

Sources of Open Access: Between Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

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Abstract:

The study investigates the subject of academic integrity and Plagiarism through sources of Open access, by introducing the standards of academic integrity, focusing on detecting types of Plagiarism and the complexity of the phenomenon of Open access under theoretical and applied studies. The study showed that academic integrity is the conduct of researchers in the proper scientific research behavior and responsibility, and that deviations at universities are not necessarily destabilizing in integrity but may be results of misunderstanding the types of Plagiarism that translate just to borrow the text without mentioning the source, but they take other dimensions: fraud, forgery... Overcoming this problem is done through early training as plagiarism detection programs stand helpless with the theft of ideas, translation and summary under regrouping and drafting.

Keywords: Academic Integrity; Plagiarism; Sources of Open Access.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Information has always been a force for the development and progress of societies, but the emergence of information technology in general and the Internet in particular has made it "the oxygen of the modern age", (Wilhelm, 1915) so that the latter - the Internet - becomes an urgent need for its advantages in storing, adapting, disseminating and circulating information beyond temporal and spatial boundaries, but talking about its advantages necessarily leads us to its manifestations and secretions in changing the forms and patterns of dissemination and access to information from traditional to electronic, and from restricted to free through open archives and free periodicals... This movement has emerged for many reasons, the most important of which, according to Jean-Claude Guédon (Guédon, 2004) and Andrew Odlyzko (Odlyzko, 1999), is the cost of acquiring libraries for sources of information, while Wellensiy (Willinsky, 2006) goes further where he sees it as. "It is a tradition bent on increasing the democratic circulation of knowledge".

This pattern contributes to increasing scientific communication between academics through the circulation of information and accessibility, but it contributes to increasing the percentage of quotations and increasing the visibility of scientific research, which enhances the position and influence of the researcher in academia, which in turn reflects on the university's international standing and ranking, this change towards Open access becomes an inevitable urgent demand.

In the face of the growing importance of Open access, academia has seen an increase in reading and disseminating research within its sources, as well as a challenge that has long raised questions in academia, which is why this movement contributes to the spread of the phenomenon of Plagiarism of researchers? Several studies have confirmed, including Jens Brandt, Martin Gutbrod, Oliver Wellnitz, Lars Wolf (2010), Martin, B. R. (2013) Miguel

Roig,(2015) and many others, that easy access to information and frequent professional, scientific and academic pressures would be the temptation of researchers and students to make it impossible to scene violations of fraud, theft and fraud. ... Furthermore, Poor honesty, lack of awareness and understanding of complex and different manifestations of theft and plagiarism can lead to such deviations. To make the requirements of academic integrity a must to address this phenomenon, which requires in-depth studying its dimensions and the impact of Open access movement on it, with the introduction of manifestations of Plagiarism to try to educate the academic segment of its dangers to the reputation of the individual and the university as a whole.

2. Problem of the study:

The issue of Plagiarism has become one of the most important issues of concern to all specialists in various fields. Interest in this issue has increased following the emergence of information and communication technology, the emergence of the Internet and Open access movement and its significant implications for the traditional scientific communication system. Karla Saari Kitalong (1998) emphasized that "is the indisputable fact that the Internet's rich repository of online texts provides an emerging opportunity for plagiarism", (Howard, 2007) where the easy access of researchers and students to sources of information has contributed to the spread of fraud, theft and counterfeiting.

ArXiv.org 67 documents were deleted in 2007 due to plagiarism (Brandt et al., 2010), and a 2018 study by the Center for Academic Integrity confirmed that there had been a 40% increase in cases of internet-related academic misconduct over the previous five years (Al-Azazi, 2020). Amal Hussein Abdel Kader's study in 2019 revealed that the phenomenon of Plagiarism is widespread among first-level students at Cairo University, Halwan and October 6th, especially given the growing ability to freely access digital information, including databases (Al-azazi, 2020).

In the face of this proposition the implication of sources of Open access are reflected in the deviation of the integrity of scientific research and the spread of Plagiarism. So, that is necessary for researchers to have the ethics of academic research and ethical behaviours. According to Singapore Statement (2010).¹⁰ The scientific community should be alert and vigilant in preventing, detecting and reprimanding scientific misconduct.¹¹ The scientific community must appeal to the conscience of individual scientists and the scientific community as a whole to invoke the highest possible standards of research behavior (Kambe et al, 2013).

Based on previous considerations that the sources of Open access require the academic community to meet the criteria of scientific integrity to reduce the manifestations of Plagiarism, we had to try to identify the various aspects of Plagiarism and academic integrity standards required to overcome this dangerous phenomenon by trying to answer the following questions:

- What is the impact of Open access on academic integrity?
- What types of Plagiarism are prevalent under sources of Open access?
- What are the requirements for reducing Plagiarism to establish academic integrity under sources of Open access?

3. Objectives of the study:

The study aims to detect:

- The impact of Open access on academic integrity.
- Types of Plagiarism spread under sources of Open access.
- Requirements to reduce Plagiarism to establish academic integrity under sources of Open access.

4. Importance of the study:

Lock (1994) said: "It is almost certain that misconduct has always been a feature of scientific research". (Szomszor, Quaderi,2020) The academic community has known many manifestations of fraud, plagiarism, forgery and Plagiarism, but the emergence of the internet increased the proportion of this phenomenon, which increased as a disease due to the ease of copying and pasting, especially with the emergence of Open access movement that led to the spread of Plagiarism and increased their seriousness in the academic research center, which leads us to try to introduce them and their different dimensions and risks so that researchers do not fall prey to them in a deliberate or unconscious way, and talk about Plagiarism necessarily leads us to scientific and academic ethics that will address and reduce this phenomenon, trying to identify the impact of Open access movement on academic integrity, by revealing its importance in establishing it through plagiarism detection programs, committees and peers, and its implications for the behavior of the academic community.

5. Study terms:

5.1 .Sources of Open access:

According to Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) Open Access (OA) is a " model of scholarly publishing where research outputs are available on the internet without financial, legal, or technical barriers" (Lujano and Khalifa, 2018).

The sources of Open access vary, depending on the producers of these sources and according to the diversity of the use of these sources. The most important sources of Open access are: Warehouses, Open Access Journals, Digital Access Patrols, Open Books, Open Books, Open Educational Sources, Open Courseware and Open Data and Open Access Data (Awda, 2013).

Table 1. Major Open Access Resources URLs (Velmurugan, 2011).

S. No	Open Access Resources	URLs
1	BioLine International	http://www.bioline.org.br/
2	BioMed Central	http://www.biomedcentral.com
3	Budapest open access	http://www.soros.org/openaccess/
4	Directory of Open Access Journals	http://www.doaj.org
5	Directory of Open Access Repositories	http://www.openoar.org
6	J-Gate journals	http://www.openj-gate.com/
7	Kamala- Raj Entreprises	www.krepublishers.com/KRE-New-J/
8	Indian National Science Academy	http://www.insa.ac.in/
9	Indian Academy of Science	www.ias.ac.in/pubs/journals/
10	Indian Journals	www.indianjournals.com
11	Indian MEDLARS Centre	http://www.indmed.nic.in
12	Medknow Publications	www.medknow.com/journals/asp
13	National Informatics Centre	http://medind.nic.in
14	NISCAIR	http://www.niscair.res.in
15	N-LIST Programme	http://iproxy.inflibnet.ac.in:2048/login

Source: author's name, year, page

5.2 Academic integrity:

Ghaffari (2008) sees it as the general total moral climate in the educational environment as codes and rules for regulating educational and educational behavior to include a wide range of standing perceptions, standards and educational practices within educational institutions as well as commitment and honesty in the performance of academic work by avoiding the behaviors of fraud and scientific plagiarism of the work of others (Abd Allah, 2019). Although academic integrity in Arab thought has been associated only with the phenomenon of Plagiarism and fraud (Al- azazi, 2020), the dimensions of academic and research integrity are even deeper, with these criteria, according to Cambridge University:

Fig.1. Criteria Of Academic And Research Integrity (University of Cambridge).

Honesty in all aspects of research, including:

- Presentation of research goals, intentions and findings.
- Reporting on research methods and procedures.
- Gathering data.
- Using and acknowledging the work of other researchers.
- Conveying valid interpretations and making justifiable claims based on research findings.

Scrupulous care, thoroughness and excellence in research practice:

- In performing research and using appropriate methods.
- In adhering to an agreed protocol.
- In drawing interpretations and conclusions from the research and communicating the results

Transparency and open communication:

- In declaring conflicts of interest.
- In the reporting of research data collection methods.
- In the analysis and interpretation of data.
- In making research findings widely available, and sharing negative results as appropriate.
- In presenting the work to other researchers and to the general public.

Care and respect for:

- All participants in and subjects of research, including humans, animals, the environment and cultural objects.
- The stewardship of research and scholarship for future generations.

Accountability through:

- Taking personal responsibility for the integrity of one's own research and empowering other to own the research process.
- Holding others to account according to University processes and policies, where behaviour falls short of the standards set by the University and the Concordat to Support Research Integrity.

5.3 Plagiarism:

Collins Dictionary of the English Language (Hanks, 1979) says: "plagiarism is the act of plagiarising", which is 'to appropriate (ideas, passages, etc) from (another work or author)'. Plagiarism involves literary theft, stealing (by copying) the words or ideas of someone else and passing them off as one's own without crediting the source (Park, 2003).

Ministerial Resolution 1082, dated December 27, 2020, in accordance with Article 3 of this resolution: "It is considered a Plagiarism in the concept of this resolution, every work carried out by a student, professor researcher, professor of university hospital researcher or permanent researcher, or who participates in the act of constant falsification of results or fraud in the scientific work claimed, or in any other scientific publications or pedagogical (Ministerial Resolution, 2020).

The emergence of the Internet and the Open access movement have contributed to the complexity of the phenomenon of literary theft from mere erasing and borrowing to manipulation, falsification and plagiarism. We'll separate it in the next item (Martin, 2013).

6. Sources of Open Access: A mechanism for achieving academic integrity or a way to overcome it?

6.1 Scientific integrity in the light of Open access:

Burke, Jacqueline A and Polimeni, Ralph S and Slavin, Nathan S(2007) see that universities and institutes face challenges of widespread immoral behavior, and many studies have revealed that they may be on the verge of a culture of academic misconduct and lack of integrity, a worrying trend, according to In Jae Lee and Michael Kalichman (2016) that both Korea and the United States have two major problems in academic or research integrity, the first is research misconduct, which, according to the U.S. federal definition, is fabrication, forgery, forgery and fraud. "Moral," while Korea adds disruption to the procedures for

investigating misconduct or retaliation against whistleblowers, which are more serious deviations. The second aspect is deviation from responsible conduct in data management or repetition, ineffective guidance and other behaviours. (Lee and Kalichman 2016)

Christine Lee believes that many may find Open access the ideal model for publishing, but that is not true, as it is not without controversy as UC, through the California Digital Library, pays about \$40 million for a package of magazine licenses on behalf of its 10 branches", while Open access repositories compete with profitable magazines such as Cell, Nature and Science, causing confusion among many academics although most open-access magazines are subject to review and editing like any other magazine." However, they may have to pay the transmission fee to an open-access warehouse. At present, most open-access journals operate by charging the author/researcher publishing costs, which is not an ideal model, as well as challenging to make it available to the general public, because with increased access and frequent documentation, ideas and quotations are at risk of plagiarism. With this risk comes the importance of academic integrity (Lee).

Based on previous data, talking about academic integrity necessarily leads us to manifestations of corruption in the academic community, which must also be accompanied by talk of manifestations of sources of Open access, which raises the fundamental question of whether these sources are an opportunity for scientific communication and the promotion of scientific research and academic integrity through transparency, justice and participation? Or does it increase the severity and risk of these behaviors, which have become a disease that is gnawing at all advanced and developing universities.

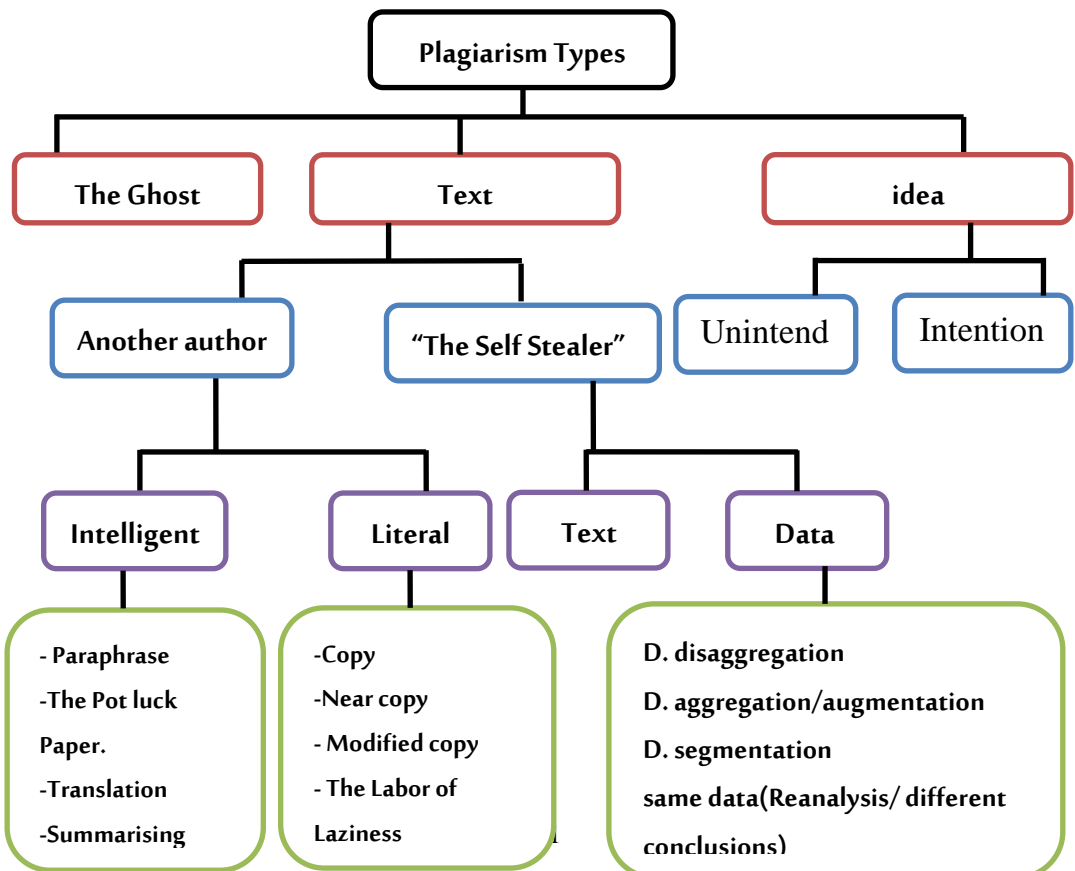
The answer to this question is complex and two-way, including those who believe that Open access leads to a reduction in Plagiarism and entrenches academic integrity through censorship, visual and plagiarism detection programmes, while the second trend is seen as exacerbating scientific theft, forgery and plagiarism ... This can be detailed by identifying the

types of thefts and scientific and academic abuses imposed by the Open access movement and the digital environment, to identify their contributions to the entrenchment of academic integrity and its implications for the research behavior deviation and research responsibility.

6.2 Plagiarism under the sources of Open access:

The issue of scientific and research theft may seem simple and clear to many, namely the theft of texts and ideas without mentioning their source or reference to the owner, but the issue of scientific theft, especially in the digital environment (under sources of Open access) is beginning to worsen and take a more complex turn related to the authenticity of the research and the responsibility of its researchers and their academic integrity and scientific honesty and is no longer just a case of robbery.

Fig.1. Criteria of Academic and Research Integrity (Miguel) (Roig,, 2015 ; Alzahrani et al., 2012).



We note from the previous form that Plagiarism in the digital environment take on 3 main dimensions: theft of text, ideas and ghost writer:

a- Ghost Writer:

This type falls into the category of scientific fraud, where a person produces, composes or analyzes the data of an author or writes a biography in return or Open of charge, as happened with Pakistani officials who have hired ghost writers to write their political speeches (Khurram, 2019), which is one of the most serious manifestations of corruption, deviation of academic behavior and scientific theft, and may result from a person's limited time or preoccupation or increased influence and rise to office... This type also falls within the research responsibility, taking into account joint research, which requires a fair and equitable distribution of roles, between different authors, and between professors and students to identify the first and second authors because it goes beyond theft to entrench fraud and inferiority in scientific research.

b- Stealing Ideas:

It is considered one of the most dangerous types of thefts. According to L. Stenflo (Stenflo, 2004): "the worse cases... where scientists rewrite previous findings in different words, purposely hiding the sources of their ideas". Also, Salha M. Alzahrani, Naomie Salim, and Ajith Abraham assert that stealing ideas is also part of smart thefts, including: (Alzahrani et al., 2012)

- Semantic- based meaning: translating, summarizing, and paraphrasing.
- Section- based importation: contributions, finding results, and discussions.
- Context based adaptation: structure or sequence of ideas.

Ghost writing and its availability within sources of free of Open access are an anchor for plagiarism and fraud, but stealing ideas in the light of Open access is a consolidation of burglary and copyright infringement, even if the possibility of use and derivation is declared. However, these two types fall within the responsibility of research and smart thefts, which makes plagiarism detection software unable to detect them to form the second direction (entrenching scientific thefts and poor academic integrity).

c. Text theft:

Roig and Caso (2005) believe that the progress of information technology has dramatically increased plagiarism in recent years. The fact that an important feature provides tools for students to engage in digital plagiarism by allowing them to use the copying and pasting function with excessive suspicion. (Che Ku Kassim., Mohd Nasir., & Ahmad, 2015). This type of traditional theft, which is intentional or unintentional due to the failure to write the source correctly or poor documentation, which leads to inaccurate writing of the source, and contributes under Open access to the consolidation of academic integrity because it is easier to detect under free and paid plagiarism detection programs such as Icticate & Turnitin...). This type includes not only the theft and theft of text, but also the frequent quotation, even if it is true and documented, where these programs consider that quoting more than scientific journals allow from research as a whole is lost in its originality, a mistake that may lead to the intelligent type of Plagiarism of reformulation, translation, summary and compilation without mentioning the source.

This type has become easy because of the availability of Open sources and accessibility, manipulation, recycling and derivation by reformulating them by changing some words with their synonyms to break composition plagiarism detection programs that

detect 3 serial words and 6 in the same paragraph, unfortunately some thieves try to assemble many paragraphs and re-install them to prepare the perfect crime, while some are displaced to give false data about the source to be difficult to reach if they change the meaning, or forget the original source, and Many resort to summarizing texts without mentioning or translating references to make it difficult to identify them, especially from shallow languages such as English and synonym-rich drainage such as Arabic.

Open access has also contributed to the emergence of predatory journals and a predatory database that publishes and allows free or free search for a sum of money, and these rules are also stolen without the author's permission and allowed by scientific articles.

Smart thefts are methods that entrench corruption and inferiority and reduce academic integrity in the light of Open access, while sources of access contribute to reducing literal scientific theft, minor modifications and frequent quotations through plagiarism detection programs and thus entrench academic integrity.

d. Theft and self- citation (Institute for Scientific Information, 2002):

This subject has received wide attention to monitor the dialectic of its importance and implications, and one of the most important of these studies are: Kaplan 1965; Meadows and O'Connor 1971; Chubin and Moitra 1975; Narin 1976; Tagliacozzo 1977; Porter 1977; Garfield 1979; Lawani 1982; Peritz 1983; Brooks 1985, 1986; Trimble 1986; Merton 1988; MacRoberts and MacRoberts 1989; Bonzi and Snyder 1991; Bott and Hargens 1991, for example). More recent studies include those of Glänzel and colleagues (Glänzel et al. 2004, 2006; Glänzel and Thijs 2004a, b; Schubert et al. 2006; Thijs and Glänzel 2006; Glänzel 2008) and others (Aksnes 2003; Hyland 2003; Fowler and Aksnes 2007; van Raan 2008; Costas et al. 2010; Leblond 2012; Lin and Huang 2012; Cooke and Donaldson 2014; Ioannidis 2015; Soares et al. 2015; Galvez 2017; Hyland and Jiang 2018; Mishra et al. 2018; Zhao and

Strotmann 2018; Kacem et al. 2019; Simoes and Crespo 2020. (Szomszor, Pendlebury, & Adams, 2020). It is divided into two sections that overlap in the method and differ in causes, and I have recently experienced a significant increase in H-Index, I10-index and impact factors, with the Journal self-citation in the Journal Citation Reports - Science Edition (2002) confirming that the inclusion of self-citations significantly changes the rank of a magazine. For the top 10 magazines such as the journal Cell Biology Class in was (Szomszor, and Quaderi, 2020), where raising the rate of self-quotation is one of the most serious Plagiarism because it is a scam and evasive to facilitate the publication process by quoting his information from the same magazine and peers to accept publication or quote researchers from the same magazine lifting the factor of impact, Self-quotation also includes recycling only which may lose the text's scientific authenticity, so the Scopus rule deleted 14 journals that are contrary to academic integrity and entrench these practices in 2020 (Scopus, 2020), but the most dangerous is to recycle data and results by adding new data to blind the original text, and some authors are publishing dual publications by turning a forum into an article. It was re-translated without mentioning its previous publication for republished in another magazine.

Self-quotation is important if it includes the same magazine to raise the quote rate, if it is for the purpose of upgrading scientific research and the level of articles themselves and not for the purpose of fraud, and bad for recycling with fraud, reformulation and data fraud, which is a smart theft that may be difficult to detect if used in potluck Paper to break the way scientific fraud programs are ruffed.

e. Ministerial Resolution 1082 dated December 27, 2020 included most previous types except self-quotation as follows :

- A total or partial quotation or redrafting of ideas, information, text, paragraph or section of a published article, books, magazines, studies, reports or websites, or reformulated without mentioning their original sources and owners.
- Quote passages from a document without placing them between Two inverted commas without mentioning its original source and owner.
- Using special data without specifying its original source and owner.
- The use of a particular proof or inference without mentioning its original source and owner.
- Publishing a text, article, publication or report completed by a body or institution and considering it a personal ac.
 - Using a particular art production or inserting maps, images, epidemiological curves, statistical tables or charts into a text or article without mentioning its original source.
- Translation from one language to the language used by the student, the research professor, the university hospital researcher professor or the permanent researcher in a holistic or partial capacity without mentioning the translator and source.
 - Any The professor, professor, university hospital researcher, permanent researcher or any other person includes his name in a research or any scientific work without participating in its preparation.
 - The lead researcher included the name of another researcher who was not involved in the completion of the work with or without their permission to help publish the work based on his scientific reputation.
 - The researcher professor, professor, university hospital researcher, permanent researcher or any other person assigns students or other parties to complete scientific work in order to adopt them in a research project, or to complete a scientific book, pedagogical publication or scientific report.

- Using the work of students and their notes as interventions in national and international meetings, or to publish scientific articles in magazines and courses.
- Inclusion of expert names as members of the scientific committees of national or international meetings or in journals and periodicals in order to gain credibility without the knowledge, consent and written commitment of the owners, or without their actual participation in their work.

7. Requirements to reduce Plagiarism and establish academic integrity under sources of Open access:

According to ministerial decision No. 1082 dated December 27, 2020, which sets out the rules on the prevention and control of scientific theft, the most important points for the prevention of Plagiarism can be summarized as follows: (Ministerial Decision, 2020).

- Establishing a database at the site level of higher education institutions for the work of students, permanent professors and permanent researchers, including, in particular, grey literature, training, projects and pedagogical publications.
- Establishing a database of the names, biographies and interests of research professors to use their expertise in evaluating the work of scientific activity.
- Buying the rights to use scientific plagiarism detection and Open use programmes, and establishing Algerian ones.
- The student and the research professor registered the thesis topics and signed the commitment of scientific integrity within the interests of the administration of the Education and Research Unit.

According to Dr. Samia Abream's study, in um al-Bawaqi University professors believe that promoting academic integrity requires:

- Adoption of a code of honour for academic integrity.
- Spreading the culture of academic honesty on and off campus.

- Honoring all those who abide by the laws and praising their good.
- Entrenching religious values.
- Clarifying and activating laws and regulations.

From previous data, we believe that the treatment of this phenomenon requires concerted efforts and a review of the educational system, solutions do not come vertically from the top of the pyramid, as confirmed by the study "Pour en finir avec le bricolage" (Dujol, 1999), but require an implantation of honesty and integrity from a young age and how to deal with information and give the child a good student's illusion by providing school libraries and giving them research responsibility to ensure that behaviors do not deviate because man is infallible, but studies are infallible. Studies revealed that deviations may come once due to work pressures, study and poor composition.

8. Conclusion:

It may seem to many that the university needs academic integrity to eliminate manifestations of corruption, which is true, but it is wrong that academic integrity and academic corruption, led by plagiarism, fabrication and forgery, are parallel lines that never meet and that knowing the foundations of honesty leads us to overcome manifestations of corruption, while many studies have confirmed that misconduct is not necessarily always repeated but may be the result of poor knowledge of students and researchers in manifestations of corruption despite their knowledge of manifestations of academic integrity, which leads us to for the need to introduce the manifestations of Plagiarism and their crystallizations to overcome them, and the formation of students from a young age for research responsibility and methods of documentation and scientific research in the digital environment (in light of Open access) so that the academic community enjoys an environment that we add free of fraud, forgery, plagiarism and literary thefts, especially serious ones.

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