A Study on the Awareness of Plagiarism Detection Tools among the Research Scholars of Periyar University, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract - **The present study is an attempt to analyse the status on the awareness of plagiarism detection tools among the research scholars of Periyar University. The data used for the study was collected using questionnaire method. Totally 102 respondents of randomly selected university scholars participated in this study. A self-reported questionnaire was used for the collection of primary data. Findings exposed that here was a low level of awareness around plagiarism amongst the University scholars. In addition to that the study exposed that several respondents did not know what plagiarism is. The study attempts to identify the awareness on the types of plagiarism, awareness of commercial tools and open tools, method used to avoid stand plagiarism, and to increase the knowledge about the plagiarism.**
Keywords: **Plagiarism Detection Tools, Random Sampling Method**

I. INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is derived from the Latin term "plagiarius", which means "to kidnap". It is definite as "the adoption or imitation or theft of publication, the language, ideas and thoughts of another author and representation of them by way of one's original work". Plagiarism by means of another's work without giving credit.

A. Types of plagiarism: Plagiarism is classified and distributed into four types:

1. Complete plagiarism
2. Direct plagiarism
3. Unintentional plagiarism
4. Self-plagiarism

a. *Complete Plagiarism:* A part of work copied totally from one or more sources.
b. *Copy and Paste (Direct Plagiarism):* Accessible information off internet or from electronic journals.
c. *Unintentional Plagiarism:* If you copy a sentence or paragraph into your project and making modification with in sufficient words it will still be reflected to stand plagiarism.
d. *Self-Plagiarism:* Self-plagiarism stays once you reclaim your own previously written work or data in a new project and do not acknowledge it properly.

B. Commercial and open source tools/software of plagiarism

1. *Commercial Tools/Software*

a. Copy Catch Gold
b. EduTie.Com
c. EVE2
d. Turnitin
e. Urkund

2. *Open source Tools/Software*

a. Dupli Checker
b. Grammarly
c. Plagiarisma
d. SmallSEOTools
e. Copyscape

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study corducted by Yusof, D. S. M., and binti Masrom, U. K. (2011).Study that the academic institutions about the world be necessary of plagued with the issue of plagiarism. In tertiary learning institutions in Malaysia, students are imparted to write academic papers using correct referencing and citation rules. However, several of them still face problems in relating the rules. This paper examines the extent of Malaysian students' considerate on plagiarism, referencing and citation rules. Questionnaires containing of 3 sections were distributed by email to students studying in various institutions locally and away. Forty-eight Malaysian students answered via email and they come since different semesters taking different courses. The data collected exposes that students do have some basic considerate of plagiarism. However, their considerate on plagiarism and referencing rules can be categorized as weak. The results suggest that educators may need to do extra classes and give more info on plagiarism and referencing rules so as to moderate the number of students committing plagiarism.

According to Ramzan,M., *et al.,* (2012) has came out with a concept that it is anunique and methodical investigation assumed to determine new facts and information about a phenomenon. Yet a change of empirical and ethical issues are on the rise in academia, especially plagiarism is fast becoming part of global educational and research culture. Further and more students and researchers are rotary to the Internet for cooked results and shortcuts aimed at writing

projects, research papers and thesis. The resolve of this paper is to highlight the importance of plagiarism among graduate and post graduate students of Pakistan. It besides explores the university students' level of awareness of plagiarism. An overall of 365 graduate and post graduate students of randomly particular public and private sector universities participated in this exploratory empirical study. A self-reported questionnaire survey was used for collection of primary data. Results exposed that present were a low level of awareness about plagiarism and university plagiarism policies and processes amongst the students. Results also exposed that many respondents did not understand what plagiarism is? A significant number of students have fairly admitted that they have intentionally plagiarized written materials. Founded on the results of the study this paper puts forward references to create awareness amongst the students regarding plagiarism, plagiarism policies and provides statistical evidences for formulation of policies and guidelines to combat plagiarism in institutions of higher learning in Pakistan. Also, the paper gives in to recommendations to minimize the plagiarism based on the authors' experiences.

Al-Shaibani, G. K. S., *et al.,* (2016).Discovers that forms of plagiarism and awareness of plagiarism in a Malaysian Research University abbreviated as AMRU for ethical considerations. Popular this case study, we adjusted the interview prompts for the two constructs of plagiarism from Marshall and Gary (2005). The study of the semi-structured interview which lasted more than two hours at AMRU in May 2015 reveals that the interviewee's understanding of plagiarism is insufficient even though he has been doing his MA program by research mode in English for three years by then and he has attended about twenty workshops on research-related topics and academic writing. The examinee is rather familiar with forms of plagiarism and he is aware of plagiarism as he has learned about plagiarism from his academic parents. Yet, terms such as quoting and paraphrasing and the two verbs, familiarise and adopt were not clear to him before the interview; now he knows what they mean academically after the interviewer's explanation.

The study carried by Basic, Z., *et al.,* in (2018).This study surveyed students' knowledge of and attitudes towards plagiarism, verified their ability to recognize plagiarism, and explored the association of study levels and attendance in courses allocating with referencing rules and plagiarism with students' attitudes and knowledge. A cross-sectional online study was conducted at the University of Split, comprising the students of all schools and study levels (n = 388).

Overall, results indicate the students were not very familiar with referencing rules and did not perform well on either theoretical questions or practical examples. Yet, they established positive attitudes towards plagiarism avoidance as well as towards compliance with academic honesty with respect to the correct use of research publications. Researchers' self-reported attendance in courses allocating with referencing rules and plagiarism avoidance was not associated with their knowledge of and attitudes toward plagiarism. These results are important for a general understanding of students' attitudes, and the relation of practical and theoretical knowledge of plagiarism. Also, the academic community addresses plagiarism not only as an ethical and regulatory violation but moreover as a direct consequence of a lack of knowledge, and of academic illiteracy. Study programs must be adjusted and long-term policies established at all academic levels to endorse a positive climate among students towards responsible academic writing.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Through investigation the primary data was collected. The study was designed to analyse the collected data on the basis of its arrangements and exploration. A research design is the program that guides the investigator in the process of collecting, analysing and interpreting observation.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the awareness of plagiarism
2. To know the citation style of scholars using in their research
3. To know the awareness of commercial tools/software's
4. To know the awareness of open source tools/software's
5. To avoid plagiarism
6. To increase the knowledge about plagiarism

V. HYPOTHESES

1. H_0: There is no significant difference between the genders and awareness of commercial tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.
2. H_1: There is significant difference between the genders and awareness of commercial tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.
3. H_0: There is no significant difference between the level of education and awareness of open sources tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.
4. H_1: There is significant difference between the education level and awareness of open sources tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.
5. H_0: There is no significant difference between the education level and citation style among the research scholars of Periyar University.
6. H_1: There is significant difference between the education level and citation style among the research scholars of Periyar University.
7. H_0: There is no significant difference between the gender and the measures taken to avoid plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.
8. H_1: There is significant difference between the gender andthe measures taken to avoid the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

9. H_0: There is no significant difference between the gender and increase in knowledge about the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.
10. H_1: There is significant difference between the gender and increase in knowledge about the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

VI. METHODOLOGY

The data was collected using the primary data collection method. A well-structured questionnaire was prepared and 110 questionnaires were distributed to the scholars of Periyar University. 102 completely filled questionnaires were received back from the respondents. The questionnaires were analysed, and tabulated with SPSS16. Overall response rate was 92%.The analysis was based on random sampling method.

A. Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

The data collected using questionnaire method were analysed, interpreted and the same has been presented in the following tables.

TABLE I GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	49	48
Female	53	52
Total	102	100

Table I makes it clear that 52% (53) of the respondents were female and 48% (49) of the respondents were male. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents (52%) were female

TABLE II QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
MPhil	53	52
PhD	49	48
Total	102	100

Table II reveals that 52% (53) of the respondents were MPhil and the remaining 48% (49) of the respondents were PhD. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents (52%) were MPhil.

Table III depicts that 42.2% (43) of the respondents came to know about plagiarism one to two years back and 40.2% (41) of the respondents came to know about plagiarism one year back and 17.6% (18) of the respondents two to three

years back. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents (42%) came to know about plagiarism one to two years back.

TABLE III LEARNING ABOUT PLAGIARISM

Know about the Word Plagiarism	Frequency	Percentage
One year back	41	40.2
One to two years back	43	42.2
Two to three years back	18	17.6
Total	102	100

TABLE IV USE WHILE GIVING REFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Use while giving reference	Frequency	Percentage
MLA	20	19.6
APA	35	34.3
Chicago	10	9.8
Harvard	19	18.6
None	18	17.6
Total	102	100.0

H_0: There is no significant difference between the education level and citation style among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_1: There is significant difference between the education level and citation style among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE V THE EDUCATION LEVEL AND CITATION STYLE

The education level and citation style	Value	df	P
The education level and citation style	5.176	4	.270

Since p-value .270 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the education level and citation style among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_0: There is no significant difference between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_1: There is significant difference between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE VI THE GENDER AND AWARENESS OF COMMERCIAL TOOLS/SOFTWARE

The gender and awareness of commercial tools/software	Value	df	P
The gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Copy Catch Gold	1.706	2	.426
The gender and awareness of commercial tools/software EduTie.Com	.686	2	.710
The gender and awareness of commercial tools/software EVE2	.841	2	.657
The gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Turnitin	6.424	2	.040
The gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Urkund	5.246	2	.073

Since p-value .426 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Copy Catch Gold among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .710 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software EduTie.Com among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .657 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/softwareEVE2 among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .040 is less than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is rejected. But alternative hypotheses should be accepted. So, there exists a significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Turn it in among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .073 is more than the level of significance (0.05). Null hypothesis is accepted.It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Urkund among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_0: There is no significant difference between the gender and awareness of open sources tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_1: Thereis significant difference between the education level and awareness of open sources tools/software among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE VII THE GENDER AND AWARENESS OF OPEN SOURCES TOOLS/SOFTWARE

The gender and awareness of open sources tools/software	Value	df	P
The gender and awareness of open sources tools/software Dupli Checker	1.922	2	.383
The gender and awareness of open sources tools/software Grammarly	.063	2	.969
The gender and awareness of open sources tools/software Plagiarisma	.550	2	.760
The gender and awareness of open sources tools/software SmallSEOTools	4.648	2	.098
The gender and awareness of open sources tools/software Copyscape	1.436	2	.488

Since p-value .383 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Dupli Checker among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .969 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Grammarly among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .760 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value.098 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Small SEO Tools among the research scholars of Periyar University.

Since p-value .488 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship between the gender and awareness of commercial tools/software Copyscape among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE VIII RESPONDENTS OF PLAGIARISM SHOULD BE AVOIDED

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	27	26.5
Agree	43	42.2
Undecided	13	12.7
Disagree	16	15.7
Strongly disagree	3	2.9
Total	102	100.0

H_0: There is no significant difference between the gender and the measures taken to avoid the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_1: There is significant difference between the gender and the measures taken to avoid the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE IX THE GENDER AND AVOID THE PLAGIARISM

The gender and the measures taken to avoid the plagiarism	Value	df	P
the gender and the measures taken to avoid the plagiarism	2.725	4	.605

Since p-value .605 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. The measures taken to there are no significant relationship between the gender and avoid the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE X METHODS TO USE TO INCREASE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF PLAGIARISM OF THE RESPONDENTS

	Frequency	Percentage
By Joining professional training courses	7	6.9
By self - study (Books, Internet)	41	40.2
By discuss with colleagues/ other research scholars	32	31.4
By attending conferences/ seminars/ workshops	22	21.6
Total	102	100.0

H_0: There is no significance difference between the gender and increase in knowledge about the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

H_1: There is significant difference between the gender and increase in knowledge about the plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

TABLE XII THE GENDER AND INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLAGIARISM

The gender and increase in knowledge about the plagiarism	Value	df	P
The gender and increase in knowledge plagiarism	1.059	3	.787

Since p-value .787 is more than the level of significance (0.05), null hypothesis is accepted. The measures taken to there are there is no significant relationship between the gender and increase in knowledge of plagiarism among the research scholars of Periyar University.

VII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. From the study, it is inferred that APA citation style is the most preferred citation style (34.3) when compared to the other citation style.
2. From the study, it was inferred that EduTie.Com commercial tool was having p-value (0.710). Hence, Users awareness level about EduTie.Com is more when compared to other commercial tools.
3. From the study, it was inferred that Grammarly open source tool was having p-value (969). Hence, Users awareness level about Grammarly is more when compared to other open source tools.
4. From the study, it is inferred that majority of the respondents (42.2) Agreed that plagiarism should be avoided.
5. From the study, it is inferred that majority of the respondents (40.2) came to know about plagiarism through by self - study (Books, Internet).

VIII. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the scholars of Periyar University of Salem on the awareness and understanding of plagiarism and to determine the knowledge on plagiarism types, plagiarism commercial tools/software, plagiarism open source tools/software and plagiarism should be avoided, and methods to increase knowledge of plagiarism. Both male and female scholars of Periyar University participated in this study with great zeal by timely returning the filled questionnaires on time. Our research further shows the perception and awareness of plagiarism among the scholars. The results implies that research scholars may need to attend more classes and should be given give more info on plagiarism.

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