Effective use of Plagiarism Software by Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka: A Study

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ABSTRACT

This paper mainly focused on the effective use of plagiarism software from the Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka. The objective of the study is to find effective use of various plagiarism software. It also covers the contents such as awareness of plagiarism software, plagiarism checker facilities available in the colleges, if available what software they prefer to use for duplicate checks and the methods they use to increase the knowledge about plagiarism software and also freely available anti-plagiarism then most used documents for plagiarism in their particular colleges.

KEYWORDS: Plagiarism Software, Anti-Plagiarism Software, Effective, Karnataka.

INTRODUCTION

Research is a never-ending process in any subject area. To do research or any academic writing requires a large amount of data, which is collected from various sources such as books, journals, conference proceedings and different websites on the internet, etc., it helps the researcher to know the background of the topic/subject very well. Once the researcher takes help from the other sources for his/her writing. It is ethical to state the credit to the original author by quoting the proper citation/reference to referred sources. To give the proper citation to the original work of the author, the researcher can avoid plagiarism. Nowadays universities have made it mandatory to check for plagiarism before submitting their research work/ research writing to the universities.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study mainly concentrates on the effective use of plagiarism software by Government first-grade colleges in Karnataka. To identify the effectiveness of Plagiarism Software one hundred respondents were selected for the study.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to identify the effective use of Plagiarism Software by Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka. To achieve this I have set the following objectives for the study.

- ✓ To improve or protect academic integrity and discipline.
- ✓ To identify the Plagiarism software awareness among the GFGC faculty in Karnataka.
- ✓ To find out the reasons for plagiarism.
- ✓ To identify the documents most used for plagiarism.

METHODOLOGY

The present study used a survey method of research to identify the effective use of plagiarism software by Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka. A random sampling method was used to select the respondents for the study. A questionnaire was used to collect the necessary data for the study. A structured questionnaire was designed to identify the effective use of plagiarism software. A questionnaire was personally distributed to 100 respondents. In all 100 filled-in questionnaires were collected, the response rate was 100%. The collected data has been analyzed systematically by using simple statistical methods percentage analysis was used to find out the effective use of plagiarism software in GFGC in Karnataka.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A review of literature plays a considerable role in any academic research. An attempt has been made in this present study to review related literature on Plagiarism software, awareness of plagiarism software, methods of plagiarism detection, plagiarism detection tools, etc.,

Plagiarism software helps identify textual similarities and for making academicians aware of and able to minimize plagiarism based on its relevance. The most widely used plagiarism detection tools are Grammarly, Turnitin, urkund, Plag Scan & unicheck. There are mainly two methods of automatic plagiarism detection. Extrinsic/External plagiarism detection and Intrinsic/Internal plagiarism detection. Intrinsic plagiarism detection analysis of the input document only to find some parts that are not written by the same author without performing comparisons to the external corpus. External plagiarism detection needs a reference collection of documents that are assumed to be genuine. A suspicious document is compared to all the documents in this collection to find duplicates or near duplicate fragments in source documents. Plagiarism is simple corruption. If you obtain, use, or take an essay to turn in as an effort, you are plagiarizing. Plagiarism is the work of deliberately publishing the content or work of someone and passing it on as a work of his/her own. Plagiarism is considered to be a most serious scholastic misconduct, academia everywhere is undertaking efforts to educate students and teachers by offering guides and tutorials to explain types of plagiarism and how to avoid it. When someone tries to copy other work and presents them as their own, comes to fraud work. That fraudulent work is called plagiarism and they save themselves from plagiarism by simply giving credit to the original creator. Plagiarism is the presentation of another person's work, words, or ideas as one's own. It has two components. First is the taking of the words, work, or ideas from a source and second the lack of acknowledgment of the source in the use of the words, work, or ideas. Plagiarism is intellectual property theft by using textual matter, graphs, images, etc., written or created by others without proper acknowledgment.

Literature review on the subject clearly shows that many researchers have been conducted research on ICT and ICT-based library services in academic libraries.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

After collecting necessary data from respondents through a questionnaire. The same has been analysed systematically and presented in the following tables.

Table1: Awareness of Plagiarism Software

Sl. No.	Awareness	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Yes	99	99%
2.	No	01	01%
	Total	100	100%

Table 1 shows that the awareness of Plagiarism software by Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka. Most of the respondents (99%) expressed their positive opinion towards awareness of Plagiarism Software.

Table 2: Plagiarism Checker Facility

Sl. No.	Plagiarism Checker Facility	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Yes	85	85%
2.	No	15	15%
	Total	100	100%

Table 2 exhibits the results regarding Plagiarism Checker Facility in GFGC colleges in Karnataka. The majority of the respondents expressed their opinion that, they have adequate Plagiarism checker facility in their colleges to check the plagiarism or duplicate work.

Table 3: Plagiarism Software used for duplicate check

Sl. No.	Plagiarism Software	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Turnitin	34	34%
2.	Urkund	12	12%
3.	Viper	04	04%
4.	Duplichecker	06	06%
5.	Plag Scan	00	00%
6.	Paper Rater	00	00%
7.	Other	44	44%
	Total	100	100%

Table 3 explains different Plagiarism Software to check or detect the duplication work in particular colleges. Various plagiarism software's are Turnitin, Urkund, Viper, Duplichecker, Polag Scan, Paper Rater etc., the majority of the respondents 44% have used Other plagiarism software to check the duplicate work in their colleges and 34% of respondents used Turnitin plagiarism software to detect plagiarism and 12% have used Urkund plagiarism software to check the duplicate work.

Table 4: Methods to Increase Knowledge about Plagiarism Software

Sl. No.	Methods	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Orientation Programs by Librarians	53	53%
2.	Self-Learning	24	24%
3.	With the help of a Friend	05	05%
4.	Trial & Error	04	04%
5.	Any Other	14	14%
	Total	100	100%

Table 4 shows that the kind of methods to use to increase the knowledge about plagiarism software. The majority of the respondents (53%) expressed their opinion towards Orientation Programs by Librarians which is help most to increase knowledge regarding plagiarism software and 24% of the respondents expressed their willingness to learn self to gain knowledge about plagiarism software and 14% have used any other methods to know about plagiarism software then 05% respondents state that they take help from a friend to increase their knowledge about plagiarism software.

Table 5: Awareness of Free anti-plagiarism Software

Sl. No.	Anti-plagiarism Software	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Yes	87	87%
2.	No	13	13%
	Total	100	100%

Table 5 explains about awareness of Free anti-plagiarism software. Majority of the respondents 87% have expressed their positive opinion towards awareness of freely available anti-plagiarism software and the remaining 13% of respondents are not aware of freely available anti-plagiarism software.

Table 6: Anti-Plagiarism Software

Sl. No.	Anti-Plagiarism Software	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Viper	12	12%
2.	Copyleaks	10	10%
3.	Plag Scan	10	10%
4.	Paper Rater	00	00%
5.	Duplichecker	50	50%
6.	Other	18	18%
	Total	100	100%

Table 6 reveals the different kinds of anti-plagiarism software to use to detect duplicate work. The majority of the respondents (50%) have used Duplichecker anti-plagiarism software to check the plagiarism. 18% of respondents

have used other anti-plagiarism software and 12% of respondents have used Viper anti-plagiarism software to check duplicate work.

Table 7: Commercial Plagiarism Tools

Sl. No.	Plagiarism Tools	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Grammarly	15	15%
2.	Turnitin	15	15%
3.	Ginger	00	00%
4.	Urkund	05	05%
5.	iThenticate	00	00%
6.	Other	65	65%
	Total	100	100%

Table 7 exhibits the Commercial plagiarism tool used in Government First Grade colleges in Karnataka to detect duplicate work. Various plagiarism tools are Grammarly, Turnitin, Ginger, Urkund, iThenticate, etc., the majority of the respondents (65%) have used other commercial plagiarism tools to check the duplicate work from their colleges. 15% of the respondents have used Grammarly and Turnitin plagiarism tools to avoid duplicate work.

Table 8: Reasons for Plagiarism

Sl. No.	Reasons for Plagiarism	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Lack of Research Skills	60	60%
2.	Unaware of Concepts	06	06%
3.	Lack of Knowledge on Contents	14	14%
4.	Lack of awareness on topics	06	06%
5.	Other	14	14%
	Total	100	100%

Table 8 reveals the Reasons for plagiarism. Such as Lack of research skills, unawareness of the concepts, lack of knowledge of contents, and lack of awareness of topics. Majority of the respondents (60%) expressed their opinion on Lack of Research skills is the main reason for plagiarism, followed by 14% of the respondents express their opinion on lack of knowledge on contents, 06% of respondents predict that unawareness on concepts and topics. These are the major reasons for plagiarism.

Table 9: Documents most used for plagiarism

Sl. No.	Documents used for plagiarism	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Theses	13	13%
2.	Dissertation	25	25%
3.	Research papers	40	40%
4.	Books	09	09%
5.	Other	13	13%
	Total	100	100%

Table 9 depicts the documents most used for plagiarism in Government First Grade colleges in Karnataka. Most of the respondents 40% have used plagiarism software to check Research papers, followed by 25% of the respondents most used document is a Dissertation, 13% respondents used theses for plagiarism check and 09% of respondents used to check plagiarism for books. These are the major documents used for plagiarism in their particular colleges.

Table 10: Satisfaction with Plagiarism Software

Sl. No.	Satisfaction	No. of Response	Percentage (100%)
1.	Yes	88	88%
2.	No	12	12%
	Total	100	100%

Table 10 shows that satisfaction with plagiarism software they used in their colleges for duplicate checks. Most of the respondents (88%) expressed their positive opinion towards Plagiarism software and 12% of the respondents are not satisfied with the plagiarism software in their colleges.

SUGGESTION

- ➢ To empower all the faculties of GFGC by providing opportunities to attend various course related to Plagiarism Software.
- ➢ GFGC faculties have to attend conferences, seminars, and workshops related to Plagiarism software to update the knowledge related to plagiarism.
- ➢ Information professionals should be more responsive and supportive.
- ➢ To conduct training, and orientation programs for the GFGC Faculties to create awareness of Plagiarism software.

CONCLUSION

Plagiarism software plays a crucial role in information/Knowledge society. Plagiarism software becomes an essential component to avoid duplicate work in any subject field. In this study, it has been observed that they are well aware of the term plagiarism and they are making use of plagiarism software effectively in their colleges.

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