



ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN PLAGIARISM CONTROL: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Plagiarism has become an increasingly serious problem in the Academic world. It is aggravated by the easy access to and the ease of cutting and pasting from a wide range of materials available on the internet. This article explains what plagiarism is and what it looks like. Libraries play a number of roles in plagiarism control, using tools such as citation management tools and plagiarism mitigation tools. Plagiarism is having many types of plagiarism but four common types of plagiarism are explained in this article, and then also tell what the reason for doing plagiarism in their work is. We are using plagiarism deduction tools for deducting the plagiarism in our work then it gives a good impact to as well as. It has been challenging to fulfil educational objectives in recent years, especially in tertiary institutions, due to a lack of academic integrity. Plagiarism is perhaps the most prevalent fraudulent behaviour nowadays among students, educators, and researchers. Programs for information literacy, awareness-raising activities, and education in referencing and citation styles are some of the duties. A variety of tools are available to detect plagiarism.

KEYWORDS : Plagiarism, Plagiarism control, Tools, Types, Impact.**INTRODUCTION**

The words "plagiarize" and "plagiarism" stem from the Latin word *plagiarius*, which means "kidnapper." This word, which was derived from the Latin *plaga* ("a net used by hunters to catch game"), expanded its meaning in Latin to encompass a person who took another's words as opposed to their offspring. The unauthorised use of someone else's work without the appropriate citations is plagiarism in libraries. Libraries may help user learn about plagiarism, provide information on citation styles, and provide tools to spot and avoid it in academic and research work. Additionally, they assist their clients' effects to encourage innovation and moral writing habits.

Definition

According to Masic (2012), the word plagiarism emanated from the Latin word "Plagium" meaning "Kidnapping a man", which implies stealing another person's work and presenting it as yours, whether intentionally or unintentionally. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition.

Plagiarism scan also include re-using your own work without citation (Oxford University). In its Academic Honesty Policy, The University of Central Missouri defines plagiarism as: "Plagiarism - Plagiarism is defined as the borrowing of ideas, opinions, examples, key words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or even structure from another person's work, including work written or produced by others without proper acknowledgment.

Plagiarism Can Be Classified Into Five Categories

1. Copy & Paste Plagiarism.
2. Word Switch Plagiarism.
3. Style Plagiarism.
4. Metaphor Plagiarism.
5. Idea Plagiarism.

The Role Of Libraries Play In Plagiarism Control Resource Allocation

Several academic resources, such as books, journals, databases, and online repositories, are available at libraries. Libraries assist students and scholars to obtain pertinent and unique content for their work by giving access to reliable and varied sources of information. This makes it simpler to find reliable sources, which lessens the desire to plagiarize.

Education in Information Literacy

Libraries run information literacy initiatives to instruct students and researchers in the efficient discovery, assessment, and use of information. These initiatives aid people in realizing the value of accurate citation, crediting, and originality in their work. Libraries enable users to create unique material and prevent unintended copying by enhancing information literacy abilities. This makes it simpler to find reliable sources, which lessens the desire to plagiarize.

Guides and Tutorials

Libraries produce instructions, tutorials, and online resources that describe plagiarism, its effects, and how to avoid it. These sites could go through issues like quoting, paraphrasing, citing sources, and getting various citation formats (APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.).

Workshops conducting

On subjects like academic integrity and preventing plagiarism, libraries hold workshops, seminars, and training sessions. Topics including ethical writing techniques, preventing unintentional plagiarism, and copyright knowledge could be covered in these sessions.

Access to Specialized Collections

Specialized collections, archives, and historical documents are frequently maintained by libraries. These collections are available to researchers, lowering the possibility of accidental plagiarism by offering distinctive and original sources.

Support for Faculty

Libraries help faculty members by guiding them in creating assignments that encourage ideas and critical thinking. In order to incorporate information literacy and plagiarism prevention into the curriculum, they can work with the faculty.

Citation Management Tools

Libraries often provide assistance with citation management tools such as Zotero, EndNote, and Mendeley. These tools help users organize their references, cite sources correctly, and create bibliographies. Proper citation practices are essential for avoiding plagiarism.

Zotero

- It is developed by a group of Librarians
- It is Free (Open Source) but charges for data storage

- It is one of the best for extracting metadata from websites
- It is freely available with two different versions one is for standalone and another is plug-in with Firefox, Safari and Chrome extension.
- Users can import the data from the web and save the same in library (PC)

EndNote

- It is the oldest citation management software
- The software is mostly used by Science and Technology community.

Mendeley

- It is very easy to use and also freely available for the desktop version having storage up to 2 GB.
- It is available as a free package- with an option to upgrade at cost.

Plagiarism Detection Tools:

Many libraries offer access to plagiarism detection software and tools. These tools help individuals check their work for potential instances of plagiarism before submitting it. Libraries may provide guidance on how to use these tools effectively and interpret the results. The detective tools like Turnitin, Urkund and copycatcha etc.

Turnitin

This is a product from iParadigms. It is a web based service. Detection and processing is done remotely. The user uploads the suspected document to the system database. The system creates a complete fingerprint of the document and stores it.

Urkund

Another server based plagiarism detection web service which offers an integrated and automated solution for plagiarism detection. It utilizes standard email systems for submission of documents and viewing results. This tool also claims to search through all available online sources giving priority to educational and Scandinavian origin.

Copycatcha

A client based tool used to compare locally available databases of documents. It offers 'gold' and 'campus versions', giving comparison capabilities for large number of local r sources. It also offers a web version which extends the capabilities of plagiarism detection across the internet using the Goggle API.

Types Of Plagiarism

Plagiarism takes various forms, all leading to potential disciplinary actions by professors and the university, depending on the severity. While many believe plagiarism involves only word-for-word copying, merely changing a few words with synonyms won't suffice. Proper attribution of ideas is equally important. In academia, scholars are expected to credit not only the exact words they cite but also the lineage of thoughts and prior research. This means you can plagiarize when directly quoting without proper citation, using one's words to present others' ideas, and even duplicating one's prior work.

In this section, we will explore the most common types of plagiarism including:

- **"Direct Plagiarism** is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks." This is also referred to as clone plagiarism.
- **"Self-Plagiarism** occurs when a student submits their previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved. For example, it would be unacceptable to incorporate part of a term paper you wrote in high school into a paper assigned in a college course. Self-plagiarism also applies to submitting the

same piece of work for assignments in different classes without previous permission from both professors." This is also referred to as recycle plagiarism.

- **"Mosaic Plagiarism** occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original." This type of plagiarism is frequently called patch writing and it most frequently occurs when students fail to paraphrase correctly. This is a combination of CTRL-C and Find-Replace.
- **"Accidental Plagiarism** occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution." This is a combination of Hybrid, Mashup, Aggregator, and Re-Tweet plagiarism.

Reason for plagiarism

- Lack of knowledge of plagiarism
- A lack of instruction in citation and report writing
- Inability to manage time well
- Pressure from families and friends
- Academic pressure

Good Impact Of Plagiarism Control In Libraries

1. Promoting Academic Integrity:

It is important to teach students and researchers the value of originality and proper citation. Plagiarism control measures, such as using detection software or providing plagiarism awareness resources, assist in this process. This encourages a culture of academic honesty and moral conduct in research. This promotes a culture of academic integrity and ethical research performs.

2. Quality Research and Scholarship

The prevention of plagiarism guarantees that the research and scholarly works submitted are unique and advance knowledge. By preventing the inclusion of copied or unattributed content, libraries help maintain the quality and credibility of the research conducted within their institutions.

3. Enhancing learning:

Students and researchers are more likely to engage with the material in a meaningful way when they understand the importance of citing sources and avoiding from plagiarism.

4. Protecting Intellectual property:

plagiarism control helps protect the intellectual property rights of author and content creators. By giving credit to original author though proper citation, researchers acknowledge the contribution of others and respect their rights.

5. Boosting institutional reputation:

The reputation of institutions as hubs of rigorous learning and research is enhanced by their emphasis on academic integrity and plagiarism prevention. Researchers, faculty, and students are more likely to be proud of their associations with a high-standard ethical organization.

CONCLUSION

"Plagiarism is a sign of weakness; originality is a sign of greatness!" so we should improve our skills and create our works without any plagiarism. A lot of plagiarism in essays is done by writers who plagiarize more because of their lack of knowledge about plagiarism and laziness.

Library is used by students and scholars for their research and education. Therefore, using plagiarism detection tools in the library to control plagiarism has many benefits. "We noticed that most universities, journals, institutes and sites are using

Turnitin for plagiarism. Libraries play an important role in curbing plagiarism.

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