

## Appendix – I

### List of Selected Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Universities in Chennai</th>
<th>Status of Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anna University</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B. S. Abdur Rahman University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bharath University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sathyabama University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Saveetha University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sri Ramachandra University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>St. Peter's University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. R. Medical University</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Spots University</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>University of Madras</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>V.E.L.S. University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Vel Tech Dr. R. R. &amp; Dr. S. R. Technical University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>V I T University</td>
<td>Deemed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix – II

A

Few

Sample Pages of

the Original Thesis

and

the Plagiarist’s

Book**

** These pages have been taken from “An Easy Way to get a Ph.D. Degree from the Universities.....!”
http://www.taralabalu.org/Suta%20Samhita/plagiarism/.
A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE SŪTA-SAMHITĀ

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE BANaras HINDU UNIVERSITY
FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By
T. Shivamurthaiah, M.A.
Junior Research Fellow (U.G.C.)

Under the Supervision of
Dr. Padma Misra
Professor of Sanskrit
M.A. (Sanskrit), M.A. (Hindi), I.T., Ph.D. (London); Shastri (Punjab),
Kavyagya, Arya (Bakshya-yoga-parigrahaka)

Department of Sanskrit and Pali
FACULTY OF ARTS
BANaras HINDU UNIVERSITY
VARANASI—221005

Enrolment No. 95700
May, 1976

Original Thesis (1976)
A Critical Study of the Sūta Samhitā
by Dr Shivamurthy Swami ji
[Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India]

Plagiarism (1981)
Sūta-Samhitā kā Alocanātmak Adhyayan
by Dr Ramakant Jha
[Kashi Vidyapeeth University, Varanasi, India]
INTRODUCTION

I. THE PLACE OF SŪTA-SĀN Hitā IN THE Purānas

The Sūta-Sāhītā forms a part of the voluminous Skanda- Purāṇa which consists of six Sāhītās namely, 1. Saṃkatumāra- Sāhītā (55,000 verses), 2. Sūta-Sāhītā (6,000 verses), 3. Amṛta-Sāhītā (50,000 verses), 4. Vaipa-Sāhītā (5,000 verses), 5. Bhūṣaṇa-Sāhītā (3,000 verses) and 6. Saiva-Sāhītā (1,000 verses). These Sāhītās altogether consisting of one lakh of verses are unequally divided into a total number of fifty Skandha—of which twenty-five belong to the Saṃkatumāra-Sāhītā alone, four to the Sūta-Sāhītā and twenty-one to the Bhūṣaṇa-Sāhītā.2

[p. 1]

RIC. Meron finds a discrepancy in the Sūta-Sāhītā regarding the number of verses constituting the Skanda-Purāṇa. Although it explicitly states that the Skanda-Purāṇa consists of one lakh of verses, he says, the total number of verses of all the Sāhītās as furnished by it comes to 86,000 only.3 But there is no such error in any of the printed editions of the Sūta-Sāhītā. The scholar has made this criticism on the basis of a manuscript of the Sūta-Sāhītā in the collection of the India Office Library, London, which gives an incorrect reading 'gṛṇhtātā caiva sāg- trimśat-sahasreṣṭha-prakāṣita' (36,000) in place of 'gṛṇhtātā pāca-nāca-sahasreṣṭha-prakāṣita' (55,000) while recounting the number of verses in the Saṃkatumāra-Sāhītā.4

[p. 1]
The opinion of scholars is greatly divided on the question of the genuine portions of this Purana. Referring to the views of Vana Kennedy that the Saññitā and the Khaññās may be admitted to be genuine but the Mahaññas have a questionable character, H.H. Wilson, the pioneer of Purānic studies, doubts very much whether any of them was ever a part of this Purāṇa. M. Winternitz also feels that the ancient version of this Purāṇa is probably completely lost and that what we have now are only later additions.

In a Sanskrit introduction to the Skanda-Purāṇa published by the Varanasi Press, Bombay, which consists of the seven Khaññās - Mahāññas etc., referred to above, the editor, Srikrishna Das, has made great efforts to establish that the Skanda-Purāṇa divided into Khaññās is a Mahāññas whereas the one divided into Saññitās is an Upa-Purāṇa of the same name.

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All the remaining passages quoted by the editor from different sources, including the *Skandha-Purāṇa* edited by him, only give an impression that there is an *Upapurāṇa* by the name of *Skanda*, but they certainly do not offer sufficient evidence to prove that the *sāhitiṣṭa* constitute that *Upapurāṇa*. Hazra, who made a critical survey of the entire *Upapurāṇa* literature, has conclusively shown that the third *Upapurāṇa* sometimes called *Skanda* is only another name of *Māndā* (or *Manḍi*) - a śākta-vāparāṇa - which is now lost.16

[pp. 5-6]

Taking into account what the *sāhitiṣṭa* have to say on this topic, it is beyond doubt that they consider themselves as belonging to the *Māhāpurāṇa*. 1) The *Śāṭa-sāhitiṣṭa* in the first chapter of its *Sivāśāḥāya-sāhitiṣṭa*, before proceeding to specify the *sāhitiṣṭa* constituting the *Skandha-Purāṇa*, mentions the name of this *Purāṇa* in the list of *Māhāpurāṇa* only and not in that of *Upapurāṇa*.20 11) The *Skandha-Purāṇa* is generally assigned the thirteenth position among the eighteen *Māhāpurāṇa* and the *Śāṭa-sāhitiṣṭa* clearly states that the six *sāhitiṣṭa* belong to the *Skandha-Purāṇa* which is the thirteenth in order;21 11) *Māvānavaṃśī*, the commentator of the *Śaṭa-sāhitiṣṭa*, also writes that the *sāhitiṣṭa* enlisted by the text are the divisions of the thirteenth *Purāṇa* known as *Skanda*,22 thereby confirming that the *sāhitiṣṭa* were considered to be an integral part of the *Māhā-Purāṇa* as early as the 14th century A.D. Hazra also endorses the view that though the *Kṣapaka* division of the *Skandha-Purāṇa* is supported by the *Kṣapaka-Purāṇa*, its real division seems to have been made into six *sāhitiṣṭa*, *Sāhātugama*, etc., and that the *Kṣapaka* which constitute the Bombay edition of the *Skandha-Purāṇa* originally belonged to one or other of these *sāhitiṣṭa*.23

[pp. 7-8]

II. DATE OF THE SUTA-SAMHITA

About the date of the Suta-Samhita nothing definite can be said as is the case with most of the extant works in ancient Indian Literature. Nevertheless, attempts have been made to unravel the mystery of the past. The dates so far assigned by scholars should, however, be taken with some reservations. A very old manuscript of this Purana written in Gupta character was discovered in Nepal by Cecil Randall and Hariprasad Shastri, both of whom carefully studied the palaeography of the manuscript and came to the conclusion that it must have been copied before 650 A.D. 24 The discovery of the manuscript drew the attention of many scholars who jumped to the conclusion that the Skanda-Purana must be older than they had hitherto supposed. On the assumption that the Suta-Samhita formed an integral portion of the manuscript of this Purana, M.Haryanavsvami Iyer, the only scholar to write an article exclusively on the Suta-Samhita, pushed back the date of the Skanda-Purana to the beginning of the Christian era. 25 The German Indologist, H.W.Schomerus, eager to

[p. 9]

[24] Hariprasad Shastri, A Catalogue of Palm-Leaves and Selected Paper Mss. Belonging to the Puhan Library, Nepal, 1908, p.52 (preface) 25 The Suta-Samhita, perhaps the most favourite book among Indian Buddhism, forms part of the huge Skanda-Purana... This Purana, owing to its strong Vaishnava bias and the large number of Vaishnava themes it mentions, has generally been put in the ninth or 10th century A.C. by Western scholars. And it must have been with a shock of surprise that they would have received (continued)
Evolution of the various sense organs and the gods from the five tannātrās

(a) i. śabda (sound) → śāna-dākti → śrotā (ear) → Dik
ii. sparāṇa (touch) → śāna-dākti → śrīkā (skin) → Vāyu
iii. rūpa (colour) → śāna-dākti → śāki (hand) → Indra
iv. rasa (taste) → śāna-dākti → śāki (anus) → Śūra
v. gandha (smell) → śāna-dākti → śāki (nose) → Purāṇī

(b) i. śabda → śāna-dākti → śrīkā → Śūrā yoga-gārtha (Brahma)
ii. sparāṇa → śāna-dākti → Śūrā → Sūtra-dānakarma (sameṣṭi)
iii. rūpa → śāna-dākti → Śūrā → śrīkā
iv. rasa → śāna-dākti → Śūrā → śrīkā
v. gandha → śāna-dākti → Śūrā → śrīkā

1. śabda → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā
2. sparāṇa → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā
3. rūpa → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā
4. rasa → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā
5. gandha → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā → śrīkā

1. śabda → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
2. sparāṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
3. rūpa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
4. rasa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
5. gandha → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa

1. śabda → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
2. sparāṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
3. rūpa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
4. rasa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
5. gandha → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa → śrāvaṇa
of each of the other four elements. The following diagram illustrates the points:

**ETHER**

![Diagram of Ether]

**AIR**

![Diagram of Air]

**WATER**

![Diagram of Water]

**EARTH**

![Diagram of Earth]

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111 Prakrita-namrita-sarga

This covers the ninth and last creation called Kama-rasa-sarga in which Brahma creates the five great sages viz., Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanandana, Sanata and Sanatika. 64

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1. तत्त्वशास्त्र प्रसंगाते विवेकानंदस्य ।

2. तत्त्वशास्त्र प्रसंगाते विवेकानंदस्य ।

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## रूपान्तरिक विचार

में रोध तत्त्वों के चुनौतियों को फिल्टर करने में पहलवानों की पारंपरिक शिक्षा बनती है। इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत तत्त्व को नामान्तर किरात सिद्ध होने पर भी, भागवत-कथा के कारण पृष्ठभूमि किरात आज व्यवहार होता है। ज्यादा भी 'बैंग्य कुलदर्शनदाता' करके इस तत्त्व की ओर, सत्यीक दिखाते हैं।

व्यक्ति आकाशालं तदनन्तरभु, जैसा कि किस क्रम बढ़ा गया है, अर्थात् अभाविक समय के रूप में ईराक रिहा द्वारा मानने में आयी थी। पुनः उलझो की कुंभ से धारा द्वारा पृथिवी किरात से आकाशालं तृणालं स्वदेश के रूप में परिवर्तित हुयूं। इस प्रकार यह कहा जा सकता है कि प्रथम महास्तम्य संस्कार को विभिन्न धाराओं में विभाजित है। सूची रचनात्मक तत्त्वों को विभाजित आयुर्विक विचारात्मक से बनने वाले महापृथ्वी की रूपसार्थता प्रस्ताव है—

### गृह रचनात्मक

1. वाङ्ग 
2. लुम्ब 
3. अर्ज 
4. गन्न 
5. जल 
6. पूर्वी 

'पूर्वी प्रत्येक' इस परिभाषा के अनुसार 'वाङ्ग' भी पूर्वी का प्रमुख समयकाल है। तुलनात्मक भी अपने प्रथम अवयव में समस्ति वर्णन का वचन तो देती है, किन्तु उनका यह वर्णन अन्य पूर्वी की अपेक्षा सहमत और अनुभूति का जाता है। जहाँ

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63 नन्दीकार्य समायोजित कार्यान्तरणः।

64. साहित्य रूपान्तरिक कार्यान्तरणः।

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Appendix – III

Questionnaire

“Awareness about Plagiarism* among research scholars in selected universities in Chennai: An investigative study”

This survey will take 10-15 minutes. This data collection will be used for research purpose only and will be treated as fully confidential. I request you kindly to fill up the questionnaire. Please respond to each question by putting a tick mark or by giving your valuable opinions.

* Plagiarism: Plagiarism is an act of copying other’s work without giving proper references and presenting as their own for the purpose of academic credit.

I. Demographic Details

1. University Name:
2. University Status:
   - State University
   - Deemed University
3. Gender:
   - Male
   - Female
4. Age group:
   - 21- 30 yrs.
   - 31- 40 yrs.
   - 41-50 yrs.
   - 51-60 yrs.
5. Category as a research scholar:
   - Full time
   - Part time

II. Research Status

1. Please select your disciplines a in which you are doing research.
   - Art
   - Commerce
   - Computer Science
   - Education
   - Engineering
   - Law
   - Library & Information Science
   - Medical
Physical Education ☐ Science ☐
Veterinary and Animal Sciences ☐

2. Year of registration in Ph. D programme:
   2009 ☐ 2010 ☐ 2011 ☐ 2012 ☐ 2013 ☐ 2014 ☐

3. What is the progress of your research work?
   Earlier stage ☐ Middle stage ☐ Final stage ☐

4. Number of publications in national journals.
   Zero publication ☐ One paper ☐ Two papers ☐
   Three papers ☐ More than three papers ☐

5. Number of publications in international journals.
   No publication ☐ One paper ☐ Two papers ☐
   Three papers ☐ More than three ☐

III. Information Resources Used for Writing Thesis/Research Papers

1. Which of these sources would you normally take help from to write your thesis /research paper?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Information sources for writing a thesis/research paper</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Journals / Periodicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Internet /E-resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other’s Dissertations/ Thesis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Conference /Seminar proceedings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. How much are you depended on the Internet for writing thesis/research paper?

- Highly depended
- Frequently depended
- Occasionally depended
- Rarely depended

IV. The Researcher’s Habit of Citing References

1. Whether you give the references while you reproducing works or ideas of others’?

- Always
- Often
- Occasionally
- Rarely
- Never

2. Whether you correctly cite resources while copying from the internet?

- Always
- Often
- Occasionally
- Rarely
- Never

3. Which citation style do you use while giving references?

- MLA
- APA
- Chicago
- Harvard
- None

4. Do you use quotation marks while copied exact sentences from other sources?

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never

5. Do you give the reference when you paraphrase other’s contents?”

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never

V. Awareness about Plagiarism

1. Familiarity of the Term ‘Plagiarism’

When was it the first time that you come to know the term ‘plagiarism’?

- At the time of responding to the questionnaire
- One year back
- One to two years back
Two to three years back

2. Means of Familiarizing the Term ‘Plagiarism’ First Times

Through which means, you got first time feminization with the term ‘plagiarism’?

- Through the questionnaire
- Through the conference
- Through the Internet
- Through the research supervisor
- Through other research scholar
- Through an educational program
- Through T.V. / radio/ newspapers
- Through regulations of the University Grants Commission
- Through the University regulations

3. Awareness about Plagiarism in General

Please put tick marks on the appropriate option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Plagiarism awareness statements</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Copying from a book/online sources without crediting the source constitutes plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>If taking consent for copying from authors of the original source, but not giving references constitutes plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Translating from another language and presenting as one’s own work constitutes plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Copied from the Internet but not citing the source constitutes plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The UGC insisting on universities to use anti-plagiarism software for checking plagiarism in thesis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Awareness about Types of Plagiarism

Which types of plagiarism are you aware of? Please put tick marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Types of plagiarism</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Self-plagiarism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Direct plagiarism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unintentional plagiarism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Complete plagiarism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Awareness about Tools Available for Detection of Plagiarism

5.1 Which one of the following commercial tools/software are you aware of?
Please put tick marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of software/ tools</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CopyCatch Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EduTie.Com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EVE2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Turnitin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Urkund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Which one of the following free tools/softwares are you aware of?
Please put tick marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of software/ tools</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plagiarism detector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small SEO tools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. **Awareness about the Consequences of Plagiarism**

Please put tick marks on the appropriate option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>If anyone caught in plagiarism, She/he will be punished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Plagiarism can spoil the career of anyone.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Self-plagiarism is also punishable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A person can lose his/her job due to indulging in plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>A person can be sent to jail due to indulging in plagiarism.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. Attitude towards Plagiarism**

Please put tick marks on the appropriate option.

S.A. = **Strongly agree**, A. = **Agree**, U. = **Undecided**, D. = **Disagree**, 
S.D. = **Strongly disagree**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>S.A.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>U.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>So many other research scholars copy other's work, I am also following the same.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plagiarism is justified due to work pressure.

Plagiarism is justified if there is a deadline to submit a paper/thesis.

Plagiarism is justified if some portion of the paper is plagiarized from a quality journal article since it has scientific value.

Plagiarism is justified due to engaging in important work.

Copying methodology from other thesis is justified because the methodology, itself remains same.

If anyone is coping one’s own data, it is not punishable because it is not harmful.

Without copying other’s work nobody can write a thesis.

No one will check and detect the copied material.

Copying and pasting from the Internet is easier than creating one’s own sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Environment/reasons</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>When you are under pressure to complete Ph.D. Thesis or research papers?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When you did not get any help in writing thesis/research paper?

Expressing thoughts in the English language is sometimes tougher than copying the words of others.

Due to extra work load

Not aware of the consequences of indulging in plagiarism

Laziness.

Thesis/ article writing is too difficult

Lack of time

It is hard to have original ideas.

Lack of interest in the topic of study

Copying from the internet as the required information is easily available on the internet

VIII. The Respondent’s Interest in Avoiding Plagiarism

1. Please provide your view on the statement “Plagiarism should be avoided.”
   Strongly agree □ Agree □ Undecided □
   Disagree □ Strongly disagree □

2. What steps would you like to take to avoid plagiarism?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Ways to avoid plagiarism</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I will use quotes, references and footnotes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I will try to develop my own ideas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. I will improve my writing skill.

4. I will check with plagiarism software before submitting a thesis/article.

3. What methods would you like to use to increase your knowledge of plagiarism?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Methods to increase knowledge of plagiarism</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>By joining professional training courses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>By self–study (Books, Internet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>By discuss with colleagues/other research scholars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>By attending conferences/seminars/workshops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IX. Ways and Means of Helping the Research Scholars in Avoiding Plagiarism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Ways and means of helping research scholars in avoiding plagiarism</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Have you checked your research paper with anti-plagiarism software earlier?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Do you need any training for using plagiarism software?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Do you feel that universities should conduct a seminar with examples of plagiarism?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Do you feel that universities should provide descriptive information about plagiarism and its consequences in the form of a handbook?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do you face any problem in giving references/citation?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do you feel that universities should provide training on how to cite the useful resources correctly?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Do you face any difficulty in writing your thesis or research paper?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Do you feel that universities should provide training for technical writing?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Do you find any difficulties in expressing your thoughts in English as English is not your first language?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do you feel that universities should conduct some training programs for improving English writing skills?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanks for giving your valuable time. Your filled questionnaire will make a contribution to my research project.
Appendix IV

Anti-Plagiarism Tools***

- Proprietary/Commercial anti-plagiarism software have been mentioned in the table below.

Table A3.1

Proprietary/Commercial anti-plagiarism software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Copy Catch Gold <a href="http://www.cflsoftware.com/GoldFull.html">http://www.cflsoftware.com/GoldFull.html</a></td>
<td>It is primarily aimed at collusion detection, but can be used anywhere there is a requirement to check on the independent production of documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DocMate <a href="http://www.safe-corp.biz/">http://www.safe-corp.biz/</a></td>
<td>This tool creates a database containing matching elements between two sets of documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Glatt plagiarism services <a href="http://www.plagiarism.com/">http://www.plagiarism.com/</a></td>
<td>This service provides three different software programs to help deter and detect plagiarism. The first one is Glatt plagiarism teaching program, the second one is a Glatt plagiarism screening program and the third one is Glatt plagiarism self-detection program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Turnitin <a href="http://www.turnitin.com/">http://www.turnitin.com/</a></td>
<td>Turnitin, a plagiarism.org partner, is internet-based plagiarism-detection software. This is one of the best proprietary software available in the market. It is used not only for checking research paper, but also university and college use for checking the theses and dissertation, too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Urkund <a href="http://www.urkund.com/en/">http://www.urkund.com/en/</a></td>
<td>Urkund is an Internet based similarity check software. Now a days INFLIBNET recommends to use this software in universities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Free plagiarism detection tools

Free plagiarism detection tools along with the website address are mentioned in the tables below.

Table A3.2

Plagiarism Detection tools freely available online

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article checker</td>
<td>It has three boxes, the first and third box enables to check a webpage while the middle allows to paste text/written words. The content which user want to check for plagiarism has to be pasted in the text box and press the ‘compare’ button. It will compare with search engine and give the report. Web page and text can be checked with google and yahoo option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Crossrefme</td>
<td>User has to paste the text into the given box and press the “submit” button. It will compare with the document available on the Internet and give the report. This service could be used to determine whether a given text has been correctly referenced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dupliehecker</td>
<td>It is very useful because all the source websites from where the content ware copied are displayed and researcher can use this service for giving correct references. For checking plagiarism user has to paste or upload the content file and click ‘search’ button. It will compare the content with online sources and give the report. It can check maximum 1500 words in one search at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>eTBLAST</td>
<td>It is a test-similarity based search engine and the text will be compared with the databases viz. MEDLINE, CRISP, NASA, PMC, etc. The User has to paste the text or upload the file in the given box and click on the “Search for similar Text” button. It will compare the text with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5. | **ITS**  
http://www.itseducation.asia/plagiarism-checker.htm  
This service is provided by ITS Tutorial School and very useful for students and teachers.  
The content which user want to check for plagiarism has to be pasted in the text box within quotation mark (“ ”) and press the search button . The report will appear within few minutes. It can accept 32 words in one search at a time. |
| 6. | **PaperRater.com**  
http://www.paperrater.com  
This software is officially used in schools and Universities in about 46 countries across the world and this greatly helps students to develop their writing style.  
For checking plagiarism, user has to paste the text and references in the given box and click the “ get report” button. It will compare the text with over 10 billion documents and show the report.  
This adopt artificial Intelligence which enable any user to enhance their writing skills.  
It not only does a proofreading but also checks and discovers the plagiarized content, covering a vast range of a large collection of indexes belonging to the same of the prominent search engines. |
| 7. | **Plagiarism Checker**  
http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/  
This tool can identify the original source of plagiarized content that was copied from the internet. It can accept maximum 1500 words in one search at a time.  
The user has to paste the content in the given box, and click the big green button “Check for plagiarism!” . It will compare the content with the sources available on the internet and give the report. |
| 8. | **Plagiarism detect**  
http://plagiarism-detect.com/  
It is an online service to detect plagiarism in a document, text or website”. When open the URL it will show four option viz. check essay, check article, check website and other text. The user has to choose option and upload any file or just copy paste text in given box and click “detect” button. It compares the content with sources available in google and yahoo search engine and gives report. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>For checking website, user has to paste website address in the given box.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9. | **Plagiarism Checker.com**  
http://www.plagiarismchecker.com/  
User can check if others have plagiarized their work online and *if he creates Google Alert*, he will get e-mail from Google when new instances of his phrases are published on the Internet. When open the URL there will be two option. One is “for teacher” another is “for author”. User has to select the option and type one or more phrases from different parts of the document into the given search box and hit the Enter key after each phrase then click on “search” button. It will compare the content with online sources. Now new facility added for web publishers, it can findout if someone has plagiarized webpage. |
| 10. | **Plagiarism Software**  
http://www.plagiasmsoftware.net  
User has to copy & past or upload a file in the given box and then click the “search” button. It will compare the content with online sources and give report. |
| 11. | **See Sources**  
http://www.plagscan.com/seesources/plagiate.php  
User has to click the “check test” button and upload a file in .doc/ .docx or .html format copy paste text in the given box and click “Start Analysis” button. It will compare the content with Internet sources and show the results very soon.  
User can upload the file in .doc, .docx. and .html format. In one time it can search 300KB or 1000 words only.  
Professional version of see sources is also available by the name “Plag Scan”. Free trail available on www.Plagscan.com |
| 12. | **The Plagiarism Checker**  
http://www.dustball.com/cs/plagiarism.checker  
It can check result line by line. User has to paste the document or upload Word file into the given box and click the “check” button. It will compare the content with internet sources and find similar text in the document. It provides limited free search. Only MS file can be uploaded. |
## Table A3.3

**Plagiarism detection tools/ software freely downloadable online**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Anti-Plagiarism</strong></td>
<td>The software has to be downloaded from the given URL and upload the file for checking Plagiarism. The software will scan the document and compare with online sources and give the result. It accepts file in any format viz. .rtf, .doc, .docx, .pdf. Website shows free software but it is not so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/antiplagiarismc">http://sourceforge.net/projects/antiplagiarismc</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Plagiarism detector</strong></td>
<td>User has to download the software. When user copy and paste the content in the text box, it will compare with other documents available on internet and give an immediate report. It is available in three language English, Russian and Ukrainian. User can use content in any format. Free download for demo only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.plagiarism-detector.com/">http://www.plagiarism-detector.com/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Viper</strong></td>
<td>User has to download the software and put the document in the given box. It will compare the given document from the large database of academic essays and other online sources and give the report regarding similar text. It provides unlimited resubmitting and there is no limitation for document length. But it is available for Windows only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.scanmyessay.com/">http://www.scanmyessay.com/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Wcopyfind</strong></td>
<td>WCopyfind is an open source windows-based program that compares documents and reports similarities in their words and phrases. It is licensed under the Gnu Public License. User has to download the software for checking plagiarism. User can check .doc and .docx file. It is available for Windows only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://plagiarism.bloomfieldmedia.com/zwordpress/software/wcopyfind">http://plagiarism.bloomfieldmedia.com/zwordpress/software/wcopyfind</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A3.4

**Plagiarism detection tools/ software freely available online with sign up requirement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Name and Web site address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Open-Access Plagiarism Search (OAPS)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<a href="https://oaps.eu/">https://oaps.eu/</a></td>
<td>User has to open a personal account in order to log in to this website and avail this service with no charge. The check for plagiarism will begin once the document is submitted. The search results will be sent in the form of a report to his/her account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>JPlag</strong>&lt;br&gt;<a href="https://jplag.ipd.kit.edu/">https://jplag.ipd.kit.edu/</a></td>
<td>JPlag is a system that finds similarities among multiple sets of source code files. This way it can detect software plagiarism. Free, but an account must be applied for on the website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Moss (Measure of software Similarity)</strong></td>
<td>Moss is an automatic system for determining the similarity of programs. To date, the main application of Moss has been in detecting plagiarism in programming classes. Free but restricted to instructors and staff of computer programming courses. A request must be sent to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Plagiarismcheck</strong>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://plagiarismcheck.org/home">http://plagiarismcheck.org/home</a></td>
<td>Plagiarismcheck provides free services, but user has to create an account for using this service. After login user has to insert the text in the given box and click the ‘check for plagiarism’ button. It compare the text with large number of internet sources and give the report. It Provides unlimited search and accept all file format. But It can not check plagiarism in .pdf file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*** This information originally published by the researcher (Richa Tripathi) with the title, “Avoiding Plagiarism in Research through free online Plagiarism Tools.” in IEEE Xplore Online-Database.