AWARENESS OF ANTI-PLAGIARISM SOFTWARE AMONG BUDDING RESEARCH SCHOLARS

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ABSTRACT :

The present study is aimed to find out the awareness of anti-plagiarism software among budding research scholars. The objectives of the study are: to find out whether there is any difference in awareness of anti-plagiarism software among budding research scholars with respect to gender and to find out whether there is any difference in awareness of anti-plagiarism software among budding research scholars with respect to locality of the college. A normative survey method has followed. The simple random sample consisted of 108 budding research scholars. The data is analyzed by employing a t-test. The result found that there is no significant difference between male and female, rural and urban budding research scholars in awareness of anti-plagiarism software.

KEYWORDS : *Awareness of Anti-Plagiarism Software, Research Scholars*

INTRODUCTION:

In the present society, people move very fast to fulfilling our requirements and developments in all fields. It's also echoing in education and journal fields. The person who works as a journalist or writer or researcher get the information, concept, idea, etc. from the internet or book without any changes in pre works. So, there is no possibility to come to new vocabulary, new terms in education and our society. Here there is no quality and originality work in the production or forming of sentences.

Many people have written their concept or idea, but knowingly or unknowingly, we take the information and use in our work or our developments without any changes or modification in the pre-concept. Henriksson (2008) pointed out that that plagiarism is a complex case where there is uncertainty among teachers and students about what plagiarism is and where the line between acceptable and unacceptable conduct is traced. The author points out, that Swedish teachers rather than relying on plagiarism software rely on detecting the varying levels of language used in the student's text, for instance recognizing that parts or that the whole text belongs to another author or that incredible progress between previous and current work has been made by the student (e.g. comparisons between previous and recent grades).

KINDS OF PLAGIARISM

Four kinds of plagiarism divided here:
1. "Complete Plagiarism" - complete copy from one or more sources
2. "Copy and Paste" - use information from digital sources
3. "Word Switch" - copy a part of the text and do slight changes

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4. "Self-plagiarism" - reuses of your previous work and submit it in a new assignment (Vij, Soni & Makhdumi, 2009).

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is to investigate awareness of Anti-plagiarism software among budding research scholars. In the present scenario, research scholars not like more to read and write anything in their own words. They are expecting readymade materials, notes, images, pictures, graphs etc. whether online or offline mode. The researcher utilizes online or offline materials for his/her purpose without any changes in past work; it affects their future employment. Most of the budding research scholars don't see the issue of plagiarism software. They don't know the impact or effectiveness of the issues. In case the scholars utilize the online or offline materials in their studies that make a great impact on future employment and degree, it may be cancelled by concern institutions or organizations.

The budding research scholars don't know the plagiarism is a crime and no excuses from escape or punishment. But, the research scholars try to finish their studies as soon as possible so; they take in narrowly or easily to publish the research outputs. In order to publish the research outputs, they copy or cut and paste in the past relevant studies and project for his/her name on the banner.

In Government of India and MHRD combines try to find the solution of the problem. In continuation of these various Anti-plagiarism detection software developed by private entrepreneurs and recognizes the MHRD and GOI also. Now MHRD and GOI recommend to all over Indian higher education institutions to use the software to find the Anti-plagiarism for eradicating copy and paste in the present documents and promoting new vocabularies to make new sentences. The higher education institution utilizes the software and may find plagiarism in present work and it gives suggestions to rework or modify his/her documents. The usage of Anti-plagiarism software reduces copy and paste documents and it develops English fluency among the budding research scholars and other authors and to get originality. It generates more and pure scientific literature and promotes the scholars and institutions.

Indian government provides Anti-Plagiarism software through the Library and Information Network (INFLIBNET) to all Indian Universities and who have signed MOU with the centre for Shodhganga for submitting their dissertations. So, the budding research scholar develops communication skills (LSRW) to avoid the unnecessary problems in his/her documents.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Plagiarism a severe issue and it is the epidemic of the copy and paste of the other documents and it spoils the institution's name. The institutions take efforts to remove or eradicate the plagiarism or dishonesty works. Now, many institutions signed MOU with the shodhganga and to get the originality of the research outputs. In case any research scholars do this kind of activities, it affects his/her future. So, the researcher has been taken for the study stated as follows: *"Awareness of Anti-Plagiarism Software among Budding Research Scholars."*

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
- To find out whether there is any difference in awareness of plagiarism software among research scholars with respect to gender and locality of the college.

HYPOTHESES
1. There is no significant difference in awareness of plagiarism software among research scholars in terms of gender.
2. There is no significant difference in awareness of plagiarism software among research scholars in terms of locality of the college.

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METHODOLOGY

A normative survey method was used in this study. A simple random sample of 104 budding research scholars studying various PG courses in Pondicherry was chosen. Awareness of Anti-Plagiarism Software was constructed by Kannan (2019) was used to collect the data. t-test was used for data analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Awareness of Anti-Plagiarism Software among Budding Research Scholars based on Gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Male	54	23.25	2.02	0.19	Not Significant
Female	54	23.18	1.92		

From Table-1, awareness of anti-plagiarism software between male and female budding research scholars mean scores are 23.25 and 23.18 respectively. The calculated t-value 0.19 is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Thus there is no significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the hypothesis-1 is accepted.

Table 1: Awareness of Anti-Plagiarism Software among Budding Research Scholars based on Locality of the College

Sample	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Rural	43	23.16	2.17	0.19	Not Significant
Urban	65	23.24	1.83		

From Table-2, awareness of anti-plagiarism software between rural and urban budding research scholars mean scores are 23.16 and 23.24 respectively. The calculated t-value 0.19 is less than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Thus there is no significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the hypothesis-2 is accepted.

CONCLUSION

The research output indicates that no significant difference between male and female, rural and urban budding research scholars in awareness of anti-plagiarism software.

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