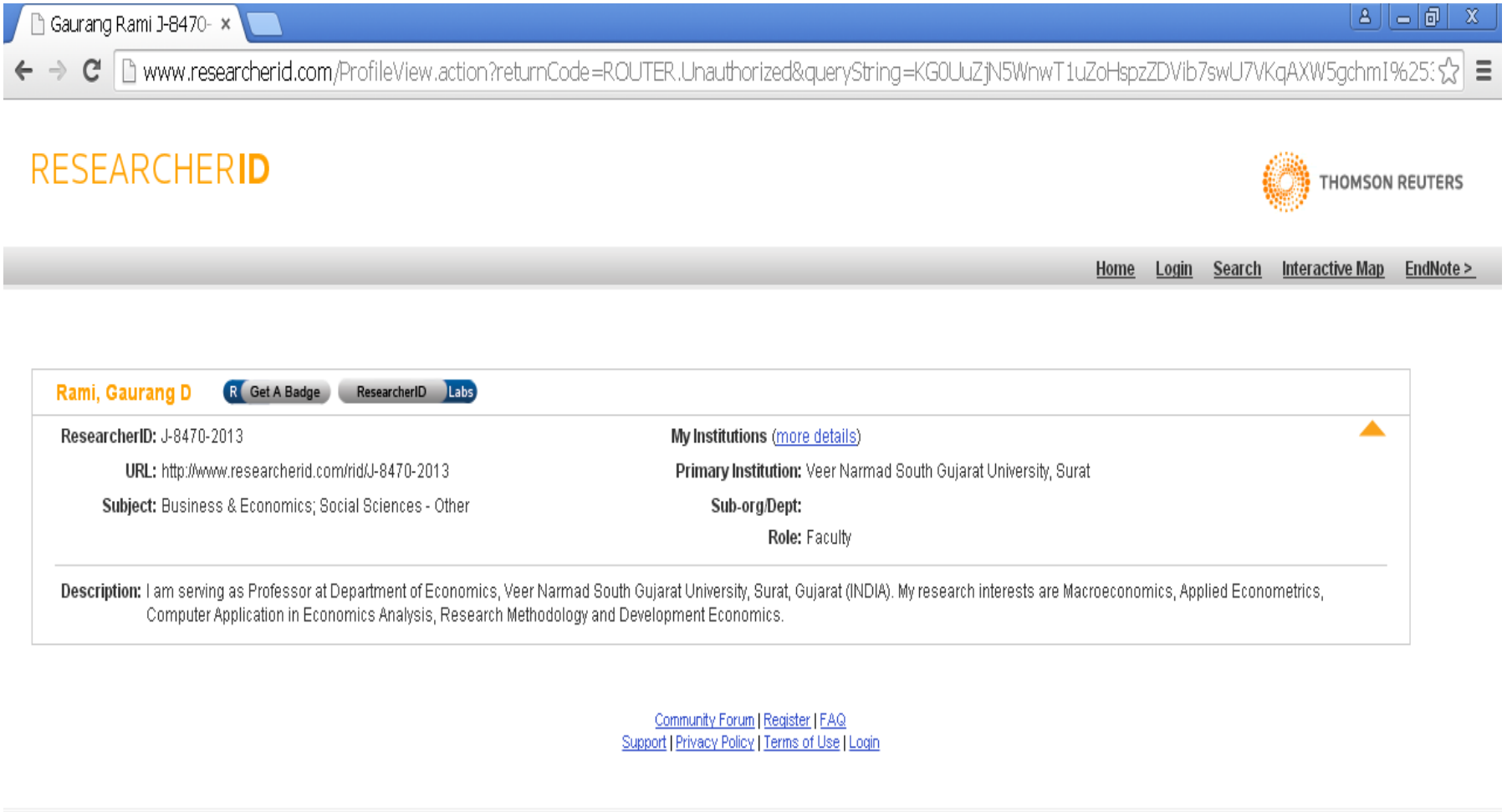


Anne-Wil is Research Professor and Research Development Advisor of the ESCP Europe business school and based at the school's London campus. She is also affiliated with Middlesex University as Professor of International Management. Anne-Wil also maintains the popular Journal Quality List and the Publish or Perish software program.

http://www.researcherid.com/

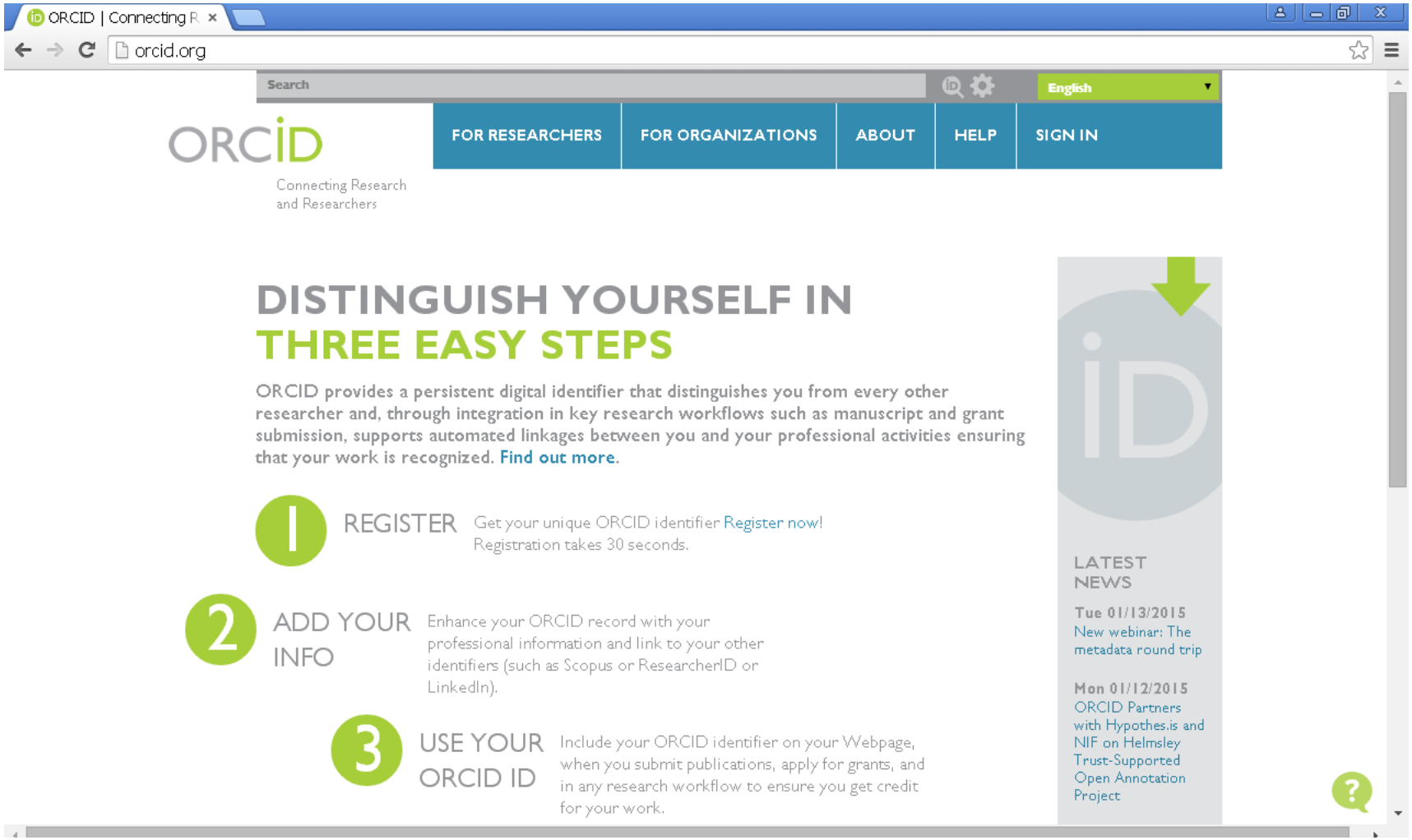


ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification.



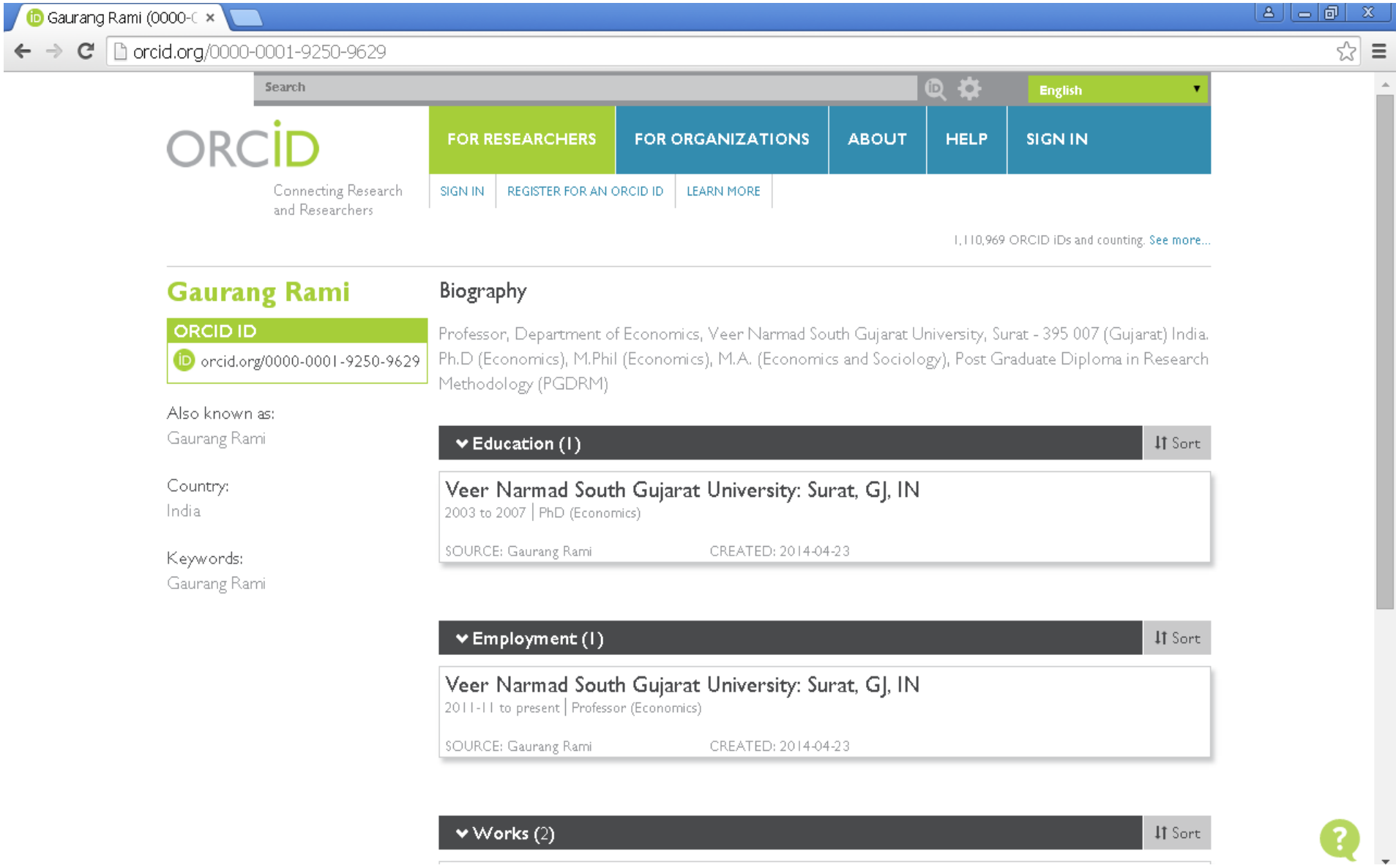
ResearcherID: http://www.researcherid.com/rid/J-8470-2013

http://orcid.org/



ORCID (**Open Researcher and Contributor ID)** provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9250-9629



The quality assurance measures, softwares and indices that journals are using in determining the quality of the written paper based on its structure are the following:

1. Gunning Fog Index- (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunning_fog_index)
Use the link below in the determination of the Gunning Fog Index:
http://www.online-utility.org/english/readability_test_and_improve.jsp

2. Flesch Reading Ease-
(https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flesch_Reading_Ease)
Use the same site in the determination of the Flesch Reading Ease.

3. Grammar Check- Use the Grammarly Software for this. **The minimum results to pass the Grammar Check is 90%.**
Grammarly offers its Handbook (http://www.grammarly.com/handbook) to help authors address the grammar issues.

4. Originality Test- Use of any plagiarism Software for testing originality.
The minimum results to pass the Originality Test is 95%.

In linguistics, the **Gunning fog index** measures the readability of English writing. The index estimates the years of formal education needed to understand the text on a first reading. A fog index of 12 requires the reading level of a U.S. high school senior (around 18 years old). The test was developed by Robert Gunning, an American businessman, in 1952. The fog index is commonly used to confirm that text can be read easily by the intended audience. Texts for a wide audience generally need a fog index less than 12. Texts requiring near-universal understanding generally need an index less than 8.

Fog Index	Reading level by grade
17	College graduate
16	College senior
15	College junior
14	College sophomore
13	College freshman
12	High school senior
11	High school junior
10	High school sophomore
9	High school freshman
8	Eighth grade
7	Seventh grade
6	Sixth grade

Use the link below in the determination of the Gunning Fog Index:
http://www.online-utility.org/english/readability_test_and_improve.jsp

The **Flesch Reading Ease** measures textual difficulty, which indicates how easy a text is to read.

The Flesch Reading Ease Scale measures readability as follows:

100: Very easy to read. Average sentence length is 12 words or fewer.

65: Plain English. Average sentence is 15 to 20 words long.

30: A little hard to read. Sentences will have mostly 25 words.

0: Very hard to read. Average sentence is 37 words long.

The higher the rating, the easier the text is to understand.

By the very nature of technical subject matter, the Flesch score is usually relatively low for technical documentation. If the Flesch test is used regularly, one may develop a sense of what a reasonable score is for the type of documentation one is working on and aim to align with this score.

Plagiarism

…an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediti ng the original author..

…a piece of writing or other work reflecting such unauthorized use or imitation…

http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/plagiarism

Plagiarism means the copying of another person's material and using such copied material as if it were one's own work, without citing a quotation or stating a source.
http://www.urkund.com/en/about-urkund

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work

Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. It is subject to sanctions like penalties, suspension, and even expulsion.

Plagiarism is not a crime *per se* but in academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense

T. Fishman, plagiarism occurs when someone:

- Uses words, ideas, or work products
- Attributable to another identifiable person or source
- Without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained
- In a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship
- In order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary

Furthermore, plagiarism is defined differently among institutions of higher learning and universities:

•**Stanford** sees plagiarism as the "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form."

•**Yale** views plagiarism as the "... use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes "... using a source's language without quoting, using information from a source without attribution, and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original."

•**Princeton** perceives plagiarism as the "deliberate" use of "someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source."

•**Oxford College of Emory University** characterizes plagiarism as the use of "a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit."

•**Brown** defines plagiarism as "... appropriating another person's ideas or words (spoken or written) without attributing those word or ideas to their true source."

Common forms of student plagiarism

According to “The Reality and Solution of College Plagiarism” created by the Health Informatics department of the University of Illinois at Chicago there are 10 main forms of plagiarism that students commit:

1. Submitting someone’s work as their own.
2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
3. Re-writing someone’s work without properly citing sources.
4. Using quotations, but not citing the source.
5. Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
6. Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited.
7. Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.
8. Providing proper citations, but fails to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough.
9. Inaccurately citing the source.
10. Relying too heavily on other people’s work. Fails to bring original thought into the text.

Self-plagiarism

Duplicate publication

Self-plagiarism (also known as **"recycling fraud"**) is the reuse of significant, identical, or nearly identical portions of one's own work without acknowledging that one is doing so or without citing the original work. Articles of this nature are often referred to as duplicate or multiple publication.

In addition there can be a copyright issue if copyright of the prior work has been transferred to another entity. Typically, self-plagiarism is only considered a serious ethical issue in settings where someone asserts that a publication consists of new material, such as in publishing or factual documentation. It does not apply to public-interest texts, such as social, professional, and cultural opinions usually published in newspapers and magazines.

Plagiarism Detector Softwares

http://www.grammarly.com/

Grammar checking of the papers to rid it of some grammatical errors and plagiarism issues.

To fully appreciate the functions of the grammarly, you need to upgrade to premium and subscribe to a plan which is convenient for you. Log in through https://www.grammarly.com/premium

Grammarly as a Plagiarism tool is quite accurate as it checks plagiarism in over 8 billion pages in the world wide web

Turnitin (http://turnitin.com/) is one of the most reliable plagiarism prevention tool as it checks the similarity index among its database of papers.

Skyline Plagiarism Detector (http://plagiarism-detector.com/) has a Comparison Mode wherein the similarities are highlighted and compared with each other.

These softwares needs to be purchased

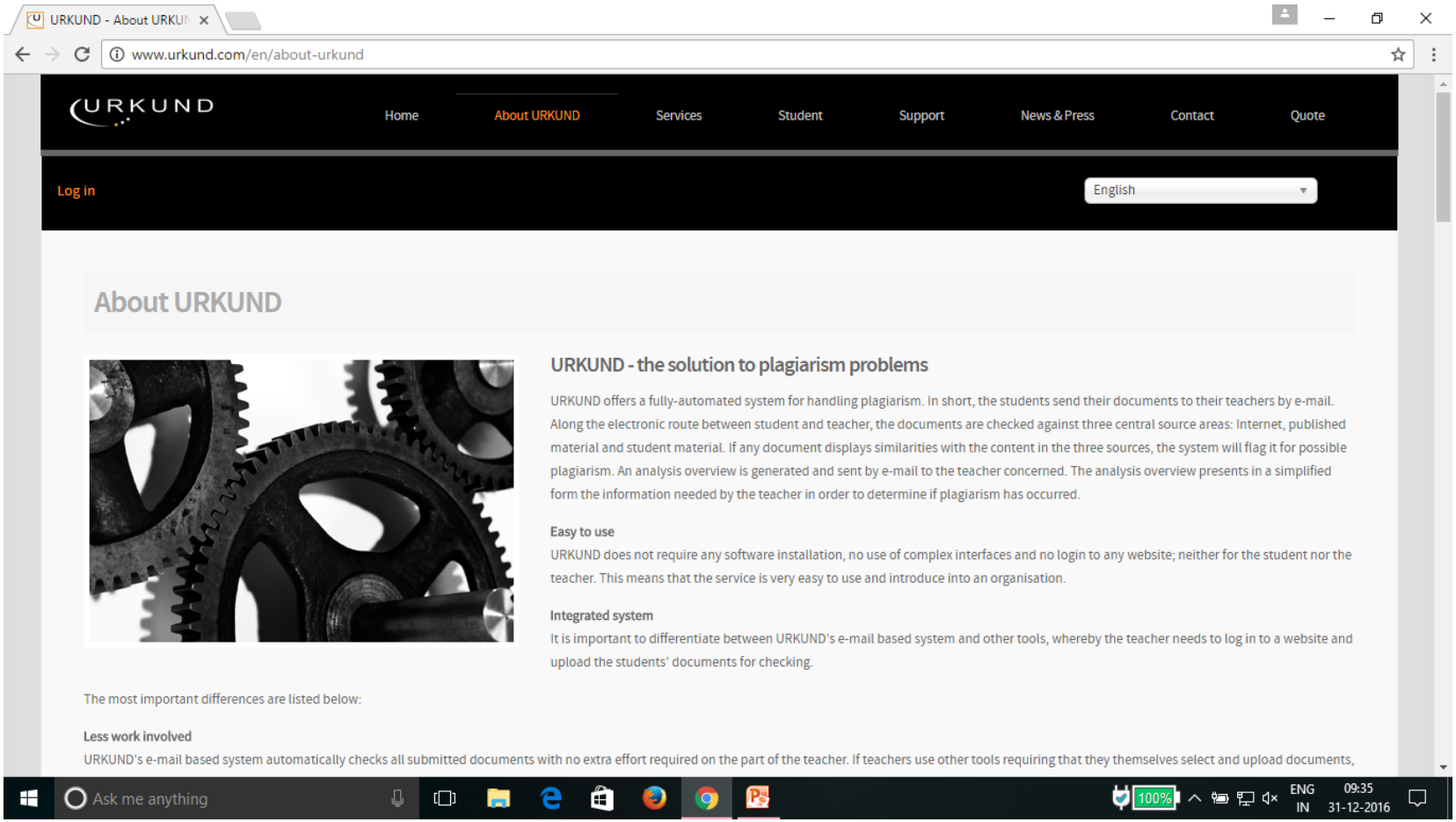
Free plagiarism softwares

Top 10 Free Plagiarism Detection Tools

http://elearningindustry.com/top-10-free-plagiarism-detection-tools-for-teachers

1. **DupliChecker**
2. **CopyLeaks**
3. **PaperRater**
4. **Plagiarisma**
5. **PlagiarismChecker**
6. **Plagium**
7. **PlagScan**
8. **PlagTracker**
9. **Quetext**
10. **Viper**

- For Plagiarism checking, Initiatives by University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in India through INFLIBNET http://www.urkund.com/en/



Let Write; Right,

Let Publish,

Let Cited,

& Let Die!

Questions!

Comments!

Suggestions!

Thank you!!!