INTRODUCTION
Checking of plagiarism by the researcher before submitting his/her research article or project is an ethical practice in research. In an internet era, the easily available reading material and copy and paste approach by beginners in research activities lead to duplication of research as well as finding similarity in the results of Research and Development (R & D). It is the effective use of anti-plagiarism software as preventive measures that shows the similarity in Percentages (with filtration mechanism) and direct link to original sources where the similarity is matched. The practical implementation requires support by well proven plagiarism detection software and well thought of Plagiarism Policy of concerned research institute and its effective implementation for bringing out research in the quality.

DEFINITIONS
Brown defines plagiarism as "...appropriating another person’s ideas or words (spoken or written) without attributing those words or ideas to their true source."¹

The Oxford English Dictionary defines plagiarism as the "wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one’s own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.)."²

NEED
- To avoid immoral violation of scholarly ethics;
- To detect the theft of credit for another’s language styles, concepts, ideas, thoughts, expressions, views etc without proper citation;
- To find unwanted way of on-line copying and pasting of the works available on various websites and blogs to bring about qualitative change in research.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM
- Copy and paste plagiarism / word to word plagiarism: It occurs when someone makes an exact copy of another’s published work without citing it in any way.
Word switch plagiarism: When someone copies another’s published work with some words changed to avoid suspicion.

Disguised plagiarism: It occurs when the contents of another’s work are retained and only slight modification is done by changing key words and phrases to alter the appearance.

Paraphrase plagiarism: When some words are changed in another’s work but not enough and then copy it, is known as paraphrasing plagiarism

Translation plagiarism: It occurs when someone translates another’s work into other language or into one’s own words without citing it.

Style plagiarism: When someone copies another’s writing style without proper citation, it results in style plagiarism

Metaphor plagiarism: It occurs when someone copies metaphor in another’s published work, without giving credit to the author for it.

Idea plagiarism: Presenting another’s ideas as one’s own without giving credit to the person.

Authorship plagiarism: Putting one’s name to someone else’s work is called plagiarism of authorship.

Self-plagiarism: Simply it is the use of one’s own previous work for a separate assignment or work.

Preventive Measures

Provide the thorough knowledge about what actually plagiarism is.

How is it committed unintentionally?

How is it an ethical offence? What are its consequences? How does it make unjust with others?

If they are well acquainted with the core concept of plagiarism, they surely attempt to avoid it.

Plagiarism Detection

Making use of anti-plagiarism softwares like Turnitin, Ithenticate, Urkund, Crosscheck, Copyscape, Plagiarism Detector, Copy Checker, Copy Catch Gold, jPlag, Dococol, Ephorus etc.

Sanctions for Academic Plagiarism

Content scraping, paraphrasing, word switching, translation, ghost writing, publishing a journal article written by a research student in the name of his/her research guide or vice versa, submitting another’s published research work with little modification to gain a degree, getting research work done from someone else, eluding someone to complete the work and submitting it as one’s own, etc are serious examples of plagiarism committed by some research workers and teachers.

Do’s

Use your own words and ideas.

Cite appropriate sources to give credit for copied, adopted or paraphrased work.

Beware of common language.

Read the material, think on it with advanced thought and put it in your own words

Credit the author whom you read and do not take credit for it.

At the beginning of the first sentence in which you quote, paraphrase, or summarize, make clear what comes next is someone else’s idea.

Don’ts

Not getting sanction from the publisher of the original work for extensive quotations.

Not taking permission from the publisher of the previous article authored by you to avoid self-plagiarism.

Not obtaining permission for use of published drawings or other illustrations.

Best Practice for Ensuring Originality

Identify reasons behind plagiarism and be aware about those reasons because of which plagiarism occurs.

Identify different forms of plagiarism and consider them while writing research paper or theses/dissertation.

Effectively implement plagiarism prevention techniques into your educational, research and other related fields.

Rely more on applied research.

While quoting, summarizing and paraphrasing, make it clear that the text is the idea of someone else.

Use and put your (own) ideas after reading something into your own words.

Consider the ‘common knowledge’ and think differently to put it in uncommon way.

Do not use work of others with certain changes.

Do not forget to give credit for copied, adapted and paraphrased material by way of citing it properly and using quotes.

Practical Issues with Anti-plagiarism Software

Plagiarism cannot be brought to Zero (Without Filteration)

Plagiarism software is a means to detect plagiarism and not a remedy.

It can act as a threat against plagiarism for researchers and can act as ‘prevention is better than cure’ i.e. instead of correcting the research work which is plagiarized, it’s better not to plagiarize.

As far as its application is considered, there is ‘resistance to change’ on the part of researchers engaged in M. Phil. And Ph.D. Courses.

If the volume of database with which the work is compared may not be strong, then, it shows low percentage of similarity, which may not be actual.

How to Avoid Plagiarism

Identify reasons behind plagiarism and be aware about those reasons because of which plagiarism occurs.

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Rely more on applied research.
Use of Turnitin in Shivaji University

For deciding the quality of Research at Shivaji University on the basis of the similarity report generated by the Turnitin software, observation method of research has been followed. A sample of 169 Users enrolled is observed for this purpose. Out of 140 submissions, the reports collected about 136 submissions have been analysed by the researcher for deciding the quality of research. Further, these results have been compared with the submissions made by other Universities in India to INFLIBNET for measuring overall impression of research at Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

DATA ANALYSIS

Number of Users

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Users Enrolled</th>
<th>Users Active</th>
<th>Users Inactive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>169 (100%)</td>
<td>44 (26.04%)</td>
<td>125 (73.96%)</td>
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</table>

It is observed that from March 2014 to Jan. 2015, 169 users were enrolled. Out of these, only 44 (26.04%) users were active and 125 (73.96%) users were inactive. Almost the users were provided the username and password to operate the software independently. However the number of inactive members were more as compared to that of active members.

Inference

Find out reasons for not using software even after having access to it. Resistance to accept the result of plagiarism by researchers is dominating factor in this concern.

Suggestion

Proper training for use of Turnitin software is essential and motivation for researchers to make use of plagiarism software to bring quality in the contents of research as primary source of information is essential.

Table 2 reveals that out of 140 submissions, the originality report of 136 submissions is provided. Out of these 136 submissions, the similarity of 61 submissions (44.85%) is ranging between 0-24% and 7 submissions (5.15%) come under category of ‘No matches’.

Account Statistics for Originality Check of Papers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Submissions</th>
<th>Originality Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75-100% 24</td>
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</table>

Largest no. of submissions i.e. 61 are in low range of similarity which is a good sign of qualitative research of Shivaji University. However, 68 submissions (50%) are ranging between 25 -100% similarity.

Inference

Find out reasons for high %age of similarity ranging between 25 -100%. It will help to reduce the similarity of text to bring quality in research by avoiding duplicate material.

Suggestion

It is suggested to train the researchers by imparting research ethics among them by informing them about how to avoid plagiarism, do’s and don’ts for original research and creating awareness about best practices for ensuring originality of research.

The figure 3 depicts the fact that

- Original research with almost no similarity (pure research) is more in Shivaji University as compared to all research activities carried out in all the universities of India.
- The similarity ranging between 1-24% is comparatively high as compared to other ranges of similarity in the Shivaji
University and the same is the case about all other universities of India.

- The similarity ranging in 75-100% is more in Shivaji University (17.65%) as compared to other Universities in India (9.33).

**Inference**

The researchers, whose research articles come under the category of 75-100% similarity, are not researchers having research attitude and how to produce original research.

**Suggestion**

They should be trained about the research ethics like how to develop new theory avoiding copy-paste approach and how to carry out the whole research process successfully.

**Conclusion**

ICT has provided immense opportunities for researchers to make use of e-documents available through E-books, E-journals, E-databases and Internet sources along with the possibilities of using the primary sources for supporting the quality of research on one hand and on the other hand for content scraping to those who don’t know how to make original research by making use of available information resources to further develop a theory or practice.

Use of anti-plagiarism software and the analysis of submissions made through the software showing similarity can be used as a yardstick for determining the quality of research as also to avoid the plagiarism and follow the best practices for enhancing the quality of the research.

Implementing the plagiarism policy conducive to the growth of quality research and sanctions for academic plagiarism with strict, unbiased enforcement of rules by a competent authority at university and college level is the need of the time in internet enhanced educational environment.

**References**

1. Online Etymological Dictionary. (Accessed on 08.02.2015)