Abstract—Plagiarism the name itself suggests that it is the big violation of our work as a theft. The action or practices of taking someone’s else work, idea, etc. and passing it on as one’s own literary work by just mere changing the formation of sentences using synonyms or by just copying it. This is why plagiarism can also be referred as “Game of Words”. Plagiarism is one of the major problem the world is facing. Therefore, to put check on it there are various plagiarism detection tools worldwide where the uploaded files get scanned to detect the theft. A person puts lots of efforts and so many days of hard-work to create his own research but because of plagiarism all his efforts, name, hard-work goes in vain and the other person copying it has just copied down the article under his pen name, leaving the content unauthentic. In this paper, we explicate the concept of plagiarism and configure out what makes plagiarism reprehensible as such that it gives a misleading impression on scientific credit. We also will discuss numerous circumstances that makes plagiarism a vulnerable offence.

Keywords—detection tools, game of words, plagiarism, spectrum

1. INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is considered as the act of stealing one’s work, ideas and intellectual property. It is so vast and diverse in nature, a single definition cannot explain us what is plagiarism. To brief definitions on plagiarism so the concept can be clearly understood are-

• Copying someone else’s work and projecting it as our own work and idea.
• Failing to put quotation in quotation marks.
• Providing inappropriate information about the source from where it has been copied in order to claim it as one’s own work.
• Changing the formation of sentences using synonyms or by just putting words here and there as it states plagiarism is all about ‘Game of Words’.

The word Plagiarism is derived from a Latin word ‘plagiarius’ which means kidnapper. The meaning itself foretells kidnapping of someone else’s work.
and asserting ownership of it as one’s own. Plagiarism cannot be exactly stated as crime but it is fraud which is a punishable offence in court for prejudices caused by copyright infringement violation of moral rights or torts [1]. In many countries plagiarizing is considered to be ethical offense whereby considering plagiarizer as a criminal and putting them behind the bars whereas some countries just pass on the work of plagiarism as a way of flattering one’s professional work or ideas. The issues of plagiarism in a past recent years have increased tremendously and is growing steadily to the fact of stealing data from various resources including Google itself is much easier to access and disguise as possessor of it. Whether intentionally or unintentionally the cut, copy and paste of other’s work under the impression of plagiarism is no big deal and is always perceived as a matter of concern [2].

Plagiarism is a kind of academic dishonesty. Colleges and Universities take this matter very seriously by taking strict action against students who are plagiarizing. It is the duty of student to avoid plagiarism on any scale. If following points are kept in mind, plagiarism can be avoided to a large extent.

- Doing our work on our own.
- Taking down all the notes carefully.
- Turning on to the resources only when in need to support of ideas. Giving credit to someone else’s intellectual property if in use.

II. APPROACH OF PLAGIARISM

University of Stanford defines plagiarism as the “Use, without giving reasonable 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 forms” [3]. The typology of plagiarism can be in various forms. The different ways to categorize plagiarism are-

A. PARAPHRASING

Paraphrasing means copying down of someone else’s literary work by just deformation and then reformation of text into your own words. It is one of the easiest way doing plagiarism. To avoid paraphrasing study the sources properly and then rebuilt your own text using proper vocabulary. But, still people don’t stand up to the mark of effective way and are suspected to be fraudulent in case of plagiarism [4]. This is the only reason why it is called the most common form of plagiarism. Paraphrasing contributes 75% of plagiarism in today’s developing countries like India.

B. REPETITIVE RESEARCH

Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution of one’s own work is repetitive research. The main cause of repetitive research is repetition of studies on related topic with point of view of analization and same result at the end of research. It proves to be frustrating to innovate new ways of describing something accurately and therefore gets arrested in act of plagiarism. Repetitive research contributes around 71% of plagiarism into it.

C. SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources plagiarism involves inaccurate citation where author uses both types of services i.e. primary as well as secondary to complete his research but cites only the primary ones [5]. A primary source is the basic one dealing with direct knowledge whereas the secondary builds upon the primary by adding some more informational text to it. The secondary source should always be used with caution to ensure every attempt to access the original sources. Quotes should be enclosed in quotation marks while copying the ideas of other’s work. Ignorant of all these facts leads to approx. 69% of plagiarism in employing secondary source.

D. DUPLICATION

Exact retrieval of data used in publication of one author by same other researcher into his/her publication is known as duplication. It often leads to the waste of both time as well as effort. Sometimes duplicate publications are allowed in the form of translations with a disclaimer. As article is based on previous article to aware readers of what they are reading. Hence, duplication involves 63% of plagiarism in it.

E. VERBATIM

Capturing every single word from a file or text into one’s own research without quotation mark, citation and references is known as verbatim. It is easily detected form of plagiarism and contributes 59% of plagiarism. To avoid verbatim plagiarism use of quotation marks including an in-text citation is essential.
III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Referring multiple papers available we can summarize plagiarism as:

- Taking someone else’s work or ideas and passing them off as your own.
- Taking credit for work you didn’t do.
- Whether intentional or unintentional, plagiarism is considered as a type of theft [6].

The root cause of plagiarism is heavy consequences in terms of academic punishments and loss of respect from faculty and peers. Sometimes what happens is say for instance a student is assigned to write an essay on Science and Technology in class for presentation. He had similar assignments of this in previous classes so instead of writing a fresh one he simply copies down his own essay and submits. What do you feel is this a plagiarism? YES or NO.

The answer is yes because here the student is plagiarizing his own content and this is called as academic double dipping. Now we will take another example to understand the concept of plagiarism in much better way. Considering these lines from students’ papers. Which of them is a plagiarized sentences.

1) Narendra Modi served Gujarat for three terms, holding office at a post of Chief Minister from 2001, to 2014.
2) Shahrukh Khan is considered as King of Bollywood and King Khan and has appeared in more than 80 Bollywood films.
3) Mahendra Singh Dhoni captained Indian national team in limited overs formats from 2007 to 2016 and in Test cricket from 2008 to 2014.

Was this a tricky one? Can you point out which amongst 1), 2), and 3) is plagiarized. The answer is none because each student’s sentences is a generally accepted fact.

Thus, plagiarism is defined by behavior that falls under the large category of cheating whether the writer attempts it knowingly or unknowingly [7].

IV. SPECTRUM OF PLAGIARISM

Cultural, disciplinary and institutional subtitles, among others in how plagiarism is defined and perspectives about it tested obfuscate consensus about how students and faculty perceive and understand plagiarism in a broader way [8]. Using a device modified from the plagiarism spectrum published by ‘Turnitin’, the researchers analyze the data using different methodology between kinds of plagiarism [9]. Through spectrum of plagiarism the student clearly understands how his work reaches plagiarism knowingly or unknowingly. It acts as a guide how one can work in his research in order to avoid plagiarism. The spectrum can broadly be classified as under:

- Replica- It is act of submitting research to more than one publications in order to get it published multiple times by just changing words and phrases here and there and keeping the original text as it is.
- Hybrid- Citing unoriginal writings of text without using proper quotations and without giving credit to original writer is called Hybrid plagiarism.
- Ctrl + C- That important portion of research which is not written on own instead copied down from other sources using Ctrl + C followed by Ctrl + V that too without any changes being made.
- Aggregator- When proper citation is given to the work but the work has no originality there is no effort seen in one’s research then it is said to be Aggregator plagiarism.
- Clone- As the name suggests itself it is the act where the work is totally copied word
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to word and then imposing it as one’s original work.
• Recycle- It is also known as self-plagiarizing. In recycle the researcher clearly copies the ideas from various sources generously without giving proper citation.
• 404 Error- 404 error means page not found. Similarly, when the information provided is inaccurate about the sources from where ideas have been taken it is said to be 404 error.

V. DETECTION TOOLS
In today’s world, of internet plagiarizing work of other people have become very easy. To detect plagiarism in one’s work detection tools prove to be very beneficial to our society at large. With this the first question that comes to our mind is “How do I check for plagiarism?” So the instant answer to this comes is using online detection tools, but how-

1) Firstly, if we want to check the authenticity of a small section of the paper just simply copy and paste the section of writing with quotation mark in search bar of Google, if the passage is copied it will show up with the exact lines. This method of checking is simple and free but it is applicable only for small paragraphs.

2) We can also use various free applications to check files, documents, etc. These applications are far more better than Google searches as the result they show are more accurate. Many of these sites are so good that they even allow to upload the entire file or documents that needs to be checked. To name some of the popular sites that are free are-
• Duplichecker
• Plagtracker Grammarly
• Copy Leaks

3) If you are in a business where you have to deal large numbers of papers on daily basis then it is advisable to use some commercial applications that provides very easy services as it checks all papers turned in as well as they are secured and the output given are more accurate and efficient.
• Writecheck.com
• Plagscan.com
• Turnitin.com

VI. CONCLUSION
The paper states plagiarism is presenting someone else’s work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. Plagiarism is a threat to our society on large and one should try to avoid plagiarism as much as possible this helps to restore the originality of the work. The paper also suggests plagiarism is a reprehensible act which involves an unfair acquisition of scientific credit. In addition it involves dishonesty and fraud and should be punishable offence in a court of justice. The punishment for someone who gets caught for plagiarism should be severe. The survey provided is the crisp presentation of comparative analysis which is essential in today’s world.

We have also discussed various types of plagiarism, its pros and cons, and various detection tools to check plagiarism. The spectrum gives an outlook how one’s carelessness reaches plagiarism. The detection tools methodology is one of the best way to check plagiarism and keep it under control.

The potential for plagiarism is ever present but one can stop it to a large extent for it is never too late.

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