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Is Plagiarism a Cyber Crime? A Review

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Abstract
Each and every action depends upon information which may be in any form. Today, in the digital era, the credits or values are being taken or given only by delivering or receiving the information. It makes the person richer or poorer. Duplication of anything raises the problem and confusion. While copying or duplicating makes the things easier and save the time and cost but, if a credit is being earned only by copying and no recognition is given to the generator or innovator of any product or information, it gives the losses economically, socially and discouragement to author or writer. Within academia, such type of activity is considered as academic dishonesty or academic fraud and a term was given as 'Plagiarism'. Presently, it is observed that online databases, especially Google which are being made available free are playing major role in the academic fraud. Apart from academic, any theft or fraud is considered as crime and legally the actions can be taken. It would be cybercrime if it is done by means of computers or the internet. A copyright law and acts exist for any unlawful act even in the field of information usage, but what about plagiarism. Is only plagiarism detector software are sufficient for accepting and rejecting the research paper? No, there is a need to review the issues raised related to the plagiarism either unethical or crime as well as to find the solutions for the discouragement of plagiarism.

Keywords: Duplicating, Plagiarism, Cyber Crime, Unethical.

Introduction
Plagiarism
The concept of plagiarism is not new, it is known from the 1st century. The first term was used by a Roman poet in the form of complain, when a poem written by him was stolen by other authors. A world plagiarism was taken from the Latin word "plagiarius" (literally "kidnapper") to denote stealing someone else's creative work and it was pioneered by the Roman poet Martial, who complained that another poet had "kidnapped his verses". In 1601, a dramatist Ben Jonson described a word 'Plagiary' (from plagiarus) to show the guilty of literary theft (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism]
Definition of Plagiarism in academia "It has been called, "The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected." (Gipp, 2014).
In a easy understanding, the plagiarism is nothing, it is copying of duplicating any product, it is not making space in our day-to-day life such as song lyrics, school officials, government ministers, speeches etc. but it may be any action, style, procedure, size, form or even then information. To understand much more about the plagiarism, let we remember our childhood, when we used to copy to each other style and quarreling. So, if we observed in deep, the concept of plagiarism is very old, it remains surrounding us. But, if talk about the information, it is very serious matter. Today, the world is not going on traditionally, but on the basis of information or we can also say that is data. It is very difficult to proceed in the life without data or information.

No action can be taken without data. Most important discipline is science which also proceeds on the basis of data. If the data or information is stolen and is used, from here it starts duplicity which creates confusion and encourage an individually who loss to fight. So, we can say, the duplicity of information in any form is very dangerous. So, during the writing of this review, it is being tried to focus plagiarism issues among academia. Up till

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now, it has been seen that the words, kidnapping, theft, duplicating without the knowledge of owner of the product or similar item is punishable. Such type of things is considered to take the actions against these in such a manner so that it could not be repeated again. The aforesaid unwanted activities alerted the originators for maintaining their values of origin and the checkers were designed and developed to stop the stealing or duplicating.

There is no doubt that any write up, text including the relevant material is a product in the form of data or information. In spite of the duplicating, stealing, thieving, kidnapping type of activities of such type of product, it is surprised to see that there is not role of punishment to discourage or stop these unwanted activities. Is not a crime?

What is Cyber Crime?
Crime: Since the beginning of the world, anything is stolen or doing wrongly or fraudulent is considered a crime and not to repeat it again, there is a punishment. According to the Encyclopedia *Britannica,* **defined a crime as** intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law. In this manner Paul Tappan a renowned Criminologist defines crime as "an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law …, committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor."

Cyber: "Cyber" is word which is prefixed to describe a person, thing or idea as a part of computer or information technology. The word was taken from the "Science of Cybernetics" (the study of control and communication in the animal and the machine") which was established by an American mathematician.

Cyber Crime: So, it should be understood very well that a Cyber Crime is a crime which is done by involving any type of tools contains computerized system or it can be said that a crime done by using the Information Technology tool. It also gives mental harm. Today, there is an involvement of Internet as a huge in developing the crime in the form of plagiarism. Cybercrime is very often now a days like plagiarism it became very common because of search engines this offensive act is generally commit by the students and authors when they are lazy to sketch out their own ideas or say just because of don't have any prior knowledge about the topic.

Why Plagiarism a Crime?
Any unethical and dishonest activity(ies) in any discipline is not considered serious always. However, in a specific circumstance, it is considered as a crime. Plagiarism is too unethical, so it should also be considered as crime. If we evaluate from all the angles about the plagiarism, it will be considered as a crime, and as we already discussed if any computerized device or tool was involved, it will be considered as cybercrime.

Plagiarism - a Cyber Crime: It is extremely important for teachers and professors to be aware of plagiarism as nowadays it has become the habit of students to present essays, term papers, research papers, theses and dissertations that are copied (Ctrl+C) from any of the various sources on the Internet. It destructs the hard work of author. However now there are many computer applications for detecting plagiarism among some are paid and some are free of cost (https://theplagiarism.com/).

When plagiarism is considered as a cyber-crime?
▪ On using of copyrighted work without attribution and without permission.
▪ Amounted to copyright and infringement.
▪ Considered as violation of special right
▪ Copyright violation of authors right to be credited our both civil wrong and criminal offences.
▪ Civil suit may be instituted
▪ Criminal charges may also be filed (charged penalty or punishable).

Present Scenario of Plagiarism in India:
Actions Being Taken
The Government of India took it very seriously and notified The Gazette of India in 2018. Further, University Grants Commission to notify among the universities and academician. The regulations were named "Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions" (reference). According to this notification, plagiarism is "the practice of taking someone else's work or idea and passing them as one's own."

The UGC regulation does not considered plagiarism the following contents:
a) all quoted work reproduced with all necessary permissions and/or attribution,
b) all references, bibliography, table of content, preface and acknowledgements,
c) all generic terms, laws, standard symbols and standard equations" are not considered plagiarism.

Self-Plagiarism: a UGC Notification
To curb the plagiarism, in continuation of UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, another notification No. N.F.l-112020(SECY), dated 20th April,2020 in a line with global standards of ethical published established by leading institutions and Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), UGC emphasis the attention of the academic community to the following:

(i)   Reproduction, in part or whole, of one's own previously published work without adequate citation and proper acknowledgment and claiming the most recent work as new and original for any academic advantage amounts to 'text-recycling' (also known as'self plagiarism') and is not acceptable.
(ii)   Text-recycling/self-plagiarism includes:
● republishing the same paper already published elsewhere without due and full citation;
● publishing smaller/excerpted work from a longer and previous without due and full citations in order to show a larger number of publications;
● reusing data already used in a published work, or communicated for publication, in another work without due and full citation;
● breaking up a longer/larger study into smaller sections and publishing them as altogether new work without due and full citation;
● paraphrasing one's own previously published work without due and full citation of the original.

(iii)   Self-citations do not add any number/s to the individual's citation index or h-index in global academia.
(iv)   Vice   Chancellors,   Selection   Committees,

Screening Committees, IQACs and all/any experts involved in academic performance/evaluation and assessment are hereby strongly advised that their decisions in the case of promotions, selections, credit allotment, award of research degrees must be based on an evaluation of the applicant's published work to ensure that the work being submitted for promotion/selection is not self-plagiarized.

The UGC is under the process to set the parameters to evaluate instances of text recycling/self plagiarism soon (Self-plagiarism by UGC notification No. N.F.l-112020(SECY), dated 20rh April,2020)

Plagiarism Checkers
Why it is necessary?
It is necessary to improve the quality of research with the authentication:
- To fix the mistakes and cite reference properly.
- To improve research and writing skills
- Detecting similarities between your work and other work
- Help in building confidence and honest and intentions.

Why plagiarism Check is important?
Plagiarism detection is very important and it should be considered as crime on the basis of following:
- Loss of Income
- Loss of Idea
- Loss of efforts of an individual
- Losses socially and discouragement to author or writer
- Develop the mental illness

Steps Taken by The Plagiarism Detection Software:
⇩ The content similarity matches are identified by plagiarism detection software.
⇩ The crawled content is scanned in database and text components are identified.
⇩ It is compared to the components, or content of other work.
⇩ A report is generated on the basis of comparison.
⇩ The contents matched are highlighted.
⇩ Plagiarism detection software crawls and indexes content very similarly to the ways that search engines, like Google, crawl and index web content.
⇩ There is thing to mark it that crawling and indexing content is not like keyword searchable but it identify similar content stored in the database of crawled pages.

Procedures to Check the Plagiarism
- A number of tools and applications for checking plagiarism are available on the Play Store (of android) on just a click. Any suitable application or tool can be downloaded. The plagiarism checker tool or application can also be downloaded on the computer desktop through goggle. The downloaded tool or application is installed and it is made ready to use.
- The language chooses from the drop down of the application or tool.
- An interactive window box is displayed and offer the user to paste the text or upload a file which is to be checked.
- As soon as, the submit button is entered or clicked, the further processing and analysis is taken care by the application.

- Window application should not be closed during processing.
- After the few moments, the results is declared and displayed on the screen.
- If it shows 100%, it means, the text has been copied from the internet and the sources from it was copied will also be displayed. Accordingly, a plagiarism level can be found out.
- Before using the tools checker, the reliability and accuracy of the tool should be found out.

Procedure to Check Plagiarism under the Above Regulation (The Gazette of India in 2018 adopted by UGC):
- When a manuscript or research paper is submitted, it is screened for the similarity index employing the plagiarism checker software.
- This screening identifies similar texts from already published material.
- Finally, it summates the total percentage.
- The present regulation relies on this percentage to quantify the plagiarism and to decide on the quantum of penalty.
- Under this regulation, generally the plagiarism checker software used are iThenticate®, Turnitin® etc.
- iThenticate®, Turnitin® and so on

Plagiarism In Indian Scenario
Levels of Plagiarism:
As per UGC Regulations, 2018 for the Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions, for the quantification of the research papers, the levels of plagiarism were standardized on the basis of percentage of copied information included in the research papers. These levels are as under:
1) Level 0 : Similarities up to 10% - Minor similarities, no penalty
2) Level 1 : Similarities above 10% to 40%
3) Level 2 : Similarities above 40% to 60%
4) Level 3 : Similarities above 60%

Investigation and Reporting of Plagiarism
In view of the aforesaid levels for the quantification of the plagiarism, the UGC also directed the way to the higher education institutes for finding and analyzing the plagiarism levels and the actions to be taken. UGC Notification No. F. 1-18/2010(CPP-II), dated 23rd July, 2018 refers as under:
The Higher Education Institute (HEI) have to formed a committee which will be called Departmental Academic Integrity Panel (DAIP) and above it there would be committed be named Institutional Academic Integrity Panel (IAIP) for the investigation purpose of plagiarism. It was directed "If any member of the academic community suspects with appropriate proof that a case of plagiarism has happened in any document, he or she shall report it to the DAIP. After investigation of complaint or allegation, the DAIP shall have to submit its reports or recommendations to the IAIP of the Higher Education Institute.
Then, the authorities of particular Higher Education Institute can also take suomotu (*relating to an action taken by a court of its own accord, without any request by the parties involved*) notice of an act of plagiarism and initiate

proceedings under these regulations. Similarly, proceedings can also be initiated by the authorities of higher education on the basis of findings of an examiner.

Finally, the investigation report and the recommendation for the penalties to be imposed will be sent to the Head of the Higher Education Institute within a period of 45 days from the date of receipt of recommendation of DAIP. It was also directed that a copy of the report will also be sent to the person(s) against whom inquiry report is submitted.

Penalties for Plagiarism in India

Sl. No.	Level(s)	Percentage of Similarities (duplicity)	Penalties to be Imposed
1.	Level 0	Similarities up to 10%	Minor Similarities, there is No Penalty
2.	Level 1	Similarities above 10% to 40%	Such student shall be asked to submit a Revised Script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.
3.	Level 2	Similarities above 40% to 60%	Such student shall be Debarred from submitting a revised script for a period of one year.
4.	Level 3	Similarities above 60%	Such student Registration for that programme shall be Cancelled.

Not enough, it is described ahead that:
▪ If a plagiarism is repeated such a student be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than previous level committed, and in case of highest level committed then the punishment for the same level be imposed.
▪ If the degree/credit has been obtained and a plagiarism

As per UGC regulation, Penalties depends upon the type of research, means it is imposed on the basis of information product. The levels of percentages are not of same type among the students, researchers, faculty and staff. It varies among them.

Penalties in Case of Plagiarism in Submission of Thesis and Dissertations:

In view of the severity of plagiarism, the penality is imposed by IAIP. To impose the penalties, the levels were defined as under:

by him/her is known and proved later, then his/heer degree or credit would be put in abeyance for a period recommended by the IAIP and approved by the Head of the Institution.

Penalties in Case of Plagiarism in Academic and Research Publications:

Sl. No.	Level(s)	Percentage of Similarities (duplicity)	Penalties to be Imposed
1.	Level 0	Similarities up to 10%	Minor Similarities, there is No Penalty
2.	Level 1	Similarities above 10% to 40%	▪ Shall be asked to Withdraw Manuscript.
3.	Level 2	Similarities above 40% to 60%	▪ Shall be asked to Withdraw Manuscript. ▪ Shall be Denied a right to one Annual Increment. ▪ Shall Not Be allowed to be a Supervisor to any new Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. Student/scholar for a period of two years.
4.	Level 3	Similarities above 60%	▪ Shall be asked to Withdraw Manuscript. ▪ Shall be Denied a right to Two successive Annual Increments. ▪ Shall Not Be allowed to be a Supervisor to any new Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. Student/scholar for a Period of Three Years.

It is not enough for academician too, it is defined ahead:
(a) Penalty on repeated plagiarism –
▪ Asked to withdraw manuscript and be punished one level higher than the lower level committed.
▪ If plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative.
▪ And if level 3 offence is repeated then the disciplinary action including suspension/termination as per service rules shall be taken by the Higher Education Institute.

(b) If benefit or credit has already been obtained-
▪ If the benefit/credit has already been obtained and a plagiarism by him/her is known and proved later, then his/her benefit or credit would be put in abeyance for a period recommended by the IAIP and approved by the Head of the Institution.
(c) A mechanism must be established by the Higher Education Institute for checking the plagiarism at the time of forwarding/submitting the research paper for publication.
(d) If there is any complaint of plagiarism against the

Head of an Higher Education Institute (HEI), a suitable action, in line with these regulations, shall be taken by the Controlling Authority of the HEI.
(e) If there is any complaint of plagiarism against the Head of Department/Authorities at the institutional level, a suitable action, in line with these regulations, shall be recommended by the IAIP and approved by the Competent Authority.
(f) If there is any complaint of plagiarism against any member of DAIP or IAIP, then such member shall excuse himself / herself from the meeting(s) where his/her case is being discussed/investigated.

Penalties For Plagiarism in Other Countries
Canada: To avoid Plagiarism, Canada has strict laws. The Copyright Act in Canada was first passed in 1921, followed by two amendments in 1988 and 1997.
According to section 35(1) of the Copyright Act in Canada, different sums are paid as a fine.
▪ If the writer is not earning any financial profit or harming the original author financially, the sum lies between $100 and $5000.

- In the case of commercial infringement, the compensation money must be $500-$20,000.
- For copyright infringement dealing with the rental or sale of any copyrighted work, the fine can be extended to $1,000,000 or prison sentences up to 2 years. 4. In the case of summary conviction, the penalty can be $25000, and the court can give the person a prison sentence of 6 months.
- If a student commits plagiarism in their papers. In that case, the institution can take steps against the student based on their academic policies. They take it as a threat to their academic integrity. (https://copyleaks.com/blog/plagiarism-in-canada-lawsconsequences-solution)

USA: Plagiarism is not a crime, or "illegal," in the United States. Further, there is no direct tort (civil suit brought by a non-governmental person) recognized in U.S. law for plagiarism.
The U.S. Supreme Court (in Goss v. Lopez, 419 US 565 (1975) and other related cases) noted that publicly provided education in the United States carries a property interest, and therefore can only be taken away or students punished when given appropriate due process provided by the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. It would be important to note, however, that the government is not the one providing this process, but requiring the educational institution to do so. (https://copyleaks.com/blog/plagiarism-in-canada-lawsconsequences-solution)
Germany: Plagiarism in Germany is protected by Copyright laws.
- The consequence of plagiarism in Germany is the research paper's cancellation. A copied paper without any input from the writer himself or herself is null and void.
- If the original writer's content is protected by copyright, the offender may also face monetary loss. The same applies when the student or researches loses an academic year.

There are numerous countries all over the world who are facing issue of plagiarism but there is no strict law to protect intellectual work from Plagiarism. No act ia passed yet specifically for Plagiarism maximum countries taking support of copyright to protect the literacy work like wise India is also doing the same (https://copyleaks.com/blog/plagiarism-in-canada-lawsconsequences-solution)
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A Survey for Plagiarism in USA
A survey conducted on high school students in the United States, which was published in Education Week, found that
- 54 percent of students admitted to plagiarizing from the internet,
- 74 percent of students admitted that at least once during the past school year they had cheated, and
- 47 percent of students believe that their teachers sometimes ignore students who are cheating (https://saudigazette.com.sa/article/70950)

Various Types of Plagiarism:
- **Copy and Paste Plagiarism**: To lift a sentence or significant phrase from the source, there is need to use quotation marks and reference the source.
- **Word Switch Plagiarism:** If a sentence is taken from a source and change around a few words, it is still plagiarism. In this case, there is a need to put it in quotation marks and cite the author and article.
- **Metaphor Plagiarism**: Metaphors are used either to make an idea clearer or give the reader an analogy that touches the senses or emotions better than a plain description of the object or process. Metaphors, then, are an important part of an author's creative style. If you cannot come up with your own metaphor to illustrate an important idea, then use the metaphor in the Source Article, but give the author credit for it.
- **Idea Plagiarism**: If the author of the source article expresses a creative idea or suggests a solution to a problem, the idea or solution must be clearly attributed to the author. A WORD ABOUT "COMMON KNOWLEDGE" Students seem to have a hard time distinguishing author's ideas and/or solutions from common knowledge, or public domain information. Common knowledge or public domain is any idea or solution which people in the field accept as general knowledge
- **Reasoning Style/Organization Plagiarism**: If a Source Article is followed sentence-by-sentence or paragraph-by-paragraph, it is plagiarism, even though none of your sentences are exactly like those in the Source article or even in the same order. What you are copying in this case is the author's reasoning style. [Mishra, 2012).

Plagiarism Is Intellectual Property Theft
Bill gates' in his article intellectual property theft mention plagiarism as intellectual property theft. With the multitude of possibilities of the Internet and the computer, the concept of safeguarding IP reaches far past text and essays. Today the computer is used to commit crimes of IP theft including those of images, music, sound, software, and many others. Theft of IP with the use of computers/the Internet can be broken into three main categories: 1. stealing with the web; 2. stealing within the web; 3. stealing from the web (Bill gates' "intellectual property theft").

Stealing with the Web: As stated above the Internet makes available a wealth of resources to an extremely large population of people. With this wealth of information comes a wealth of opportunity to create illegal acts of theft of IP. Today many people have been able to use the web in order to gain access to material without payment to the originator. Sites such as Napster (recently shut down) and Kazaa allow people to access, download and "share" music, literature and images without payment to the artists responsible. Sites such as these utilize the "community" aspect of the web in order to connect users with each other in order to share such pieces of IP freely. Such sites use "shareware" in order to pass along IP unregulated. For more information on shareware please visit the site by the Association.
Recently such sites have come under fire from both artists and politicians for what they consider theft of IP even though many of these sites maintain that they cannot control the actions of the users of the sites and that the software/site has legal ramifications. Court actions and legal issues of Napster can be accessed at the "Find Law" web site.

Recently, Congress has switched their aim not only at the creators of these sites but the users as well. Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has even suggested that the computers of users who continue to commit theft of copyright materials via web should be destroyed. (USA Today, 6/03)

In addition to theft of literature and music, the Internet has also been a hot spot for illegal downloads of copyrighted software again without payment. Some sites even make available to people free copies of copyrighted computer games, graphics software and movies. Websites such as Pirated Warez has lists of software and movies users can download with the touch of a button. Sites such as these deny the makers of such copyrighted material the payment owed to them as stated by law.

Stealing within the Web: Stealing within the web includes the publication of plagiarized material on the web from other web sites or other outside sources. Just as students can plagiarize material found on the web, so can the authors of websites plagiarize within the content of the site. Most common offenses of such nature are those sites that publish copyrighted text/literature either as their own or without proper consent or notification.

Sometimes parts of text are published, but in many cases the literature is published in its entirety without rights given to the author. Such is the case of the following site. A seemingly harmless site focusing on the book The Rainbow Fish by Marcus Pfister, none the less the author of the site has published the book in full length without making note of the original Author's copyright or even name; it can be viewed at Fish2UK.

Another commonly seen act of stealing within the web is the theft of visual imagery. With the invention of clipart came the misconception that any image published on the web is considered public domain or fair use. Such is the case with the site listed below which openly states that images used within the site have been illegally copied. This is a common practice of beginner webpage designers. Unless specifically noted as public domain or fair use all images published on the web are copyrighted and therefore illegal to reproduce without consent (Illuminated.com).

Stealing from the Web: This last category of IP theft is the one that is of utmost importance for educators and the one that will be focused upon throughout the paper. This new technology has led to something called "cyber-plagiarism" which is the process by which students either copy ideas found on the web without giving proper attribution or the process of which students download research papers from the web, In whole or in part, and submit as their own. (University of Alberta, 2004; University of Alberta, 2005 http://www.library.ual-berta.ca/guides/plagiarism /why/index.cfm>)

In recent times plagiarism has been seen in high-profile charges of plagiarism against scholars such as Pulitzer Prize winner Doris Kearns Goodwin and Stephen Ambrose. Even with this rise into the scrutiny of plagiarism we cannot assume that plagiarism is on the rise; however, it may lead to certain assumptions (Sanford, 2002) The use of the web to plagiarize IP within student work is more prevalent today than ever before. In the past teachers have always had to worry about students outright plagiarizing text and or paraphrasing with the intent to deceive, most often in essays or reports. Today students are not only able to copy down paragraphs or lines from the libraries numerous books, now students can simply download entire term papers with the click of a mouse.

List of the Commonly Used Plagiarism Checker Software
Sl. No.	Plagiarism Checker Tool	Description	Accessibility Status	Remark
1.	Turntin	• Web-based plagiarism prevention system used by most universities in the UK • To act as a deterrent against plagiarism • To provide reports which can help identify occurrences of plagiarism. • To provide students with a tool to identify and correct possible occurrences of plagiarism in their own work and improve their academic writing. • https://www.researchexperts.in/get-turnitin-plagairism-report/#_turnitin-plagiarism-report-form	Rs. 90.00 per report	
2.	Ithenticate	• Enables review or editing to look for any overlaps or intent in content or before submitting • Work on the literature review for evaluating and discovering the work that is already present in the vast field. One can even look for journals and authors that might turn out to be a good fit as one begins the research. • Aggressively review the manuscript drafts to resolve and identify any citation errors. • Collaborating with peers, co-authors, and editors while the content is being reviewed and revised. • Ensuring the final work protects both, the author and institution's reputation. • https://www.ithenticate.com/	Free	
3.	Urkund	• It fulfilled the toughest technical requirements and were therefore selected as the entrusted Plagiarism Detections System to be provided to all higher education institutions, all universities, in India. • This initiative also demonstrates the importance of tackling plagiarism in academia, perfectly understood and taken action	Request Quote; Free	

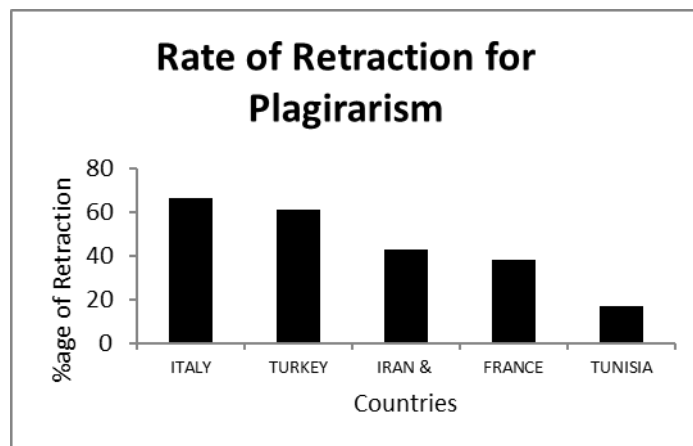|				
		• upon by the MHRD in India, the world's largest democracy. • Now available at over 1000 Universities all across India, hosting 35 million students. • Ensures research papers fit for being published, further adding credibility to the level of education provided at the university. • https://secure.urkund.com/account/auth/login		
4.	Plagiarism Checker	• Deep search, you get extra levels of plagiarism search and additional result detail • If you don't want to copy and paste your text, you can alternatively upload the page URL or the file for a quick and free plagiarism check. • Provide authentic report • https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.plagiarism_checker.duplicate	Free	
5.	Grammarly	• It is an automated proof reader and play checker • trusted by 600 University and number of writers and blogger • Grammarly's Premium plagiarism checker flags specific sentences and provides reference information about the source, calculates an overall originality score for your document, and offers advanced writing feedback and corrections across several dimensions. • https://www.grammarly.com/plagiarism-checker	Free upto 100000 words	
6.	Dupli Checker	• Tool is Developed using AI technology. • Not only picks the exactly matched content. • Paraphrased content can also be identified. • Compares the content with millions of sources. • Unique content ratio in percentage. • Clarifies plagiarized resources in numbers. • https://www.duplichecker.com/	$25 per month	
7.	Small SEO Tool	• Whether you have an Android, iOS, Windows, Linux, or Mac device, you can easily access our online plagiarism remover and figure out the instances of plagiarism in a couple of clicks • If you want to keep the list of matching sources as evidence, you can download the plagiarism scan report for free with a single click. • allows you to upload different formats of documents including .doc, .docx, .txt, .tex, .rtf, .odt, and .pdf • You can also check plagiarism via a website URL. Simply enter the webpage URL and click the "**Check** Plagiarism • https://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker	Free	
8.	Plagiarism checker X	• Best plagiarism checkers for research papers • plagiarized information through multiple search engines. • import DOCX, DOC, PDF, HTML, and RTF • https://plagiarismcheckerx.com/?AFFILIATE=120043&__c=1	Basic: Free; Professional @39.50; Business: $147.95	
9.	Plagiarism Check.org	• Known as a plagiarism checker used by universities, colleges • Recognizes quotes and references • Grammar and spelling checker that improves writing skills • Citation Generator to help cite properly • https://plagiarismcheck.org/?utm_source=guru99	For org.: $1 per user; Basic:$5.99; Light:$9.99; Standard: $25.49; Premium:$45.49	

Retraction In Academic

In academic publishing, there is a concept of Retraction. A retraction is a mechanism by which a published paper in an academic journal is removed from the journal. A denominator is required to find out the retraction rates in the scientific field and country (Katherine et al., 2020).
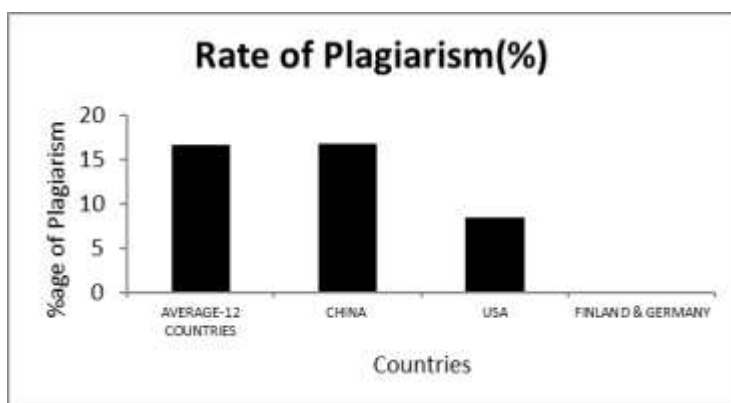
Retraction Index: The retraction index is a measure of how likely an article published in a given academic journal will be retracted. It is calculated by multiplying the number of retracted articles in a journal during a given time period by 1,000, and then dividing the result by the total number of articles published in that journal during the same period (Cintas, 2016).
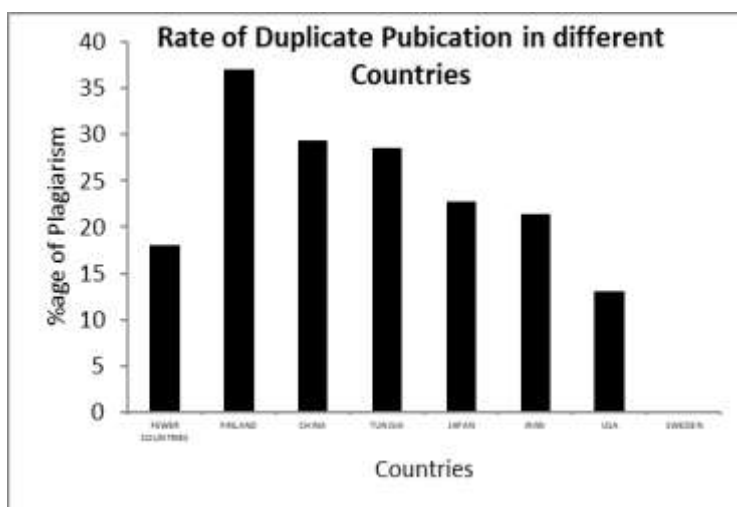
The retraction varies among the countries. Kathleen Amos (2020) found authors from more than fifty countries retracted papers. While the United States retracted the most papers, China retracted the most papers for plagiarism and duplicate publication. Rates of plagiarism and duplicate publication were highest in Italy and Finland, respectively. Unethical publishing practices cut across nations.

Source: https://retractionwatch.com/2014/05/15/which-countries-have-the-most-retractions-for-which-reasons/

Source: https://retractionwatch.com/2014/05/15/which-countries-have-the-most-retractions-for-which-reasons/

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Findings & Analysis

Since, from the olden ages, not only the stealing but copying of any product in any form considered that it is wrong, unethical, raising the problem or confusion and was also considered to be punished those doing this wrong thing in any manner. This concept is still continued and each and every one is well aware with it that stealing a gold or money, shoplifting, car theft and even then, the book theft for selling and earning purpose are considered Criminal Acts in the Society all over the world for which there should be strict punishment.

There are the different Acts and Penal for different unwanted activities, these acts and penal also varies country to country even state to state. There is a copyright act for publishing the work and maintaining the quality of the research. Under this copyright, there are punishment and penalties. Today, uncountable crimes exist are known documented and among the people but noticeable or unnoticeable and undocumented.

In this literature, the bar diagrams exist under the section of Retraction depicts that the rate of retraction for plagiarism varies country wise. It shows the retraction rate in Italy is high in comparison to other countries covered, but the retraction is not found zero in the countries covered for study. There is too much plagiarism in China but in Finland and Germany, it is zero. One of the bar diagrams shows

that maximum duplicate publications are found in Finland but in Sweden it is zero.

During this literature of review, the focus is given on the Information being used among the academics. There is need to know that information is just not only information but it is a product. It is thinkable that if product is stolen or theft, then what happens, information is more precious than gold or diamond. For this, if it is observed minutely when the information is needed and for what, the answer will come out 'information is needed for each and every action in the life', credits go to the information that which makes the life easier in this world. Even then, if information would not have been there, it would not be known that the whole universe has been constituted with help of five elements. So, the concept must be clear that without information or data which remains in various forms such as text, pictures, audio, vedio, even flowing all over the world through wi-fi invisible form. Today, whole world is based on data science. The communication is so fast, sometime looks beyond the imagination.

There is a need to think why, Copyright Act exist but till now there is no Act for Plagiarism. While authorities of nations started to think about the plagiarism seriously and Government of India released a regulation in 2018 as well as time to time notification is being circulated, but even then the plagiarism is not going to be less, most of the students and researchers are not caring. The reason is that there is no punishment, it is being ignored.

While, there are many differences between plagiarism and copyright infringement, but both plagiarism and copyright infringement are improper use of some else's work, they are distinctly different improper uses of some else's work. It can be seen clearly that for the copyright infringement is considered illegal but plagiarism is not.

It has also been observed that the free online plagiarism checkers are not as accurate as it is claimed. The reason is that contents are checked within limited number of databases.

The study results that there must be a single and unique database which could contains all the literature existing in the world. It is difficult but possible only by designing and developing a universal policy to stop the plagiarism. To design and develop a universal policy is a separate issue which can be discussed later on. A system for a universal policy is possible with the academic world for publishing and research. Universal System of penalties could clearly spell out punishment for plagiarism.

Various Issues Raised
- Plagiarism is unethical in the form of theft. Now, it is being considered as a crime.
- Researchers, students and faculty are not well aware with plagiarism checker.
- Plagiarism is diluting the academic reputation and values in the society.
- Plagiarized research becoming very dangerous day by day, it is bringing the confusion and discouragement among the researchers.
- Plagiarism is decreasing the power of writing and documentation.
- Why plagiarism is chosen: *The following reasons were observed for chosen the plagiarism: (Research Institute of Technologyhttps*://www.rit.edu/twc/academicintegrity/

reasons-students-plagiarize-or-cheat)
- Desire to get a good grade
- Fear of failing
- Procrastination or poor time management
- Disinterest in the assignment
- Belief they will not get caught
- Confusion about what constitutes plagiarism or current university policies
- Researchers are not aware with the new term and action such a retraction, denominator etc.

Recommendations/Solutions
- Immediate actions should be taken for the establishment of DAIP and IAIP in the Higher Education Institute in India.
- At the time of forwarding and submitting the research material to be published must gone through check of the UGC Regulation, 2018 for stopping the plagiarism.
- Concerned authority must ask and collect the undertaking in the form of report that the Higher Education Institute forwarded the research material for publication through DAIP and IAIP and followed the percentage of levels released by the UGC Regulation, 2018 for plagiarism.
- The students perusing the Master Degree in the field of library and information science, social work or information technology must be encouraged and motivated to do their final year dissertation on plagiarism related issues.
- There is a need to organize many numbers of workshops among the academician.
- Not only the academician, but general public must also be aware with the unethical activity. Among the general public, instead of 'unethical', the world should be used 'punishable activities'.
- There must be a single and unique database and single policy among the academician all over the world. It is difficult but not impossible.
- There is a need to produce a Plagiarism Expert and it should be included in the activities or programmes organized for career orientation.
- Librarians and information managers should organize the activities among the researchers in a competitive manner and they may be encouraged by giving the awards and prizes. It will also be promoting the quality of research.
- Civil Suit may also be instituted.
- There must be criminal charges (charged penalty or punishable). It must be in the same manner as it is applied for the violation of traffic rules. The traffic rules being followed by the people are visible.
- Diligence is necessary on the part of the instructors and the administration of the academic institutions when it comes to both detecting and punishing academic plagiarism.
- Since theft of tangible property has been covered under section 378 of Indian Penal Code 1860, the theft of intangible property like plagiarism must also be covered under the heading of theft, a separate clause may be incorporated in the Indian Penal Code 1860 regarding plagiarism which must be collectively implemented (Ref.: http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/284/Plagiari sm.html).

▪ There must be a Universal Database and Universal Policy. For the development of it, There must be involvement of United Nations and similar type of bodies.

Conclusion

It is becoming very common to present the writing work such as term papers, research papers, theses, projects, dissertations etc. by copying from sources available on the Internet and showing that it is their own. It is a ethical violation in the form of stealing the information and considered plagiarism. While copyright infringements are considered when a writer copies or reproduces from a protected work without permission of copyright owner. If the aforesaid words are analyzed minutely, it would be found that booth acts (plagiarism and copyright infringement) are the ethical violation in the form of stealing the information. So, there is an urgent need that the concerned authorities should discuss these violations (a form of stealing) as Plagiarism is always covered under copyright act. It is hoped that the solution would come that both (Copyright and Plagiarism) are crime, as there is an involvement of Internet/computer it would be considered as Cyber Crime. As the actions against the cyber crime are being taken and would develop a fear among the people, definitely if plagiarism is considered as Cyber Crime, there would a great discouragement for ethical violation, copying or stealing and the percentage level of plagiarism will go down.

Two things must be noted and remember that each and every piece of information through Google would not be authentic. So, a group of people who are unable to write and are in practice of copying would not get the idea of authenticity of information, may commit two crimes i.e. a copying and one unauthentic information. Secondly, the violation of originator to be credited and copyright infringement are cheating, misdoing, stealing and civil wrongs, so it should be considered as crime, if is through technology as cybercrime, and the criminal charges could file against the violator.

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