Plagiarism Detection Tools and Policies

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ABSTRACT:

Now that we live in the Information Age, a wealth of data is at our fingertips. Most online content is created by several writers at the same time without any significant differences. Plagiarism detection software might help preserve the author's reputation and improve the quality of study. The use of plagiarism detection tools has made it possible to reduce the likelihood of plagiarized content appearing in academic papers. This document provides a summary of many successful plagiarism detection approaches that have been used to determine how much content is unique and how much content is plagiarized from other sources.

Keyword: Copyright, Information Literacy, Plagiarism Detection Software, and Plagiarism

INTRODUCTION:

The Internet has had a profound effect on the realm of higher education and scientific inquiry in the modern information era. How data is generated, stored, retrieved, and shared has been profoundly altered by the advent of the World Wide Web. Databases, the World Wide Web, and electronic lists are just a few examples of the many ways data is stored and made available today. Academic dishonesty is nothing new, but it is commonly agreed that the availability of material online has increased the temptation to plagiaries and the ease with which it may be done.

One kind of electronic crime is plagiarism, which ranks up there with phishing and password theft (Crimes involving computers (such as hacking, viruses, spamming, phishing, copyright infringement, and others). Dissertation Plagiarism practice of appropriating another author's words, ideas, or works (in whole or in part), without giving proper credit to that author. Information from the internet, books, magazines, newspapers, research, journals, personal content, or ideas may be

plagiarized in several ways, including straight using material from one source and pasting it into another, or changing a few words here and there.

The definition of "plagiarise" in the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary is: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own.

- To make use of (another's work) without giving proper credit.
- It means to steal words or phrases from another writer.
- To pass off a concept or product that was borrowed from an existing source as one's own unique creation.

Plagiarism is defined as submitting another person's writing as your own by many websites, including Turnitin.com, plagiarism.org, and Research Resources.

- Reproducing another person's work without permission.
- The misuse of commas and other punctuation marks; failing to quote a quote.
- Lies regarding a quote's origin.
- Substituting one set of words for another while retaining the overall structure of the original passage without attribution - Plagiarism (see our "fair use" section for more information) occurs when you utilise the words or ideas of another person or organisation for the bulk of your own work without giving them credit.

Plagiarism is seen as academic dishonesty or academic fraud within the academic world, and those who engage in it risk severe repercussions, including dismissal. This will also cause others to doubt the honesty of the scholar involved. Thus, academics have a legal and moral dilemma when dealing with plagiarism. According to studies (Kumar, Priya, Musalaiah, Nagasree, 2014; Sukula, Gaur, and Babbar, 2015; Singh and Kumar, 2019). linguistic and cultural differences also contribute. Despite this, plagiarism is pervasive across most educational institutions (Elkhatat, Elsaid & Almeer, 2021; Sukula & Kumar, 2021) despite the fact that many have "developed integrity rules that often utilize punitive tactics to deter cheating, plagiarism, and other types of misconduct".

WHY PLAGIARISM DETECTION IS IMPORTANT:

Most students and researchers engage in some kind of dishonesty while completing coursework or research projects, making the identification and prevention of plagiarism a significant problem for several academic institutions. This is due to the fact that many references may be located online (Dhammi, Ul Haq, 2016; Sharma, Verma, 2020; Sukula, Vishwakarma, Babbar & Dhingra, 2022). They just utilize a search engine to look up information on whatever they're trying to plagiarise, and off they go. Thus, it is preferable and mandatory that all academic areas use software designed to identify instances of plagiarism. Journals, research facilities, and scientific conferences all place a premium on avoiding copyright infringement (Krokoscz, 2021), making the use of sophisticated plagiarism detection software a top priority.

While there is no shortage of anti-plagiarism programmes to help you spot instances of plagiarism (Kumar, Sukula & Kumar, 2020; Foltýnek, Dlabolová, Anohina-Naumeca, *et al. 2020)*, none of them provide concrete proof that a document was copied directly from another source; instead, they merely highlight similarities and offer clues about where those copied passages might have come from. Software and programmes such as PlagAware, PlagScan, and Check for Plagiarism, iThenticate, PlagiarismDetection.org, Academic Plagiarism, The Plagiarism Checker, Urkund, and many more are available for automated plagiarism detection.

PLAGIARISM CHECKING SOFTWARE:

The purpose of plagiarism detection software is twofold: first, to determine if the writer has unwittingly plagiarized another source, and second, to confirm the originality of the source material (Daisuke Sakamoto, Kazuhiko Tsuda, (2019). A web browser can detect whether a phrase or sentence has been plagiarised. Paragraphs, and possibly the whole text, may be copied and pasted without credit. Identifying and limiting such illegal and unethical behavior is necessary to maintain academic integrity. There is an abundance of free and paid plagiarism checkers on the web that can identify instances of word-for-word plagiarism. is covered to some extent here.

1. PLAGIARISM DETECTOR WITH VIPER (URL: http://www.scanmyessay.com):

A free version of the plagiarism checker Viper Plagiarism Scanner is available at http://www.scanmyessay.com. Viper checks for instances of plagiarism by scanning over 10 billion resources and features a user-friendly interface. It also offers proofreading services to ensure that your papers and projects are error-free in terms of spelling and grammar. The provision of a standardized bibliography according to established norms is also helpful.

2. Detect Plagiarism Online at Plagiarism Detect.com
(URL: http://www.plagiarismdetect.com):

The plagiarism checking service at PlagiarismDetect.com is top-notch. It gives you the option between a demo and a real account. Use the demo account for what it was intended: to demonstrate the fundamentals of plagiarism scanning. Scaning through the sample account is free, but it only works for up to 100 words, and it isn't always accurate.

Having an accurate account makes it possible to do many scans at once, which improves the quality of plagiarism detection. When a user submits a file to be checked for plagiarization, the result is sent to them directly from the correct account, and there is no page limit for this process. For the low, low price of $4.95, you may have it right now.

3. DUPLI CHECKER (URL: http://www.duplichecker.com):

In order to avoid copying others' work, you might use Dupli Checker, a free service available online. Users don't have to sign up for anything to utilize this free programme. The authors may use search engines like Google, Yahoo, and MSN to verify the accuracy of their work. In order to utilise

this free plagiarism tool, users may either key in a few sentences or copy and paste their whole work into the provided box. Users must first choose a search engine before running a plagiarism check. When the search button is pressed, the programme will look for instances of plagiarism and display the results. The ability to check for plagiarized work is, thus, easily accessible.

4. Check for Plagiarism (URL: http://www.plagiarismchecker.com):

The Plagiarism Checker is a no-cost, web-based service that checks for instances of copied content. Users' submissions are analyzed by being chopped up into smaller, more manageable chunks. Plagiarism detection followed by report generation. There is no need to sign up or pay any fees in order to do a search.

Checking for Plagiarism using a Web-Based Tool'.

5. COPY TRACKER (URL: http://copytracker.ec-lille.fr):

In addition, Copy Tracker is open-source and free to use. That checks papers for similarities to previously published works. It's free to use and distribute thanks to the GNU Public License it's released under. Since the code is open-source, anybody may use it, alter it, and then sell the results. Additionally, Copy Tracker Online beta may be accessed now as well. Use Copy Tracker to check for plagiarised content in any text, HTML, Word, or Word Perfect document.

6. PLAGIUM (URL: http://www.plagium.com):

A free online plagiarism detector, Plagium is now under beta testing. Anyone, anywhere may run a plagiarism check by simply pasting the text in question. Likewise, Plagium allows users to verify the legitimacy of a link by examining its content. Since there is no fee for using this service, it is kept running by user donations.

7. SEE SOURCES (URL: http://www.plagscan.com):

If you want to examine a file for plagiarised content, all you have to do is pick it and click the button that says "Start Analysis." This will extract the text from the file and display any instances of plagiarism. For originality testing, users may submit documents in.doc,.docx,.htm, or.txt format. This tool also includes the ability to check for plagiarism and to copy and paste a document. With See Sources, you can check for plagiarism without downloading any additional software. PlagScan is an upgraded version of See Sources.

8. CHIMPSKY (URL: http://chimpsky.uwaterloo.ca/index):

To ensure your written materials include no plagiarised content, use Chimpsky, a free plagiarism checker. The Chimpsky service is free, but it requires users to sign up. Demo users may explore the features of this application by using the password "demo" when prompted during the login process. Since it checks for plagiarism using plain texts internally, it converts Plain Text Format Conversion of All Text Documents.

9. WRITECHECK (URL: http://en.writecheck.com):

Write Check is a web-based software that not only detects plagiarism but also includes a grammatical check from ETS® and tutoring from Pearson®. Write Check is a tool that helps students improve as writers by highlighting instances of grammar and plagiarism. Teachers inspired the creation of Write Check because they saw the need for a user-friendly tool that would assist students in making formative corrections to their writing.

For many students, the last step before turning in an essay for a class is to run it via Write Check. Students of all levels use it, from high school to college, and a significant portion are ESL students.

10. EVE2: Essay Verification Engine (URL: http://www.canexus.com):

With the help of EVE2, educators at all levels of the education system may check student work for instances of Internet plagiarism. Essays written in plain text, Microsoft Word, or Corel Word Perfect may all be uploaded to EVE2, and the software will provide URLs to any plagiarised content it finds. With careful design, EVE2 can detect stolen content without flooding the lecturer with irrelevant results.

Eve does a plethora of sophisticated searches to get data from any website. EVE2 uses the most cutting-edge search engines available to identify suspicious websites, coming as near as feasible to a software that would be able to check every site on the Internet. It does not only locate potentially fraudulent websites, but also compares the uploaded essay to the content of such websites. If it detects plagiarism, it will log the offending URL. Following the completion of the search, the instructor receives a detailed report on each plagiarised work, including the percentage of copied text and a copy of the paper with all instances of plagiarism marked in red.

11. DOC COP (URL: https://www.doccop.com):

DOC When it comes to uncovering conspiracies, cryptomemory, and plagiarised content, Cop is your best bet. DOC Cop generates reports that show the connections and overlaps between two papers or between a document and the Web. DOC to put it simply, policeman does not appropriate any intellectual property. DOC after reports have been generated, Cop deletes all submitted investigative materials. DOC The evidence for or against collusion, cryptomnesia, or plagiarism is gathered and presented by the cop.

12. COPYSCAPE (URL: http://www.copyscape.com):

In addition Besides its free online plagiarism checker, Copyscape also provides two premium professional solutions to prevent and identify plagiarised material and content fraud:

COPYSCAPE PREMIUM offers improved in addition to the free service's plagiarism detection, the premium service includes a slew of other useful tools, such as copy-and-paste checks, batch searching, a private index, case tracking, and an API.

COPYSENTRY offers complete security by doing daily or weekly online searches and sending you an email if any duplicate content is found on other websites.

Copyscape offers free plagiarism warning banners for your website in addition to a free tool to compare two web pages or publications and a comprehensive tutorial on dealing with plagiarism. material.

13. TEXT COMPARE (URL: http://text-compare.com):

This online text comparison and difference finding tool, known as Text Compare! is really useful. Easily compare two sentences with a single click after pasting them. Distinctions between the in this example, we have two texts placed out side by side for easy comparison. It draws attention to only the change in the line, rather than the complete line. It also includes connections that let you quickly go from one set of differences to the next, which is very helpful for longer texts.

14. JPLAG (URL: https://jplag.ipd.kit.edu):

If you have various sets of source code files and want to see if there are any commonalities, JPlag can help. Using this method, it is possible to identify instances of copied code. JPlag is resistant to various types of efforts to hide similarities between plagiarised files because it does more than just It can not only compare bytes of text but also knows the syntax and structure of computer languages. Apart than Java and C#, JPlag also works with C, C++, Scheme, and even plain text.

The most common use of JPlag in the field of computer science education is to prevent students from illegally duplicating exercise programmes. However, in theory, it may also be used to find duplicate source code or stolen components (with minor tweaks). In various IP instances, JPlag has been utilised effectively by experts to prove their arguments.

15. CHECKFORPLAGIARISM (URL: http://www.checkforplagiarism.net/)

Check for Plagiarism is a robust, award-winning online plagiarism detection and prevention programme. Due to the accessibility and reliability of the internet, information is freely flowing through the web and is being abused in many ways. Why a good anti-plagiarism solution is essential.

16. COPYCATCH GOLD (URL: http://www.copycatch.freeserve.co.uk/):

This tool was created by a forensic linguist from CFL Software Development who has vast expertise with plagiarism and is hoping to help educators and students alike. One academic year's worth of access for one user costs £250.

17. EDUTIE.COM (URL: http://www.edutie.com/):

In order to assist educational institutions in avoiding plagiarism on the World Wide Web, EduTie.com was launched in August of 2000. Its foundation was taken from PlagiServe (http://www.plagiarism-checker.com/). In an effort to identify instances of plagiarism, submitted papers contrasted with over a billion "high risk" sites. You may try out the programme at no cost.

18. GLATT PLAGIARISM PROGRAM (URL: http://www.plagiarism.com)

The three anti-plagiarism systems now in use were developed by Dr. Barbara Glatt. There are three parts to this system: a training programme, a screening programme, and a self-detection programme for Plagiarism. Individually, the applications cost $300, however when purchased as a bundle, the price drops to $250. Glatt Plagiarism Program reviews may be found in several publications; see http://www.plagiarism.com/publications.htm for a complete list.

19. GOOGLE (URL: http://www.google.com):

Despite The strength of Google's search engine makes it handy for locating probable phrases that students may have used in their papers, despite Google's lack of aim to be a plagiarism monitor. For further knowledge about plagiarism detection tools, visit

http://directory.google.com/Top/Reference/Education/Educators/Plagiarism/Detection/.

20. JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMMITTEE (JISC):

ELECTRONIC PLAGIARISM DETECTION (URL: http://www.jisc.ac.uk/plagiarism/):

Using what they learned from a 2001 plagiarism research, JISC is now offering a plagiarism advising service. The four components of their plagiarised work are as follows:

1. Evaluation of free text plagiarism detection tools from a technical standpoint
2. Review of anti-plagiarism software's technical aspects with respect to source code
3. Five institutions in the United Kingdom test out free text-detection software
4. Fourth, a helpful manual for identifying instances of plagiarism

To continue the conversation on combating academic dishonesty and plagiarism, a listserv has been created. You may get a free download a http://www.jisc.ac.uk/pub01/luton.pdf copy of JISC's Technical Assessment of Plagiarism Detection Software Report.

21. JISC PLAGIARISM ADVISORY SERVICE:

(URL:http://on line.northumbria.ac.uk/faculties/art/):

Information studies/Imri/JISCPAS/site/default.htm In September of 2002, JISC launched a brand-new service called Plagiarism Advisory Service. It is housed within Northumbria University's Information Management Research Institute (UK). This plagiarism hub is always expanding to include more useful content, but it already provides students with helpful tips and guidelines as well as educational resources. Until August of 2004, the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) funded a plagiarism detection programme based on the turnitin.com platform that allowed teachers to electronically compare student papers for instances of plagiarism.

22. JPLAG (URL: http://www.jplag.de/):

Originally created by Guido Malpohl, this programme may be used to uncover instances of plagiarism in the classroom. The program's features extend much beyond simple text comparison. JPlag may also be used to discover stolen software components by inspecting the syntax and

structure of the programming language used to create them. A teacher may use JPlag for free, but only after creating an account to restrict student access.

23. LIBRARY ELECTRONIC DATABASES:

(URL: http://gateway.library.uiuc.edu/ersearch/):

Students and professors at Illinois's Urbana-Champaign campus have access toa wide variety of online resources thanks to the library. When evaluating possible instances of plagiarism, instructors may find these tools useful. When reviewing student work, EBSCO and Expanded Academic ASAP (Info Trac) are two examples of full-text databases. natural places to begin. Keep in mind that students often make use of sites that don't provide whole texts but do give abstracts.

24. MOSS (URL: http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~aiken/moss.html)

The main purpose of Moss, which stands for Measure of Software Similarity, is to uncover instances of plagiarism in software. The tool finds code duplication in many programming languages, including Common Programming Languages (CPMs): C, C++, Java, Pascal, Ada, ML, Lisp, and Scheme. Moss is available at no cost to educators in the field of computer programming.

25. PLAGIARISM.ORG (URL: http://www.plagiarism.org):

Plagiarism.org is a tool for detecting plagiarism that was developed by students and graduates of the University of California, Berkeley. Keep in mind that the programme can't tell the difference between your words and others', so be careful when using it with citations.

26. THE PLAGIARISM RESOURCE SITE (URL: http://www.plagiarism.phys.virginia.edu/)

There is only one author of The Plagiarism Resource Site, and he happens to be a physics professor at the University of Virginia named Lou Bloomfield. This resource was created to "aid in lessening the toll that plagiarism has on schools and classrooms." There are a lot of connections to resources on dealing with plagiarism.

27. PLAGISERVE (URL: http://www.plagiserve.com/):

Olexiy Shevchenko, Max Litvin, and Sasha Lugovskyy made up the PlagiServe Team, and they came up with the concept for a plagiarism detection programme in June of 2000. PlagiServe's software not only finds papers purchased from term paper services and submitted to teachers, but it also checks for any alterations made to the original content. More than 150,000 student essays, term papers, and cliff notes are stored in PlagiServe's database, and the company also employs Online crawlers will comb through "high risk" resources including Britannica.com, Refdesk.com, and Encyclopedia.com in search of malware plagiarised content. Teachers should use caution while utilising this detector. Student term papers, as some have speculated, may also be for sale.

28. WORDCHECK (URL: http://www.wordchecksystems.com/):

Word CHECK has a wide range of users, from librarians and students to lawyers and educators. This plagiarism detecting gadget was created by Kenneth Livingston and Mark Dahmke's

company,

Information Analytics of Lincoln, Nebraska. It costs money to get WordCHECK.

29. TURNITIN (URL: http://turnitin.com):

To check for instances of plagiarism, particularly in written work, Turnitin is a plagiarism detection programme that is made available to students. A valid Turnitin checker licence is required for plagiarism checking. When a student uploads a paper to Turnitin, the content is checked against a large number of academic databases. Turnitin says that, in addition to eliminating plagiarism, it promotes high quality writing via insightful comments on student draughts. Turnitin is "the world's most generally known and trustworthy resource to combat Internet plagiarism," as claimed by plagiarism.org. The subscription charges range from free to paid, depending on the sort of plan you choose.

30. ITHENTICATE (URL: http://www.ithenticate.com):

Global academic publishers and research institutes rely on iThenticate, the industry standard in plagiarism detection and prevention software, to verify the authenticity of submitted manuscripts. The iThenticate-powered Cross Check service compares manuscripts to a database of approximately 50 billion web pages and 130 million content pieces, including 40 million works from 590 academic publishing companies software, iThenticate aids editors, authors, and researchers in preventing misconduct. The creators of iThenticate are the same people behind Turnitin, the industry standard for detecting instances of plagiarism and ensuring academic integrity. The company's domestic headquarters are in Oakland, and it also has a branch in the United Kingdom, in Newcastle.

Balani Infotech Pvt. Ltd. is the official distributor of Turnitin and iThenticate in India.

31. URKUND - THE SOLUTION TO PLAGIARISM PROBLEMS

(URL: http://www.urkund.com/en/)

URKUND is an anti-plagiarism system that is totally automated and is now being utilised effectively in universities and colleges throughout the globe. All papers go via URKUND's system and are compared to three primary databases:

- Online networking
- Books, magazines, newspapers, and other forms of print media.
- work that has already been turned in by students (e.g. memoranda, case studies and examination works)

Urkund never defines plagiarism, although it does check for similarities in language and topics. If Urkund detects similarities, it will provide a comparison of the texts in its report to your professors. Urkund flags your files that are identical to those in the URKUND archive, online, or in print, and provides the instructor with links to the original sources.

All universities that fall under section 12(B)/2f of the UGC Act and are thus eligible for

financing from the UGC will get the software at no cost from the INFLIBNET Centre if they have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Center. Private universities that cannot get funding from the UGC may order Urkund from M/s. eGalactic. Universities that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the INFLIBNET Centre are eligible to receive the discounted product prices negotiated by the INFLIBNET.

LIBRARIAN'S ROLE:

Librarians think they are well positioned to perform a intellectual integrity on campus, playing a significant and leading role in avoiding plagiarism and library's status as the university's primary research site. However, academic integrity promotion and plagiarism prevention on campus have seen significant shifts in librarians' roles throughout the years. Recently, they have positioned themselves as collaborators in the fight against plagiarism and for campus-wide academic honesty. Therefore, librarians are in a prime position to aid in the prevention and detection of plagiarism now that they can collaborate with teachers to reevaluate assignments and classroom sessions and educate them on the proper and ethical use of material (Singh and Singh, Vikas, 2020; Awasthi, Zain & Sukula, 2022). We think the convergence This shift from a reactive to a proactive approach may be attributed to the increasing prominence of the academic integrity problem in higher education and the corresponding rise in the need for students to demonstrate proficiency in information literacy. Technologies like Turnitin® have allowed librarians to take a more active role in preventing plagiarism and promoting academic integrity by relieving them of the burden of manually checking matching material, may also contribute to this change in duty.

Librarians use a number of different methods to teach students about academic integrity and prevent plagiarism, such as setting a good example with their own research habits, talking openly about the dangers of plagiarism and how to avoid falling into that trap, providing students with giving access to both print and digital citation style guidelines and tutorials, recommending reputable online resources for preventing and detecting plagiarism, and students with access to the right instructional resources to help them with their coursework.

CONCLUSION:

Plagiarism has serious legal consequences. However, accidental plagiarism requires a different response. Plagiarism detection tools have become as simple to use as plagiarising a work because to the proliferation of online resources. Most instances of plagiarism may be traced back to a lack of knowledge of copyright regulations and information use ethics. Many students plagiarise without realizing it because they find it easier to just cut and paste text from the web into an assignment. For this to change, however, people need instruction on how to effectively use information resources. Plagiarism, on the other hand, must be uncovered and prevented at any level. It is crucial to educate information consumers on the need of identifying sources and making

responsible use of data even before they begin to study.

Librarians' participation in Information Literacy initiatives is essential to the development of a stronger scientific community. They have a responsibility to teach students about research ethics. Librarians serve as guides who instruct students on how to do research and properly cite their sources. They need to educate their audience about the importance of ethics and how to properly cite sources. By eradicating the "plagiarise and publish" mindset, librarians may foster a "publish or perish" attitude among scholars. The knowledge of the existence of technologies that may detect plagiarism can greatly aid in preventing plagiarism.

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