

Plagiarism in Research and the Role of Library

Mr. Vikram Kasabe and Miss. Sneha Salekar

Librarian and Student

Hirwal Education Trust's College of Computer Science and Information Technology, Mahad-Raigad, India

kasabevikram2571@gmail.com

Abstract: *The current state of plagiarism literacy awareness is rapidly rising. Because many writers and their works are becoming entangled on the web of plagiarism. Therefore, there is some confusion, and it is crucial to clear it up. In this article, what does plagiarism mean? Which kinds are there? That, How can I prevent it? What guidelines should one adhere to when conducting research? Will the researcher become more credible? Attempted to ridicule everything.*

For researchers, plagiarism is a serious issue. But differing opinions exist regarding how to what constitutes plagiarism and how to define it are two topics. We define plagiarism, go over its normative implications, and discuss research-related plagiarism in this paper. We all contend that the definition of plagiarism is someone using someone else's intellectual implying that the work (such as texts, concepts, or outcomes) is their own, and they contend this definition serves its purpose and is appropriate. Not only that, but we go through several situations that render varying degrees of plagiarism severity and the degree of culpability for the plagiarizer..

Keywords: *plagiarism*

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, literacy is a major concern. The phrase "plagiarism" gained immense popularity in the days following the Sixth Pay Commission. The upshot is that there is now a greater emphasis on raising awareness of these issues. There was a literature review even earlier, though I don't recall it being as well-liked. There are two causes for this: either the technician's easy access to information, or the 6th Pay Commission's requirement for research in order to receive a pay increase.

Globally, significant changes are occurring as a result of technology. All things considered, life has undergone drastic changes. On education, and information science has also been impacted. Every generation that enters the teaching profession is technologically more adept than the one before it. Like that the technologically adapted generation seeks information in both extremes. Everyone needs to know what needs to be taken care of. Research ethics in this regard.

What is meant by that? Which kinds of plagiarism are there? Here's how to stay away from it. Become knowledgeable about everything.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite working in the field of education and being a librarian, I was aware of the term Plagiarism; however, I only learned about it through speeches and seminars. What a negative impact on Plagiarism research and education sectors. It is happening, as we know.

Gert Helgeson, that is! It was read the July 2014 article "Plagiarism in Research." The author has provided a thorough explanation of what plagiarism is in this. In the study. Much work has been done on the different types of plagiarism and how to spot them in this article. What is literature, exactly? If this query comes up, or advice! This article is significant. Huge from Plagiarism College students.

According to a student survey, the amount has increased, according to College | by Patrick M. Scanlon. He provided the survey results in his article "Internet Plagiarism among college students" (M. S. P., May 2002). He chose 698 students from nine colleges for this was in He used the phrase "academic dishonesty" in this. They say next that the widespread use of the Internet is to blame for this. By just copying and pasting the content from this page, students can obtain the

information they need. However, as a result of this in the educational sector. There's a worried vibe about things. Rebecca Moore poses a question to students in her article "Plagiarism in the Internet Age" (Rebecca, May 2009).

It's been said that there isn't any appropriate literature guidance. She contends that while conducting research, students ought to have access to all available information, but this isn't the case. After some information is provided in part, the pupils are of a certain type. If a pattern is discovered, they are held accountable. If this isn't done, the kids will still be literate. Give people thorough explanations of the condition, its causes, and appropriate preventive training. What the author of the piece ought to do for this training has been informed that academic dishonesty takes the form of literacy, According to writer Shawren Singh, this is a major selling point for universities in his paper "Plagiarism and Ghostwriting: The Rise in Academic Misconduct" (Shawren, May 2016). Me He claimed that although these were incorrect practices in the field of education, they are now becoming more apparent. One of them is literacy, which needs to be stopped by not only apprehending and punishing those who violate the law but also designing our educational system so that the offense is automatically corrected. Academic dishonesty, personality traits, and academic adjustments are discussed in the paper "Academic dishonesty, Personality traits, and Academic Adjustments" (M. C. - 2017) by author A. M. Cazan.

What transpires is certain. In this survey, 200 universities' worth of students were questioned. There are a variety of personality types among its students. How the educational level can be having been presented by the author. The author of the article JaapBos 'Plagiarism' (Jaap, Sept. 2020) has provided a detailed explanation of plagiarism. It instructs students on how to avoid spelling mistakes and why it occurs this piece of writing. 'Research Ethics for Students in the Social Sciences' includes a research guidebook. 'Plagiarism and Academic Integrity' (Saiful, 2020),

Academic misconduct has been discussed by NurAzalinBahrul Zaman. Information is now easily available thanks to the Internet. The use of technology in communication has grown significantly. As a result, ideas and information can be moved easily from one place to another. And the likelihood of plagiarism rises with this ease. The author claims that some students have low intellectual abilities and cites the works of Wheeler and Anderson (2010). Such as language, writing prowess, cultural background, expressive ability, etc. Students as a result of this inability shift to reading. While educational institutions are aware of plagiarism and make an effort to prevent students from engaging in it, there is frequently disagreement over what exactly qualifies as plagiarism. It therefore requires a thorough definition. Institutions of Education Rather than just penalizing students for reading, keep an eye on how they are learning. Advice on appropriate behavior while obtaining this kind of information should be provided. The issue is not one of technology or information being widely available, but rather one of having and acting with an illiterate conscience, where the student's ability to summarize or phrase the likelihood of plagiarism rises in areas where there are fewer.

Institutions make an effort to improve students' "reference skills" in addition to their academic writing abilities. However, efforts must be made. 'Faculty perception of plagiarism:' by Russell Michlak. Graduate college faculty members were surveyed for the Insight for Librarians Information Literacy Program (Russell, Sept. 2018). The author has investigated professors' awareness of plagiarism in this work. He also looked at what readings from the library are used in class and how professors define plagiarism while doing this. One thing that becomes clear from

Studying the definition of plagiarism is that it is the act of using someone else's words or ideas as one's own without properly citing the original author. Giving credit to the writer of that literature is appropriate! Bringing it up in your work. How and in what format this should be mentioned is unknown. In the classroom, students' knowledge of literature is very limited! A portion of the professors surveyed prefer that professors deliver this kind of information in the classroom, while a smaller percentage prefer librarians to do so. This is the writer's viewpoint! Libraries should make a big deal out of their "information literacy" program, which provides students with comprehensive instructions on how to properly credit other people's writing in their writing.

Research ethics: The guidelines that must be adhered to when conducting research are known as research ethics, and they help to establish the validity of your findings. If the investigator in the event that he has been awarded a research grant, he must honestly report the results of his study to the funders. To do this, a few guidelines must be followed. There's the

Integrity and honesty: Your entire research process, including the data you gather and the conclusions you make, should be conducted with honesty and integrity. Skepticism regarding the validity of the research is a result of distortion.

Truthfulness: When conducting research, the investigator ought to approach the data with objectivity. Look at this information without letting your thoughts, feelings, preferences, or decisions influence you. Particularly when examining the data gathered and making inferences, caution must be used.

Caution: When gathering data and drawing conclusions, the researcher needs to exercise caution! As is upon obtaining data, regardless of its relevance to the research question, you have to evaluate it and draw a conclusion. Thus, it is crucial to exercise caution at all times. It is best to avoid negligence since it could jeopardize the research's credibility.

Openness: Following the completion of the study, the public should be informed of the results. I will keep this research to myself, believing that only people can be harmed not just the subject, but the researcher as well. The research achieves its goal of broadening the subject by interacting with the public. Additionally, the researcher receives public recognition for this. The researcher should be open and stable in accepting differing opinions about the research, even after it is made public.

Remember that the idea belongs to someone else even though you are using their words. You should make your points from your reading and all of your work and present them as wholly your own, rather than depending on other people's references at every turn.

III. PROBABILITIES AND PLAGIARISM

In the absence of concrete evidence, when it comes to looking into claims of plagiarism, the Probabilities will have to support the investigation. The likelihood of a passage having been plagiarized increases with its length and uniqueness. Even so, if rather typical sentences or passages are not frequent enough to be excluded if someone is truly plagiarizing something without using quotation marks, then they are plagiarized, even though an investigator may view them as such in the absence of additional proof. Without copying. There are no probability requirements for plagiarism. When trying to determine whether or not an act of plagiarism has been committed, probabilities become important as part of a decision-making process. Additionally, even though it might seem like plagiarism, there isn't any involvement if two distinct authors write the same, non-trivial sentence independently.

Inherently incorrect and with negative repercussions: A plagiarism case could be deemed more serious if the copied content had the potential to significantly improve the original author's financial situation or have a significant impact. For instance, a publication that plagiarizes may make getting a patent impossible. On the other hand, we might consider it worse to plagiarize someone else's work and launch a well-known career than to plagiarize without any special benefits.

Hose examples demonstrate how the consequences of plagiarism, both for the plagiarized person or people and for the offenders, can be influenced by factors other than the plagiarism itself, such as the recipient of the allegedly plagiarized work or the legal ramifications of disseminating ideas. These "external" factors may cause little or significant harm or benefit. This lends credence to the notion that it is important to distinguish between evaluating plagiarism per se and evaluating plagiarism acts and consequences collectively.

Data and result plagiarism may be worse than background and methods section plagiarism since it involves something more original, creative, and hence scientifically more valuable than the former, which frequently only entails free-riding on the labor and phrasing skills of others. Of course, this rule might not always apply to everyone. For example, the methods sections of methodological papers often contain the authors' most original and imaginative work. The background section may also present earlier research endeavors in a fresh and illuminating way that could revolutionize future research.

IV. LIBRARY RESPONSIBILITIES

Everything that was previously discussed to prevent plagiarism. This is something that libraries ought to include in their reader training initiatives. Everything from how to do a literature review to how to cite and how to write a summary or paraphrase should be covered. Put simply, make an effort to raise reference literacy. Your reader is currently lost in a maze of information, and the library is the only place he is likely to find guidance on where to look for the right information and how to use it. As a result, libraries themselves ought to take the initiative and work together to stop research misconduct.

V. CONCLUSION

Plagiarism in research is a serious ethical breach that can have severe consequences, including damage to one's academic and professional reputation. It involves presenting someone else's work, ideas, or words as your own without proper attribution. The role of the library in addressing plagiarism is crucial. Libraries provide access to vast academic resources, including books, journals, and databases, enabling researchers to conduct thorough literature reviews and properly cite sources to avoid plagiarism. They also offer guidance on citation styles and plagiarism prevention tools, helping researchers maintain academic integrity. In conclusion, libraries play a vital role in supporting researchers to prevent plagiarism by offering resources, education, and assistance in ethical research practices.

REFERENCES

- [1]. A.J.P (Sept 2006). The assessment of undergraduate students' ability to avoid plagiarism is part of the online plagiarism instruction. *Libraries for College and Research*, 418–428. doi:10.5860/crl.67.5.418
- [2]. S. Connie (September 2014). The assessment of the incorporation of ethics theory into library instruction focuses on students' awareness of plagiarism. *10.5860/crl.75.5.736 College and Research Libraries*, 736-752
- [3]. *Plagiarism in Research*, H. Gert (2014), SpringerLink, 91–101.
- [4]. B. Jaap (Sept. 2020). *Stealing*. B. Jaap, *Research Ethics for Social Science Students*, pp. 55-80. Published by Springer. Doi:10.1007/978-3-030-48415-6-4
- [5]. C.A., M. (2017). Academic dishonesty, character attributes, and academic modifications. *The Transilvania Bulletin*.