

Understanding Shodhganga, Basics of Plagiarism and URKUND

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There has been a world wide concern for rampant plagiarism and duplicity, especially in academic research output, such as, thesis and dissertations.

Open access initiatives and online access to such research output may considerably help to detect and reduce plagiarism and duplicity of research outputs and research work, respectively.

UGC's Regulation 2009 regarding minimum standards and procedure for award of M.Phil and Ph.D degree can be considered a reflection to that world wide concern for rampant plagiarism and duplicity and obviously a big step towards the direction of reducing such activities.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

साप्ताहिक/WEEKLY

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 28]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 11—जुलाई 17, 2009 (आषाढ़ 20, 1931)

No. 28]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 11—JULY 17, 2009 (ASADHA 20, 1931)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 4

[PART III—SECTION 4]

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

UGC (MINIMUM STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE FOR AWARDS OF M.PHIL/PH.D. DEGREE),
REGULATION, 2009

New Delhi-110002, the 1st June 2009

19. Following the successful completion of the evaluation process and announcements of the award of M.Phil/Ph.D, the University shall submit a soft copy of the M.Phil/Ph.D thesis to the UGC within a period of thirty days, for hosting the same in INFLIBNET, accessible to all Institutions/Universities.



University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110002

BY SPEED POST

No.F.1-1/2002(PS)/Exemp. Part file-III

March, 2011

✓ The Publication Officer for posting it on UGC Website

Subject: UGC Regulations on Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree, Regulations 2009. And clarification on guidelines for admission in Ph.D

Sir /Madam,

In continuation of this office letter of even number dated 12.6.2009 UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations 2009, notified in the Gazette of India on 11-17th July, 2009, I am, directed, to say that the same criteria for admission to Ph.D should be followed in respect of NET qualified candidates also as is being followed for persons having qualifications as laid down under procedure for admission in para 9 (i) of the aforementioned UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree) Regulations 2009.

The contents of this letter may be brought to the notice of all the affiliated / recognized Colleges / Institutions of your University for information.

Yours faithfully,



(B.K.Singh)

Deputy Secretary

UGC's Regulation 2009 (Minimum standards and procedure for award of M.Phil and Ph.D Degree)

- provides mandate for submission of **electronic version** of theses and dissertations by the researchers of Indian Universities and to upload in a specific national digital repository for open access.
- As per the Regulation, the responsibility of hosting, maintaining and making the digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertation (called 'Shodhganga'), accessible to all institutions and universities, is assigned to the INFLIBNET Centre by UGC.

UGC Guidelines for Shodhganga to INFLIBNET Centre facilitates:

- i) Providing access to Indian theses and dissertations in open access to world-wide academic community;
- ii) Setting-up of ETD Laboratory in eligible universities for digitization and uploading ETD to Shodhganga
- iii) Extending access to anti-plagiarism software package in member universities; and
- iv) Funds for digitization of back lists of theses available in universities.

ELIGIBILITY/ TARGET

Universities covered under Sections 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act are eligible for financial assistance from UGC within the framework of norms and broad outlays specified by the UGC for:

- (i) Setting up of ETD Lab;
- (ii) Digitizing back-files of theses;
- (iii) Subscription to anti-plagiarism software to detect plagiarized portion of theses and dissertations;**
- (iv) Any other items identified by the Committee set-up by the UGC for the purpose. The criteria for allocation of grants to universities will be ascertained by the Committee appointed for this purpose to promote electronic submission of theses and dissertations in universities.

Shodhganga

Shodhganga, an initiative of INFLIBNET Centre, is a reservoir of thesis produced by Indian Universities.

“The Shodhganga@INFLIBNET Centre provides a platform for research students to deposit their Ph. D. thesis and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access. The repository has the ability to capture, index, store, disseminate and preserve ETDs submitted by the researchers”



About Shodhganga

A reservoir of Indian Theses

The Shodhganga@INFLIBNET Centre provides a platform for research students to deposit their Ph.D. Theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access. The repository has the ability to search, index, store, disseminate and preserve EThs submitted by the researchers (Shodhganga).

© Advanced Training Programme on Shodhganga Sponsored by the Dept. of E-Library, Shodhganga Team (IIT) : New Dehli, 2010. www.shodhganga.in

Database coverage of Shodhganga

Database coverage of Shodhganga	Amalgamation	Open Access
AgriNet@INFLIBNET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arjuna@INFLIBNET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shodhganga@INFLIBNET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bharatiya@INFLIBNET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indian@INFLIBNET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
INFLIBNET@INFLIBNET	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

58308 FULL TEXT THESES	2131 SYNOPSIS	231 UNIVERSITIES CONTRIBUTING	245 MOU SIGNED
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Shodhganga



Search Thesis into Shodhganga



Advance Search

Google Search

About Shodhganga

A reservoir of Indian Theses

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Latest Updates Videos Photos

» Advanced Training Programme on Shodhganga Scheduled to be held at INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar from 21st - 22nd December, 2015. [more details..](#) || [Form](#)

Universities Contributed in Shodhganga

AntiPlagiarism

Top 10 Universities Contributed

Show All Universities

Aligarh Muslim University
Anna University
Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Bundelkhand University
Cochin University of Science & Technology

5759

3045

2911

1693

1609

Jawaharlal Nehru University
Gujarat University
Mahatma Gandhi University
Chaudhary Charan Singh University
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidhyalay

4458

2986

2095

1644

1601

58308

FULL TEXT THESES

2131

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Financial Benefits to the Universities who Signed MoU for Shodhganga

Fund to establish ETD Lab: Rs.5 Lakh to 10 Lakh

Fund for Digitization: Rs.1 Lakh to 22 Lakh

Free access to anti-plagiarism software: Rs.1 Cr. for the entire project.

Objectives:

Single platform

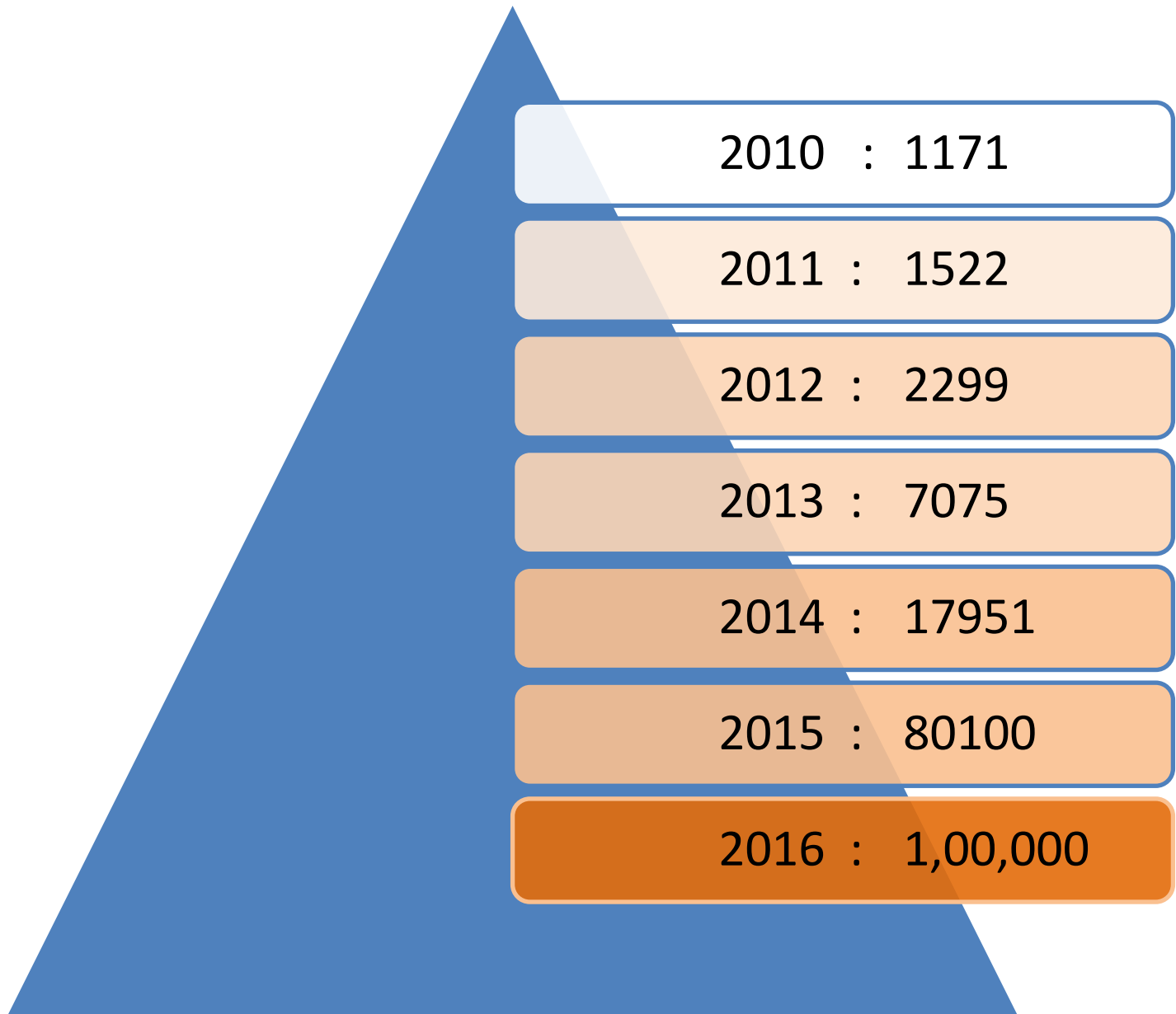
Single platform for thesis submitted to Indian Universities

Open access

Open & online access to world-wide academic community

Plagiarism check

Detection of duplicity & plagiarism in research outputs such as Thesis and Dissertations



YEAR WISE SUBMISSION OF THESIS TO SHODHGANGA

Shodhganga has already emerged as one of the biggest open access platforms of electronic theses and dissertations produced by Indian Universities. With more and more submissions in the coming years, it will definitely have an enormous impact on global research outputs.



PLAGIARISM



PLAGIARISM

Integrity has been one of the prime concern of human society since ancient times . It has been one of the fundamental qualities recognized as building block of societal development.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, the Roman Philosopher of
1st Century BCE wrote:

‘Where is there dignity unless there is honesty’

According to Mahatma Gandhi, the Man of the Millennium, 'Morality is the basis of things and truth is the substance of all morality'

But there has been a paradigm shift of human values and qualities, along with the change of technology; especially in the field of information and communication technology, academic misconduct and dishonesty has become an easy and common practice now a days.

Yuehong (Helen) Zhang wrote in her book 'Against Plagiarism: A Guide for Editors and Authors':

'Now that we live in the network and digital age, it is no longer true that seeing is believing...Likewise the fact that research has been published doesn't mean that it's true.'

‘Editors of academic journals now have to spend a great deal of time dealing with a variety of forms of authorial misconduct, in particular **plagiarism**.

Bernard Rous, Director of Publications at the Association of Computing Machinery, says, ‘not so many years ago, we got one or two alleged cases a year. Now we are getting one or two a month’.

It proves plagiarism is increasing in an alarming rate

What is Plagiarism?

According to the Merriam-Webster OnLine Dictionary, to “plagiarize” means:

- 1) to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- 2) to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- 3) to commit literary theft
- 4) to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

It is a general thinking that plagiarism is just copying another's work, or borrowing someone else's original ideas ignoring the seriousness of the of the offense.

Actually, in disguise, plagiarism is an act of **fraud** which involves both **stealing** someone else's work and **lying** about it afterward.

Why do people plagiarize?

Why plagiarism is an act of fraud & stealing ?

Almost in all countries including India, the recorded expression of original thought and ideas in any medium is considered as **intellectual property**, and is legally protected by **copyright laws**. The act of plagiarism is violation of copyright laws.

What are considered as plagiarism?

- projecting someone else's work as his/her own
- copying from someone else work without acknowledgment or credit
- not providing quotation marks in quotation
- providing false information about the source of a quotation
- copying a sentence from a source while changing the words without giving credit
- copying a large amount of words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of the contender's work, whether he or she give credit to the source or not

What are different types of Plagiarism?

The research worker often gets confuse to understand the thin line that exist between the plagiarism and research. Therefore understanding various forms of plagiarism is very important to prevent it.

The Oxford University website defines 8 forms of plagiarism and other authorial misconduct (described in the following slides)

In 2015, iThenticate published results of a survey on researcher behaviour and identified 10 types of plagiarism and other attribution issues (described in the following slides)

1. SOURCES NOT CITED:

a. Verbatim or “The Ghost Writer”

The writer turns in another’s work, word-for-word, as his or her own

b. Cutting & Pasting or “The Photocopy”

The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration

c. Camouflage Paraphrasing or “The Potluck Paper”

Collecting and copying information from various sources and make them fit together by changing words and twisting sentences while retaining some of the original phrasing to keep plagiarism under camouflage.

d. Disguise Paraphrasing

The writer changes the appearance of the paper slightly by changing the key words and phrases and reproduces it as his or her own.

e. Direct Paraphrasing or “The Labour of Laziness”

Writer Paraphrases from other sources instead of doing same effort on original work

f. Auto Plagiarism or “The Self-Stealer”

The writer borrows from his or her previous work to a large extent losing the originality of the current work

II. SOURCES CITED (but still plagiarized!)

a. Incomplete citation or “The Forgotten Footnote”

The writer mentions a source without the specific information on the location of the material in the reference with an intention to obscure the location of the source

b. Inaccurate citation or “The Misinformer”

The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them

c. Pretentious citation or “The Too-Perfect Paraphrase”

The writer copied a block of text word-by-word and accurately cites a source without putting quotation marks. Although the writer attributes the basic ideas to the source, he or she pretends that the copied block is original presentation of his or her own

d. Misleading Citation or “The Resourceful Citer”

The author properly and accurately cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotations all appropriately. But the reality is, the paper contains almost no original work.

It is difficult to figure out plagiarism in this kind of paper, because it looks like any other well-researched document

e. Partial citation or “The Perfect Crime”

In this case, the author partially cites and quotes some of the sources in some places of the paper but intentionally omit paraphrases of some other sources without citation.

Here, the author pretends that the paraphrased materials of non-cited sources are of his or her own analysis.

Besides above, the following are also categorised as plagiarism:

- Failure to acknowledge assistance
- Use of materials written by of professional agencies
- Repetitive research
- Replication
- Republication in translation without permission & acknowledgement
- Unethical collaboration

5 important terminologies related to Plagiarism:

Author/Writers and the researchers need to understand the intricacies of the following terminologies before writing a research output:

1. Attribution
2. Citation
3. Copyright
4. Public Domain
5. Fair Use

What is Attribution ?

Attribution is an act of providing acknowledgement to the source from where some ideas have been borrowed.

For example:

Barrow, in his book "The Manufacture and Testing of Durable Book Papers," demonstrated that it was possible to treat newly manufactured papers with solutions of magnesium and calcium bicarbonates, thus neutralizing acidity and prolonging the life of such papers materially.

What is Citation?

A “citation” is a piece of detail and complete information which describes the source(s) from where certain materials / ideas have been borrowed or analysed. It must enable the readers to find out the source(s) again. A citation includes:

- information about the author(s)
- the title of the work
- the name and location of the company that published the copy of the source
- the date the copy was published
- the page numbers of the material that have borrowed/analysed

Example of Citation:

1. Gelbrich, J., Mai, C., & Militz, H. (2008). Chemical changes in wood degraded by bacteria. *International Biodeterioration and Biodegradation*, 61(1), 24-32.
2. Agrawal, O. P., & Barkeshi, M. (1997). *Conservation of books, manuscripts and paper documents*. Lucknow, India: INTACH Indian Council of Conservation Institute.

(There are many citation styles: APA, MLA, Chicago, Turabian, IEEE, etc; author may choose any one style according to the need and convenience)

When does a writer need to cite?

The following situations always require citation:

- Whenever a writer uses quotes
- Whenever a writer paraphrases
- Whenever a writer uses ideas that someone else has already expressed
- Whenever a writer makes a specific reference to the work of another
- Whenever someone else's work has been critical in developing writer's own ideas

What is Copyright?

Copyright is a law that protects the intellectual property created by an individual. It provides the individual exclusive legal rights over distribution and reproduction of that property. Intellectual property of an individual may include music, images, written words, text, video, and a variety of other media.

Without written permission of the owner, reproducing someone else's ideas or information is considered illegal as per copyright law.

Use of © symbol:

Till 1989, the © symbol was used as trademark to indicate that the materials are protected by copyright. But as per Law that established in 1989, however, works are now copyright protected with or without the inclusion of this symbol.

Is copyright violation is legal offence?

Improper use of copyrighted material, such as, copying without permission, alteration of the original text, not providing acknowledgement or citation, substantial similarity to the original, etc. are severe violation of the Copyright Act and considered as legal offence which may invite prosecution in the court of law.

Can facts be copyrighted?

When “facts” are result of some individual research then it is considered as intellectual property of the researcher and thus absolutely copyrighted

Are all published works copyrighted?

All published works may not be copyrighted. One can borrow from the following domain without fear of plagiarism:

- Compilations of readily available information, such as the phone book, yearbook, atlas, etc.
- Works published by the government, such as Economic Survey, Census of India, etc.
- Facts that are not the result of original research of an individual, such as, there are 29 states & 7 union territories in India, or Hemoglobin contains 4 iron molecules).
- Works in the “**public domain**”.

In all the above cases one need to cite properly.

What is Public Domain?

All works that are no longer protected by copyright, or never under any copyright act, are considered as “public domain.”

One may freely make use material from these works without fear of plagiarism, provided he or she provides proper attributions of it.

How do I know if something is public domain or not?

In general, anything published more than 75 years ago is now in the public domain.

Works published after 1978 are protected for the lifetime of the author plus 70 years.

Intellectual works fewer than 75 years old but published before 1978 are governed by some complicated laws, but generally copyright protection extended 28 years after publication plus 47 more years if the copyright was renewed, totaling 75 years from the publication date.

What is “fair use”?

The term “**fair use**” denotes some guidelines to decide whether the use of a source is acceptable or contravene copyright laws. Below some are viewpoints that determine the fairness of any given usage:

The nature of use

The amount used

The effect of used material on the original

The nature of use

If an author has merely copied something from an original source, it is unlikely to be considered 'fair use'. But if the original source has been transformed through interpretation, analysis, etc. and presented as an original output, it is more likely to be considered as 'fair use.'

The amount used

If the amount of borrowing from an original source is less then it is less likely it is to be considered fair use. The more you borrow, the more it is likely to be considered as fair use.

The effect of used material on the original

If an author has substantially borrowed from an original source and created a work that competes with the original source in the market which may do the original author economic harm, is likely to be considered fair use.

It is always better to have difference in objective of the work or its target audience from that of the original work to avoid possibilities of 'fair use'.

Whether plagiarism invites penalty?

a. Penalties for independent researcher:

Violation of Copyright Act by independent researcher or author through plagiarism is considered as legal offence which may attract prosecution in the court of law leading to several kinds of penalties depending on the severity of crime

b. Penalties for student/research scholar

An academic institute may consider following penalties for **student** depending on the severity of crime as it deems fit:

- i. Written apology
- ii. Rewriting or alternate piece of work
- iii. Deduction of marks (Partial or Full)
- iv. Imposing Fine
- v. Restriction in publication of thesis or any chapter as article
- vi. Withdrawal of degree
- vii. Rustication, temporarily or permanently for further higher education

c. Penalties for academician

An academic institute may consider following penalties for **academician** depending on the severity of crime as it deems fit:

- i. Disgrace to both Individual and institution
- ii. May face disciplinary action as per institute rules
- iii. It can cost a person his or her professional credibility or even a job
- iv. Debarment from eligibility to receive research funds for grants and contracts from any government agency in India

What percentage of plagiarism is generally treated as acceptable?

There is no consensus about the plagiarism percentage which can be treated as fair.

- There is no cut off % of Plagiarism set by UGC
- The University Grants Commission regulations state that it is the responsibility of research scholar, research supervisor (guide) and universities to check plagiarized content by using standard anti-plagiarism software

Indian Institutions/Universities with Cut off % for Plagiarism:

1. Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) has set 20% for a PhD thesis
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTUA), Anantapur has set 30% for Masters thesis
3. Delhi University has made it mandatory that all the theses submitted will be subjected to plagiarism check using specialized software

4. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai

- Upto 25% of similarity is allowed
- The candidates are permitted upto ten times to use of the software
- A fee of Rs.1000/- is collected from each student at the time of submitting the Dissertation
- Twelve continuous words should be detected and reported as plagiarised

5. Pondicherry University has set 15% for a PhD thesis

6. Gagannath University, Jaipur has set 20% for a PhD thesis

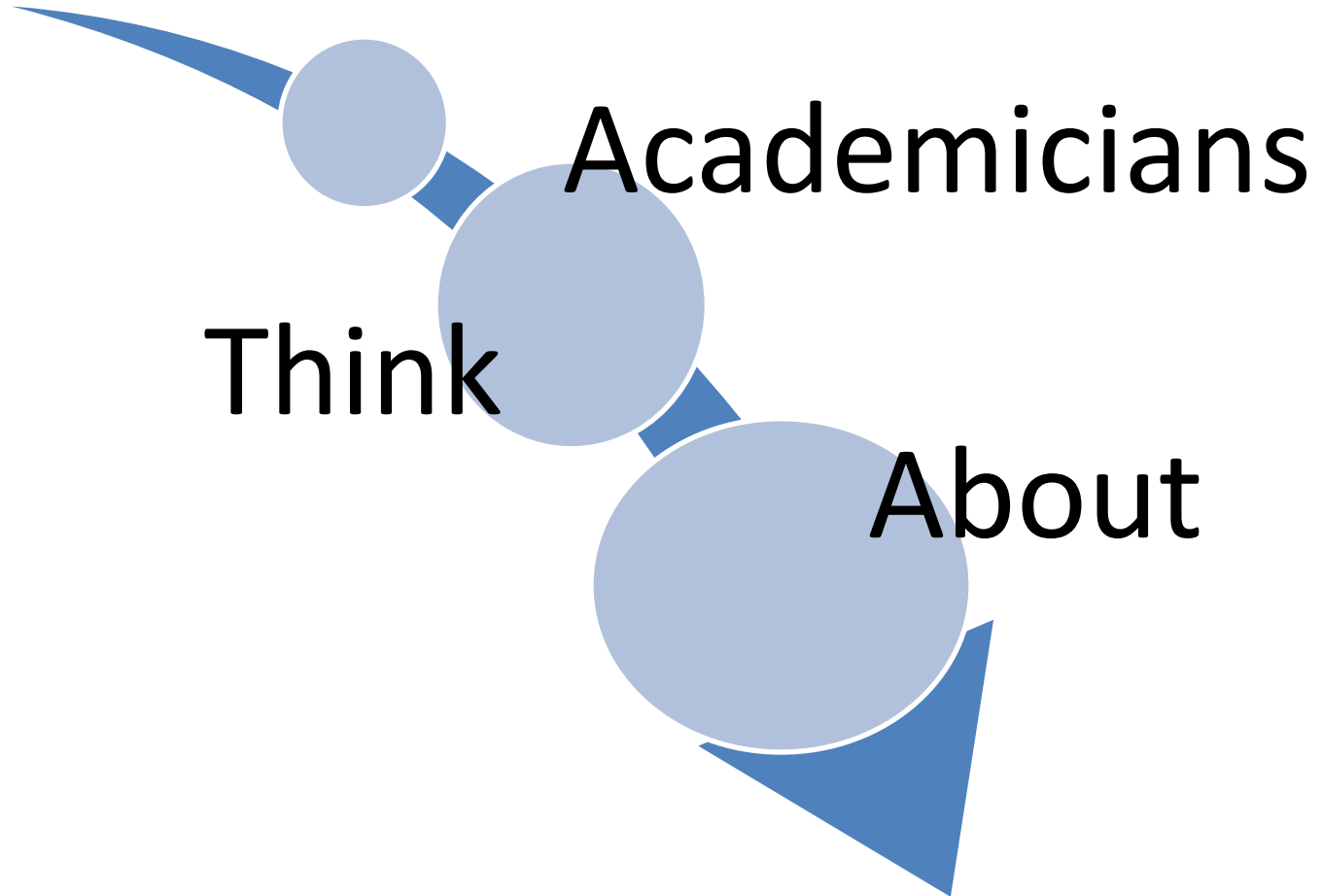
What may be Excluded from Plagiarism check?

The following may be excluded at the time of performing the plagiarism check:

- A. Quotes
- B. Bibliography
- C. Phrases
- D. Small matches upto 10 words
- E. Mathematical Formula/Scientific Laws
- F. Name of Institutions, Departments etc.
- G. Small similarity less than 1%

How to prevent Plagiarism?

What



Plagiarism?



Danilo Corrêa Silva

São Paulo State University

“As far as I know plagiarism is not acceptable in any percentage. I think it is important to say, as everyone should know, that direct citations are not plagiarism, of course they must obey some distinct rules of presentation/format”.



Elisabeth Margaretha Bik

Stanford University

I would say that for academic papers, not counting references or methods (parts of which can often be very similar to what has already been published in other papers) about 10% is acceptable.

Some sentences that are definitions (e.g. the definition of innate immunity or apoptosis) are of course reused many times, and plagiarism in those sentences is hard to avoid, but commonly accepted.



Dean Whitehead

Flinders University

The act of 'actual' plagiarism is intentional - so that is an authors 'known cheating, stealing and appropriation of other people's work without acknowledgment to the original source and passing it off as their own'. It is a contentious ethical issue and one that is difficult to police, prove and discipline for. University policy is variable between institutions.

Most authors will plead 'unintentional plagiarism' - and that is probably more acceptable with students and assignments - than with academic staff and their publications.



Dean Whitehead

Flinders University

Some 'authors' believe that the more they cite - the more praise they will receive. I'm often asked by students 'how many citations should I include?'. I usually retort 'how long is a piece of string; it's not about the quantity it's far more about the quality'.

For those that ignore this and continue to over-cite, I have a catch-phrase that I usually use to, hopefully, impact - and that is 'in many cases less is more'



Ramesh Pandita

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University

“Though softwares are there to help us, but ultimately it is only the subject expert who can help us to form opinion about the content detected as whether it is plagiarized or not...

Plagiarism is Plagiarism be it 1% or beyond but the fine line is to be drawn about the content what we may refer as plagiarized and what we may not even after detection....

We cant put in place a mechanism whereby we may advocate a certain percentage of plagiarism acceptable, especially when there is no objective method of judging & analysing the content, except human intervention, whereby content with 1% plagiarism may be rejected as a stolen content, while as on the other hand content with much larger percentage of plagiarism may not face such serious criticism”.



Phil Cully

Dublin Institute of Technology

The endorsement of rote learning techniques at early stages within many of our educational systems implants a sense that not only is it acceptable to copy and paste but that such is actually endorsed and accredited as legitimate self-learning. Changing this ingrained conviction, in students new to tertiary level education, presents as one of the greatest difficulties that needs to be overcome if plagiarism avoidance is to become the norm.

The student first needs to be educated as to the broad range of unacceptable activities that constitute it. Only then can penalty for violation be justly be considered.



Phil Cully

Dublin Institute of Technology

An abundance of direct quotes not only amounts to laziness but could be construed as patchwork plagiarism.

The ability to paraphrase is one that must be nurtured - it displays a depth of understanding of the topic.



Ian Kennedy

Independent Researcher

“Only zero plagiarising is acceptable.

...Is there such a thing as a half-crime? Percentages are put out by "plagiarism detection programs" to make the programs seem needed and scientific...

...Therefore educate your students beforehand about how to reference. It's a mechanical process that anybody can learn. It's really that easy. Make an example of the first plagiariser you catch. It won't happen again...”

“Concept of fair use? Use an idea, acknowledge it. Simple”.



Ian Kennedy

Independent Researcher

There is a big difference between quoting without referencing and quoting with correct referencing. This is the difference between plagiarising and not plagiarising.

Smart plagiarism checkers must look to see if

a) the text is copied from anywhere. If so

b) is it copied verbatim? If so,

c) is it referenced correctly? If not,

flag plagiarism...



Sumeer Gul

University of Kashmir

Professional cheating- plagiarism can't be accepted in any way. However, acknowledgements given duly to the works can have a concept of fair use. But again the question arises, acknowledgement to what extent?



Barry Turner

University of Lincoln

Plagiarism is dishonesty and we should not allow little bits of theft or small quantities of fraud.

We should perhaps be not so zealous about simple errors in referencing and be careful that similarity, which is inevitable is properly examined.

However where there is a definite 'lift' of the work of others it should be treated the same way other dishonesty is and punished.



Barry Turner

University of Lincoln

If we mean simply thieving the ideas of others it is zero but, and it is a big but, simply reciting the ideas of others is not plagiarism just poor scholarship. Apart from anything else, blind acceptance of the work of others without subjecting them to proper scrutiny and criticism is useless in academic terms. I teach my students to regard all published work with suspicion and scepticism (but not cynicism) no matter how distinguished the author.

The correct position for a scientist is **Question Everything!**



Christa Van Staden

Aquila Academia

The % indicated by Plagiarism Software is similarity and not plagiarism. So you have to check each similar piece of text to decide if it is plagiarism or not. If the text was copied as it is from another source, it is theft and dishonesty and should be treated as such.

When reporting quantitative data, it is a different story. There is a certain way of reporting the data and if you look at the similar text, it shows something like 'a practical significant difference of (data) was found between (one thing) and (other thing). That is not plagiarism, it is the correct words to be used when reporting such data.



William Murray Thomson

University of Otago

You need to make a distinction between plagiarism and the legitimate use (and enhancing) of ideas advanced by others - and you need to acknowledge those sources and give them their due in your article. It is when you don't that you cross the line into plagiarism.

There is nothing to stop you using a VERY occasional direct quote either, but cite the original source. Students should use no more than one direct quote in an entire thesis - this forces them to use their judgment and to distill and shape the ideas of others into their own words (while giving due acknowledgment to the source of those ideas).

Research is an incremental process which builds gradually on what has gone before.



John J Frey

University of Wisconsin–Madison

“another component of this subject is what is called auto-plagiarism, which is very common in tech papers and labs studies where the methods are repeated word for word from another publication by the same group. That is a no, no. The journal owns the words, not the authors”.



Alan Holden

Univ. of Texas, Health Science Center, San Antonio

Submitting someone's work as their own...

Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations...

Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources...

Using quotations, but not citing the source...

Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing...

Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited...

Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece...

Providing proper citations, but fails to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough...

Inaccurately citing the source...

Relying too heavily on other people's work...

Fails to bring original thought into the text...

It appears to me that plagiarism can occur in many forms, and they are all wrong at base. However all of this must be taken with careful

consideration. So I suppose my current answer is "Zero per cent. But..."⁷⁹



Ahmed Badar

University of Dammam

Everyone reading this question has a temptation to say zero. Agreed this is correct up to the "pre plagiarism-software age". Zero is the correct answer from a learned professor who wants his students and associate researchers to be truthful.

The dilemma of a librarian & a managing editor in the "plagiarism-software age" is this that the Artificial intelligence does not know what is the meaning of "zero tolerance". I am fighting with these software since 2004 (when i was also part of a failed software ASME..Antiplagiarism software for medical editors)

Therefore my answer is a little modified "zero".



Prof. Ravi K. Sharma

Central Drug Research Institute

A review is a review of others' work and could be written in three ways:

1. Topic wise, who has done what, in authors own words / lines / paragraphs with due credit to the authors / with citation of source.
2. True Analysis / summarization of the work done so far in a particular subject / area or topic with due source citation.
3. A mixture of 1 and 2.

To me a reader should be able to get easily understandable, well written, correct & authentic information.



Marius Treutwein

University Hospital Regensburg

Plagiarism can not always be measured in percent. Habibzahdeh and Shashok (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3160704/>) differentiate between plagiarism in words and in ideas. It is obviously difficult to decide the percentage of plagiarized ideas. Bazdaric (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3284187/>) cites some papers discussing 5 to 10% or 100 words. They present different tools and methods to detect plagiarism and discuss the importance of plagiarism in the diverse sections of a paper, giving more weight to the results and discussion section than material and methods.

Trilochan Mishra



National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR),
Jamshedpur, India

It is difficult to say in terms of percentage. But always remember not to use any sentence directly in your review articles even if you cite the same. Use your own language to describe the same results. Even in the introduction part try to have your own language



Farhad Shokraneh

University of Nottingham

Plagiarism is unethical and illegal in any percentage except zero. You should write ideas in your own words (Paraphrase). Try not to copy even a small scientific sentence.



Roland Eghoghoosa Akhigbe ·

Ladoke Akintola University of Technology

The rate/percentage of plagiarism is actually difficult to state. Most plagiarism detection tools pick 'copy and paste' as plagiarized. I suggest that emphasis should be placed on 'The Forms and Prevention of Plagiarism'



Alessandro Diana · Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève

Plagiarism is not "inspiration"...and in this view
plagiarism = sort of copy-paste, which obviously
could not be permitted without consent of author.

Saroj Kumar Mohanty ·

Population Council

Literally it is 0% as originality has to be maintained if you want your article to be published in peer reviewed journals



Joao Pinto e Silva ·
University of Campinas

It is very difficult to determine conditions acceptable. I think that the amount of acceptance range between 10 and 20 %

Jimmy Allen Davis ·

The Law Offices of Jimmy Allen Davis, P.L.

I have no numbers, but this blog is potentially revealing of the level of corruption in academic writing. Albeit it is slanted to the natural sciences.

<http://retractionwatch.wordpress.com/>

Krishnan Nair ·

Pushpagiri college of medicine

Review concerns work or results already reported, only the author writes about it in his own words. I feel giving references to the statements is a must. Giving quotes from published work is OK, if given verbatim with reference but this should be minimum. The most important aspect is the reviewer should give his own critical appraisal of all the published work and future perspectives.

Fathi M Sherif

University of Tripoli

A review article is always written by an expert scientist who has long experience in certain topic to give a defined conclusion of his experience in this field with others work. Or sometimes to provide a new hypothesis according to his experience and others work. Anyway, I think a review article is usually a summary of his/her experience with others, so I don't see plagiarism since he/she does take the idea but just state the words. In contrast to the original article, you have to have your idea and words

Balasubramanian Viswanathan

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

It is necessary to define plagiarism. It is nothing to do with the reproduction of the words. Some times repetition of the same words are required to convey the correct meaning. Why do we want to repeat because it has inspired some one and he wants to use this tool to inspire others. Not giving credit to the original author can be termed as plagiarism and not reproduction of something with proper citation is not plagiarism I think the soft wares are only working on the sequence of words but the inspiration it has brought into the context

Irina Pechonkina ·
University of Jordan

Your research must be proved and supported by the wisdom of the greatest. Your treasure is that you can summarize and support your own thoughts with the wisdom of the genius. Plagiarism is a sin. It's theft, crime.

Roland Eghoghosoa Akhigbe ·

Ladoke Akintola University of Technology

Plagiarism is a form of academic fraud.

Fateh Bazerbachi

Mayo Clinic - Rochester

Zero percent is allowed. if it is not the child of your own thoughts, it is someone's else, and you must cite appropriately and make clear separations between what is the scholar's product and what is your product. Mosaic plagiarism could happen intentionally and unintentionally.

Here is a website from Harvard that gives great examples on appropriate and inappropriate scholarly work in regards to plagiarism.

<http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342054>

SOME GLARING EXAMPLES OF PLAGIARISM

German Education Minister Schavan resigns amid plagiarism scandal

Germany's Education Minister Annette Schavan has announced her resignation. The plagiarism scandal is the second in Chancellor Angela Merkel's Cabinet and comes just months ahead of the fall general elections.



Education Minister Annette Schavan appeared before reporters in Berlin on Saturday, alongside the chancellor, to announce her resignation. The decision came several days after the University of

Keywords: annette schavan, german education minister, kati theodorisz gutanberg, chancellor angela merkel merkel's cabinet, german national elections, plagiarism, plagiarism scandal

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Hourly Update



EUROPE

Opinion: EU, US must



Columbia Cites Plagiarism by a Professor

By [KAREN W. ARENSON](#) and [ELISSA GOOTMAN](#)

FEB. 21, 2008



A professor at Columbia University's Teachers College who was propelled into the national spotlight when a noose was found on her office door last fall has been found to have plagiarized the work of a former colleague and two former students, the college has announced.

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PORTSMOUTH HERALD

Minister resigns because of plagiarism

By Associated Press

KEENE - The senior minister at the United Church of Christ in Keene has resigned after admitting he lifted parts of sermons from the Internet.

The Rev. Robert Hamm had been on an extended leave of absence following the announcement in January that he had plagiarized all or parts of several sermons. He resigned on April 25.

"I'm really grateful for the love and support of many fine people in the past 15 years and especially the last five months," Hamm said.

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Swaranjit Singh Cameotra from the Environmental Biotechnology and Microbial Biochemistry Laboratory, IMTECH, Chandigarh, was the senior author in the seven papers. Photo: Akhilesh Kumar

IMTECH: CSIR scientist used faked data in seven papers

Three papers published in PLoS ONE were retracted, and four papers in other journals are in the process of being retracted »

Polio vaccination of travellers from Pakistan 'ineffective'

The recently-introduced requirement that travellers from Pakistan be vaccinated against polio was not going to have the desired effect and drew away resources needed to eradicate the

'Independent scientific advisers to PM useful'

After a decade-long run, the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) dissolved with the change of Government. The non-statutory council was co-terminus with the

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Madras University bans scholar for plagiarism

M Ramya, TNN | May 20, 2012, 03:43AM IST

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CHENNAI: The University of Madras has rejected a research scholar's doctoral thesis on charges of plagiarism and has banned the student from re-registering for the degree at the university.

"Plagiarism has affected the quality of research papers. Quality is very important. With this action, we want to send out a strong message that the University of Madras will not stand by such practices and ask colleges and guides to be very careful while selecting projects," vice-chancellor G Thiruvassagam said.

Declining to reveal the name of the candidate or his guide, Thiruvassagam said, "The foreign examiners who looked through the candidate's thesis refused to recommend a PhD saying some passages were copied from other articles. Local examiners had cleared the thesis." He said action would also be taken against the guide. "It is the guide's responsibility to be cautious while checking the thesis for such issues," Thiruvassagam said.

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Two PhD guides found guilty of plagiarism

Tuesday, 4 March 2014 - 11:35am IST | Place: PuneAhmednagar | Agency: DNA

Sandip Kolhatkar @SandipKolhatkar

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Two professors from Zoology department working at an Ahmednagar-based college affiliated to the University of Pune, have been stripped off their status as PhD guides and two increments have been stopped, after they were found guilty of plagiarism.

The professors Dr M Arif Shaikh and Dr Balraj Khobragade had allegedly lifted some contents from a research paper published in 2012 by a professor attached to Pune's premier [Agharkar Research Institute](#)'s professor and used them in their own research papers. A departmental inquiry was ordered in 2012 by the Board of Colleges and University Development (BCUD) following professor Dr Surendra Ghaskadbi, head, Division of Animal Sciences at Agharkar Research Institute approached the varsity and registered a complaint against the two professors. after he found out that some contents of his research paper was lifted by the two professors and they were used in their own research papers.

"We had received a complaint from Dr Ghaskadbi that some content from his study of chromosomes of house squirrels and shrews, published in online journals, were lifted by these two professors and used in their own research papers," said Dr V B Gaikwad, the director of BCUD. Dr Ghaskadbi complained to the university and also with the journal where the plagiarized

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India's first voter Mr. Negi, is still voting at 97.

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Jamia Millia Islamia researchers hit by plagiarism slur

Heena Kausar | Mail Today | New Delhi, January 20, 2014 | UPDATED 11:48 IST

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Plagiarism rules the roost in Jamia Millia Islamia. The university, with the help of a newly-introduced software, recently found that 59 of the total 61 project works done by faculty members and students in the past three months contained materials lifted from various sources.



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Clarification sought from VC on plagiarism charges

Ashwini Y S, Mysore, April 18, 2014, DHNS:



The Department of Science and Technology, under Ministry of Science and Technology has written to University of Mysore seeking urgent clarification on a matter pertaining to allegations of plagiarism against the varsity's Vice Chancellor Prof K S Rangappa.

The department is funding a project titled 'Synthesis and anti-cancer activity of new bio activity heterocycles.' The project cost is Rs 41.60 lakh, and the department has so far released Rs 17.20 lakh in first installment.

In a letter dated March 6, 2014, Rita Banerjee, Member Secretary (Scientist F), DST, has written to Rangappa, seeking the varsity to submit an action taken report with regard to Rangappa's involvement in plagiarism of a research paper, grants and continuation of the project, which

Retraction Watch

STAP stem cell co-author commits suicide: Reports

with 33 comments

In a stunning and tragic development, a co-author of the [now-retracted Nature papers](#) claiming to have found an easy way to create stem cells has committed suicide, according to news reports in Japan.

According to [the Japan Times](#), RIKEN deputy director [Yoshiki Sasai](#) has died:

“ Hyogo Prefectural Police received a phone call around 9 a.m. from the center telling them that Sasai had been found hanging by a rope from a staircase railing at the Riken building in Kobe. Police said a suicide note was found nearby.

Sasai was one of 11 authors on one paper, and one of 8 on the other.

Our thoughts are with Sasai's family, friends, and co-workers.

Update, 7 a.m. Eastern, 8/5/14: *Nature* issued the following statement:

“ This is a true tragedy for science and an immense loss to the research community. Yoshiki Sasai was an exceptional scientist and he has left an extraordinary legacy of pioneering work across many fields within stem cell and developmental biology, including organogenesis and neurogenesis. Our thoughts are with his family, friends and colleagues at this time.

Hat tip: [Twitter](#)



Yoshiki Sasai, via RIKEN

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

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Plagiarism case: MPhil thesis was copied, say cops

Yagnesh Mehta,TNN | Aug 7, 2013, 04:36 AM IST

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SURAT: The two-member committee set up by Veer Narmad South Gujarat University (VNSGU) to probe the allegations of plagiarism in the MPhil thesis of professor Varsha Vanza, who committed suicide on May 11, 2013, had found that she had copied some write ups directly.

"We received a copy of the report from VNSGU which says Vanza had copied write ups in her thesis. The report has helped clear some confusion," investigation officer and police inspector of Puna police station M N Parmar said.

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Ironically, the university found plagiarism in Vanza's thesis a year after the degree was awarded to her and that too after her death.

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JNU scholar alleges plagiarism against Bihar CM

PTI New Delhi, May 14, 2009 | UPDATED 08:02 IST

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Even as he is in the thick of strategies on government formation, Bihar Chief Minister **Nitish Kumar** faces a charge of plagiarism.

Atul Kumar Singh, a research scholar at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, claimed that Nitish Kumar had taken credit for his work titled 'Special Category Status—A Case for Bihar' which talks about why Bihar should get special status for availing Central assistance for development work.

"I had done this research and written the paper for Patna-based Asian Development Research Institute, while I was a visiting fellow there. Now, Nitish has reproduced the same paper in his name, claiming he had written the paper. It is a case of plagiarism," he told reporters on Thursday night.

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Management Development Institute suspends professor for plagiarism

Akshaya Mukul, TNN | Aug 22, 2013, 04:39AM IST

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NEW DELHI: The HRD ministry's allegation that Management Development Institute (MDI) associate professor Amit Kapoor had plagiarized from a secret Expenditure Finance Committee note and later claimed copyright over it has resulted in widespread action.

Kapoor has been put under suspension by MDI and Harvard University has promised to carry out an investigation and take appropriate action. Harvard comes into the picture as Kapoor was till recently the honorary chairperson of the Institute of Competitiveness, India, which has been recognized by the Institute of Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School.

In fact, Kapoor was also given the Competitiveness Hall of Fame award by Harvard University. HRD ministry brought Kapoor's plagiarism to the notice of Michael Porter, professor of Harvard Business School and an authority on competitiveness, requesting him that the Indian affiliate should be disassociated as well as the Competitiveness Hall of Fame award and any other recognition to Kapoor be withdrawn.

utpaldas@mdird.ac.in



Anti Plagiarism: Tools and Services

What is URKUND?

URKUND is a name of an Anti-Plagiarism software developed by eGalactic. It is completely an automated system for plagiarism check, right from submission of research outputs to report generation on similarities by comparing the submitted materials with millions of other source materials.

Advantages of URKUND?

- i. High content of digital fingerprints/source materials
 - 130Mn of articles from global publishers
 - 300Mn URKUND's archives
 - 43Bn webpages

- ii. Maximum source content search to check for plagiarism within the short time.

- iii. Support of 30 foreign languages

Disadvantage of URKUND?

- i. Poor in local Indian languages

Support file format?



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Character's limit in a Document?

- Every document is treated as a separate document.
- Documents containing equal to or less than 400,000 characters will be considered as 1 document, so 400,001 characters means 2 documents, likewise 800,001 characters would be 3 documents)

How URKUND works?

URKUND never determines what is plagiarised in a submitted materials. What it exactly does is compare the submitted document that is similar to other sources, like, from its archives, on the Internet and in published material, and give the submitter access to the original material where it has found the similarities.

How to Create An Account at URKUND?

- University Coordinators of Universities who have signed MoU are recommended for managing anti plagiarism software in the concerned University and receives the invitation mail from noreply@urkund.se
- University Coordinators send mail IDs of the faculty members in a given format to the INFLIBNET Centre and eGalactic for creation of User ID/Analysis Address to each and every faculty members for uploading documents and analysis of reports.
- Students can create Analysis Address for uploading documents of their own using teacher's User ID of their teacher for which similarity reports will be sent only to teachers for analysis.
- Final Certification of the Similarity Report will be done by the University Coordinator.

Analysis of URKUND Report: Panel I

The screenshot shows the URKUND report interface. The top left corner features the URKUND logo. The main content area is a table with the following rows:

Document	A literature review-ISCG 1003 (1).pdf (D15020453)
Submitted	2015-08-07 10:30 (+05:0-30)
Submitted by	Archita Muchhadia (archita@inflibnet.ac.in)
Receiver	archita.inflib@analysis.urkund.com
Message	Test Show full message

Below the message, a summary line reads: "68% of this approx. 8 pages long document consists of text present in 39 sources." The number "68%" is highlighted in a red box, and "8 pages" and "39 sources" are also highlighted in yellow boxes.

Annotations with arrows point to the following elements:

- Document uploaded** (yellow box) points to the document title.
- URKUND Id** (yellow box) points to the document ID (D15020453).
- Researcher Email Id** (orange box) points to the submitted by email (archita@inflibnet.ac.in).
- Supervisor's Analysis Id** (yellow box) points to the receiver email (archita.inflib@analysis.urkund.com).
- Plagiarism in %age** (orange box) points to the 68% value.
- Size in pages** (yellow box) points to the 8 pages value.
- Number of Sources** (orange box) points to the 39 sources value.

Analysis of URKUND Report: Panel II

The URKUND Analysis Quick Reference Sheet

This is the document information box telling you who sent what to whom, when and - possibly - why. The overall similarity score will recalculate as you edit the highlights.

This is the list of the sources found by URKUND. The ones at the top with blue bars next to them are primary sources. Primary sources are highlighted in the student's text when the analysis report is opened.

Click to expand and view all highlights from a source

Click to shut down the source and all of its highlights

This text has been found in a source. The %-age shows how similar the text is to the same passage in the source

Coloured bars are hits from primary sources. Grey are overlapping alternatives. Click to review

Possible text-tampering is shown red and underlined with the out-of-place characters slightly bolded

Show/hide any alternative highlights in the margin

Show/hide detailed differences between highlight and source

Show/hide any "quoted" passages

Go to the first highlight

Go to the previous highlight

Go to next highlight

Indicates possible text-tampering

Restore the analysis to its original form

Make a PDF-version of the analysis

Send the analysis to the student, yourself or a colleague

Support information

Urkund Report Sample

Document Dangers_of_diving_v2.doc (D92215433)
Submitted 2015-11-13 15:35 (+01.00)
Submitted by Title submission (support@prioinfo.se)
Receiver prio.test@analys.orkund.se
Message My paper on diving [Show full message](#)
100% of this approx. 3 pages long doc

List of sources

Rank	Path/Filename
>	Dangers_of_diving_v1.doc
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Sources not used	

A 100% hit in a source block other highlights and hide alternative matches

Source is a duplicate or earlier version

100%

This is a demo document created to illustrate the use of the urkund system. Author: Des DeMona Dangers of diving v2

During

the last 20 years diving has become very popular, both abroad and at home. But diving is not without its dangers. It is vital to attend a recognised diving school for training, and subsequently make sure that you keep your skills updated.

Diving has to be planned and carried out in a responsible manner, making sure that first aid equipment and relevant phone numbers are at hand if an accident should take place. Finally, it is important to know the signs of decompression sickness and to be able to give first aid to the diver who has been affected. Beware of diving bells though; they have become more and more popular at tropical beach resorts lately as a method of experiencing nautical adventures without proper training or brains. Diving bells is an obsolete way of diving and should only be utilized by professionals in salvaging operations at great depths, like the Swedish Regal ship Vasa or the German WWII battle cruiser Bismarck. Not for looking at coral at a depth of a measly 9m in some lagoon. It can be dangerous. Don't do it.

What is decompression sickness?

Decompression sickness, by many referred to as "the bends" or "diving sickness", is triggered when bubbles of nitrogen forms in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly.

The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive and can lead to catalepsy or even death in serious cases.

If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administrating first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine

Urkund's archive: Test / Dangers_of_diving_v1.doc 100%

This is a demo document created to illustrate the use of the urkund system. Author: Des DeMona Dangers of diving v1

During

the last 20 years diving has become very popular, both abroad and at home. But diving is not without its dangers. It is vital to attend a recognised diving school for training, and subsequently make sure that you keep your skills updated.

Diving has to be planned and carried out in a responsible manner, making sure that first aid equipment and relevant phone numbers are at hand if an accident should take place. Finally, it is important to know the signs of decompression sickness and to be able to give first aid to the diver who has been affected. Beware of diving bells though; they have become more and more popular at tropical beach resorts lately as a method of experiencing nautical adventures without proper training or brains. Diving bells is an obsolete way of diving and should only be utilized by professionals in salvaging operations at great depths, like the Swedish Regal ship Vasa or the German WWII battle cruiser Bismarck. Not for looking at coral at a depth of a measly 9m in some lagoon. It can be dangerous. Don't do it.

What is decompression sickness?

Decompression sickness, by many referred to as "the bends" or "diving sickness", is triggered when bubbles of nitrogen forms in the blood and tissue of a body. These bubbles follow when a person rises from deep water to shallow water, where the pressure is lower, too quickly.

The symptoms of the bends occur almost immediately after a completed dive and can lead to catalepsy or even death in serious cases.

If you or a dive-mate exhibits symptoms of decompression sickness, immediately stop the dive, start administrating first aid, and call a specialist in divers' medicine

For more details please refer:

URKUND Handbook

[http://static.urkund.com/manuals/URKUND
D Plagiarism Handbook EN.pdf](http://static.urkund.com/manuals/URKUND%20Plagiarism%20Handbook%20EN.pdf)

Acknowledgement

Thanks to the authors of various sources from where references have been cited in this presentation

In spite of all-round efforts to cite the references, any omission is duly regretted

This presentation is only a part of awareness campaign by this author against plagiarism & its growing menace in the academic research, so suggestions are welcome to make this presentation more effective

References

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