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The Impact of Plagiarism on the Quality of Scientific Researches "Empirical Study"

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study the quality of scientific research at the University of Baghdad in light of scientific piracy and plagiarism of research and results, and attribute it to others intentionally or unintentionally. Proactive writing such as stealing ideas or synthesizing the results of one another over others and its negative impact on the quality of scientific outputs and the reputation of educational organizations through an exploratory study in the faculties of the University of Baghdad, scientific and humanitarian. As for the aims of the study, it was determined by determining the negative impact of piracy on scientific research. A Likert five-point scale was used in this research. The research community consists of professors of scientific and human faculties affiliated to the University of Baghdad, as 230 questionnaires were distributed to survey their views on the risk of information theft and unlawful quotation on the quality of research. The scientific and measurement was done according to a number of measures related to the subject of research, and the preparation of appropriate hypotheses, the study reached important results that cause scientific piracy to weaken and decline levels of intellectual capital for the educational organization.

Keywords: **Plagiarism, Quality, Research.**

1. Introduction

1.1 Problem of research

The purpose of this research is to study the quality of scientific research at the University of Baghdad in light of scientific piracy and to determine its negative impact on it, such as literary theft of research and results, and attribute it to others intentionally or unintentionally, or write-downs like stealing ideas, or synthesizing the results to each other through an exploratory study in colleges Baghdad Scientific and Humanitarian University. The research community consists of its professors from the scientific and human faculties affiliated to the University of Baghdad, as 230 questionnaires were distributed to solicit their views on the risk of information theft and unlawful quotation on the quality of scientific research and was measured according to a number of measures related to the topic of research and the preparation of appropriate hypotheses, the study reached important results in determining The negative impact of scientific piracy on weakening and declining levels of intellectual capital for the educational organization.

1.1Significance

This paper sheds the light on the strategies of plagiarism and the ways to eliminate it, surly by empowering the Iraqi laws which are related particularly to the educational system all over the country. In addition, this research is interested in listing the assistant software that helps to discover plagiarism and eliminate its spread. As well as, what it constitutes in the theoretical part of a scientific addition to the Arab Library on topics in important language.

1.2Aims

The study aims at:

1.Specifying the effective factors of the qualified scientific research according to the standards of University of Baghdad.

2.Determining the side effects of plagiarism on the quality of the scientific research.

1.3Model of Analysis

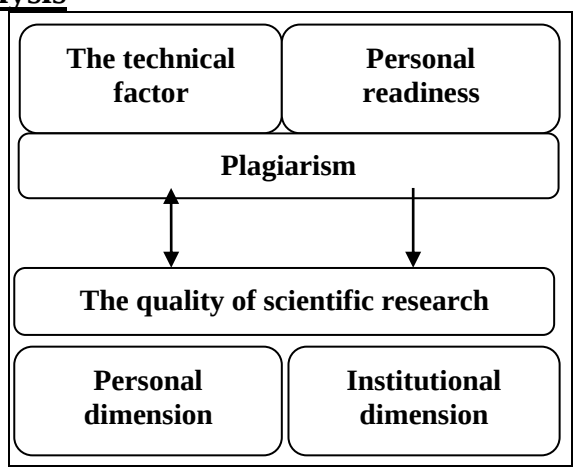

Figure (1): Proposed model of research

1.4Hypotheses

The study hypothesizes that:

1.There is a significant effect of scientific piracy behavior on the decline in the quality of scientific research.

2.The researches of University of Baghdad are highly affected by plagiarism.

3.The quality of the research and plagiarism are significantly relative.

4.According to the perspectives of the professors in question, there are no statistical distinctions between the personal readiness and the technical factor, on one hand, and between the institutional dimension and the personal dimension.

1.5Data Selection

The data under study consists of some academic PhDs and MAs who teach in the different colleges of University of Baghdad. The data was randomly chosen, hence, the researcher has distributed the questionnaire among the academics to know the effect of plagiarism on the quality of good academic research. 235 copies were distributed, and 230 copies of them were retrieved.

(Table 1/ data description)

No.	Variations	Repetition	Percentage
1	Gender		
	Meal	120	%52
	Female	110	%48
	Total	230	%100
2	Marital status		
	Married	115	%50
	Single	104	%45
	Widower/divorced	11	%5
	Total	230	%100
3	Age		
	Less than 25	5	%2
	25-35	45	%20
	35-45	85	%37
	45-55	65	%28
	Above 55	30	%13
	Total	230	%100
4	Certificate		
	Master	100	%44
	PhD	130	%66
	Total	230	%100
5	Degree		
	Professor	52	%23
	Asst. professor	75	%33
	Senior Lecturer	70	%30
	Asst. Lecturer	33	%14
	Total	230	%100

6	Service		
	Less than 5 years	18	% 8
	5-10	40	% 17
	15 10	90	% 39
	20 15	62	% 27
	Above 20	20	% 9
	Total	230	% 100

1.6Procedures

This study uses statistical tools such as, The Five-Dimensional Likert Scale, Simple Linear Regression, Regression Factor, Standard Deviation, as well as Means, Taxonomic segmentation, Correlation, Percentages, and Cronbach's alpha.

1.7Limits

The research covers the four years (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018) reflect a noticeable reduction in the quality of the academic research, while the actual period of the research lasted for six months, (5-6-7-8-9-10).

1.8Questionnaire Validity

Stability was chosen by the mid-way segmentation method, which adopts the method of finding the correlation coefficient between the degrees of questions in the questionnaire and the mid-point segmentation factor was (0.88). In addition to checking the stability of the test, the Alpha Cronbach method was used as it reached (0.85) and is a very good stability index. As a result of the mid-segmentation factor and the Alpha Cronbach indicate the stability of the questionnaire.

2 Previous Studies

This part of the research referrers to some previous studies that are related of the topic of the current research.

2.1 (Kadhmi, Abdul Wahab and Ahmed, 2014: Evaluating the Reality of Scientific Research from the Prof. Dr. in the Faculties of Physical Education all over Iraqi Universities)

The research aims to highlight the role of security and awareness in building up the quality of scientific, academic, theoretical and applied research, to take colleges and universities to a distinguished scientific position. The research focused on studying the reality of scientific research and stabilizing the positive and negative factors facing the teaching staff and evaluating them from their point of view. Thus, 112 copies of a questionnaire have been distributed over each member of the educational staff. The study reaches to the necessity of paying attention to the quality of scientific research for its positive impact on the distinction of the educational organization.

2.2 (Hussein and Abdul-Ameer, 2015: Plagiarism and Patch writing Detection in EFL Students' Graduation Research Writing)

The study tries to detect the scientific plagiarism and the patch writing in the graduation research for the Iraqi EFL students. Five types of research were analyzed and the results indicate that there was a case of scientific plagiarism. The results of the questionnaire show that 60% of the sample use patch writing and plagiarism and the main reason was the lack of knowledge of available techniques, which plays a fundamental role in the difficulty of writing scientific research. The researchers recommend that students should be more aware of the use of resources and avoid the use of bad techniques in writing their graduate studies.

2.3 (Hashim and Muhammad, 2017: Obstacles of Scientific Research in Some Scientific Research Centers of University of Baghdad as a model)

The study aims at identifying the obstacles of scientific research in some scientific research centers of University of Baghdad and which of these obstacles are the most influential one in writing the scientific research, identifying the differences in the obstacles of writing the scientific research according to the gender variable, the scientific degree, and specialization. Moreover, the researchers have distributed a sample of 109 copies of the questionnaire, 61 females and 48 males. The results of the study obtain that there are scientific, administrative, self, and social obstacles. The first obstacle is a scientific one, the second is a self-one, the third is an administrative one, the final is the social one. Besides, the study shows that there are no significant differences in statistical impediment to scientific research according to the variables of the study (Gender, scientific degree, and specialization).

2.4 (Al-Shammari and Al-Khafaji, 2017: Plagiarism and the source of fraud detection based on grammar analysis)

The purpose of this study is to use the roofing algorithm and Jaccard method as a new way to detect the source deception by taking a text from a specific source and attributing it to another source to detect the plagiarism. It is an effective method for measuring the grammatical similarity of documents. This software helps to determine the texts which contain plagiarism and give a percentage of the amount of similarity between the copying text and the original one as well as to detect the deceit of the sources available from the report (Turnitin). The results of this study show the need to use the roofing algorithm and the method (Jaccard) for contributing to the detection what the students do when writing their research and how they phish sources.

3. Plagiarism and the Quality of Scientific Research/Theoretical Background

Scientific and intellectual bankruptcy is one of the problems that educational organizations are suffering from which are considered to be one of the afflictions that are threatening universities in different countries across the globe. Consequently, that comes from distribution and professionalism of knowledge thieves in using their skills to manipulate, impersonate or robbing personal information and unjustly taken the fruit of other researchers' scientific and intellectual work results.

3.1The Concept of Plagiarism

Esanniy (2015, p. 138) says that 'Plagiarism' is a violation of intellectual thoughtful rights or whatever that a person could invent like inventions, literary works, artistic works, symbols and paintings. As the word 'Plagiarism' was defined as a kind of deception deceiving of trust because it's a distorted presentation of others' work and claiming it's possession (Al-Harby & Al-Harby, 2015, p. 509). Also, it represents a dangerous academic violation of intellectual possession and the outcomes of human mental thinking (Esaedany, 2015, p.2). Nevertheless, Bojrada, (2017) considers scientific hacking as scientific robbery or unauthorized use of other's thoughts and work intentionally or not intentionally. Moreover, it's a form of illegal transformation of information without the satisfaction of its original possessor (Ali, 2017, p.509). On the other hand, (Al-Rabeey,2018, p.1) sees that scientific hacking is nothing but plagiarism which is derived from the Latin word (Plaigiarius) which is considered to be stealing of someone's mental work outcome and to affiliate it intentionally or not intentionally to someone else. As for the researcher's viewpoint, scientific hacking is an educational defect and lack of the manners and ethics of scientific knowledge and its purpose. Nevertheless, it's a violation of scientific sincerity and individual possession where the electronic space has participated in its increasing to dangerous levels for a large amount of information and the ease of getting it.

3.2 Plagiarism is a Scientific Moral Corruption

Most of the researchers agree that plagiarism is a violation of the academic and scientific trust that participate in proving the quality of scientific research and its originality (Esanniy,2015, p.138). Since scientific research is considered to be a legal property for intellectual products that are expressed materialistically, then the possibility of using it in illegal ways is an immoral act (Twam, 2008, p.15). The researcher agrees with (Bowjrada, 2017, p.5) that scientific plagiarism is an immoral corruption according to the nature of human psychological and moral development to the behavior of researchers, and this is due to four main factors represented by the equality between scientific secretariat and violation of ethical concepts for some eager academics that are running after publishing their written work to get jobs. As they are trying to be friends to the sponsoring agencies (favouritism) for scientific research and seeking the interests which go with their agenda, depending on the concept of the end justifies the means to get financial rewards that are connected with the recent innovations.

As well as the poor procedures against the illegal copying and quoting in some studies and research papers reflect the weakness of academic integrity for some researchers which are considered to be unethical contract to guarantee the rights of others because it's a set of purposeful procedures and values to create a culture and appropriate behavior to recognize intellectual property for researchers from thoughts, researches and published works (Esanniy, 2015, p.137). Thus, every partial or complete quoting of thoughts, information, texts, pieces of evidence, or paragraphs without pinpointing to the main resource and putting them between two quotation marks or pointing it to another party or to forward it or translated into another language not the language of the publishing or writing it in a way that reflects the reader that it's a personal work that is considered to be plagiarism (Sa'od, 2013, p.5).

3.3 Plagiarism Types and Their Reasons

The danger of (Plagiarism, scientific robbery, scientific impersonating) or patch writing of texts in arising the impersonator matter scientifically and purposely as well as leaving negative remarks on the international reputation of the locals and international scientific organizations, as it is considered to be scientific, intellectual, and educational poorness (Al-Rabeey, 2018, p. 2). Researchers agree on the possibility of identifying types of scientific robbery or plagiarism (Al-Harby and Al-Harby, 2015, p.9), (Bowjeada, 2017, p.5), (Saud,2013, p.11) (Esanny,2015, p.139) as the complete scientific robbery, through translation, or the one that is made through the process of copying and pasting or replacing words as well as the robbery of the scientific style or thoughts. Also, the researcher adds that robbery operations and patching the results of the researches and studies to fit the studied case are one of the most common robbery forms because it's hard to be proven. Nevertheless, the main reasons why some researchers go for scientific hacking (Abesh,2017, p.103), (Yaseen, 2017, p.88) and (Bakhoula, 2017, p.60) are the absence of unconscionable morality and weakness in understanding what is academic integrity, being aware of scientific research ethics, time, the difficulty of conducting research paper, seeking success, getting scientific grades without actually learning, lowness of research skills and language skills too, as well as ignorance in the rights of intellectual outcome or the lack of experience in the procedure of quoting, attribution, citing and documenting.

Consequently, the researcher agrees in line with what has been mentioned in (Al-Badana,2014, pp.20-19) that the reason why some researchers go for scientific research is due to the easiness of using and changing stealing information from the electronic space because scientific hacking is a kind of electronic crimes which "has a lot of information that can hide the effects of the crime, the possibility of copying the information and reusing it because it's not materialistic as it's considered to be valuable for its users and has also the feature of implementing quickly and easily, and due to its original possessor it's hard to be proven"

3.4 Rules and Regulations that Explain Plagiarism

Plagiarism or scientific robbery is considered to be a non-modern phenomenon but it had witnessed a big proliferation because of the electronic revolution and the richness of internet network with a load of information that is easy to copy but has a bad influence on the ethics of scientific research. Iraqi project has worked on protecting the author's rights over identity theft and hacking that are illegal. Item number (44) from the law of protecting the authors' right, section (3) of the year 1971 says that there has to be a proper compensation followed for every author that has been robbed and considering the author right one of crimes that lie in financial crimes. On the other hand, the item number (474) of the Iraqi criminal code section (111) of the year 1969 amended is to punish any person that violates the rights of intangible ownership of the others which is protected by the law or an international agreement that Iraq has joined too, and the sentence is to confiscate any issues that caused the violation on the mentioned right (Talib, 2016, p.241). However, as for the Iraqi ministry of higher education and scientific research, it has stated 15 percentages for the possibility of quoting for scientific developmental researches as well as thesis, dissertations,

diploma research, and studies that it should not contain plagiarism and should not use more than 5 per cent of each resource (Daham,2017, p.3).

3.5 Electronic Software to Discover Plagiarism

Because of the popularity of plagiarism and to limit it, a lot of universities have used programs that participated in discovering and limiting of the crimes of scientific research and as the chart shows (Al-Harby and Al-Harby,2015, p.21) (Esaani, 2015, pp.146-147),

Table (2) Plagiarism Discovering Software

No.	The Name of the Software	Advantages	Available Languages
1	Aplag Arabic Plagiarism	Active in discovering Arabic plagiarize texts.	Arabic
2	GARNET system	It works to determine the authenticity of the content of the written intellectual production, and the non-original one, allow to avoid some errors as well as to detect the texts quoted with the change of synonyms.	Arabic and a few other languages.
3	Plagiarism Doctor	It detects plagiarism by comparing 8 billion Web pages and shows that the text is stolen and displays the original text.	Arabic is not available.
4	Plagiarism Checker	Checks the theft of documents and sends a plagiarism report to the Google search engine for removal.	
5	Plagium	Check texts, files and links.	Languages: Germany, Italian, English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
6	Turnitin	It detects plagiarism in comparison with a database of 14 billion pages and 100 million articles and books.	Arabic, English and 30 other languages.

7	Ferret Copy Detection Software	It reveals plagiarism and robbery by comparing the text with the homework of students, master's thesis and PhD dissertations.	Arabic, English and Chinese.
8	Plagtracker	Make sure that the texts and materials submitted are original copies by dividing them into sentences and comparing them to a maximum of 5000 words.	German, Italian, English, Spanish, French and Romanian.
9	Plagiarismdetect.org	It analyzes the results and highlights the stolen texts with the possibility of sending an inquiry to the e-mail.	English and Spanish.
10	Plagiarismchecker.net	Reveals literary thefts.	Arabic is not available.
11	Word check systems	Contributes to the treatment of plagiarism.	
12	Plagiarisma.net	Determine the authenticity of the content.	Support 190 languages including Arabic.
13	Plagiarism- detect.com	Verify the authenticity of the website.	
14	Plagscan.com	The possibility of checking the texts and make sure of their authenticity, however, the words cannot exceed 2000 words.	
15	Duplichecker.com	The possibility of checking the texts and make sure of their authenticity, not to exceed 1000 words.	
16	Checkforplagiarism.net/free-checking	The possibility of checking texts and writing original reports in percentages and sending reports by e-mail.	

It is worth mentioning that software which supports the Arabic language is about (33.33%), while the software that supports the English language is about (66.76%). Moreover, the proportion of the available free software is (80%) at the expense of other charged software which is (20%) (Al-Harby and Al-Harby,2015, p.33).

4. Quality Dimensions of Plagiarism

The dimensions of plagiarism can be specified with two main dimensions:

1.Personal Readiness: considered to be a measure to test preparation and predicting with the possibilities of a person in a particular task in a way that makes him/her able to maximize some skills or acquaintances and it's different than the possibility in narrowing it to a limited extent because it refers to a particular pattern of knowledge and skills.

2.Technical Factor: contains techniques, programs and computer devices network, monitoring and control systems to ensure the safety of electronic operation to the data (Al-Masher, and Al-Khasba, 2006, p.4).

3 Quality of Scientific Research

Quality of scientific research is considered to be one of the elements to improve the educational level to university students because it reflects the quality of graduates in the light of technology and scientific advancement. In addition to the extreme competitiveness between educational organizations to upgrade educational quality level to satisfy and to please the customer (students) now and in the future because it represents surviving and improving for educational organizations to satisfy the demands of the market.

3.1The Concept of Scientific Quality and its Dimensions

The term quality goes back to its historical roots it's not an innovation of the modern age innovations, when one reviews history books it can be found that equality had been mentioned within Hammurabi legislation year (1750) B.C item (229) and it had mentioned to the quality of outcome "when a builder builds a house to a man and doesn't do it well and that house collapses and causes death to the owner of the house that builder would be killed" (Al-Najjar and Jawad,2015, p.40). In the Islamic civilization, the Holy Quran stated in (Surat Al-Mulk) "Which of you is best in deed" (Surat Al-Mulk, part 30, verse 2) and also the words of Almighty Allah, in Surat At-Tawbah "And say, Do [as you will] for Allah will see your deeds, and [so will] his messenger and his believers" (Surat At-Tawbah, part 11, verse 105). On the other hand, (Ibn Manzur, 1984, p.72) confirms that the word quality has come from (Jood) which means good the opposite of bad and to be good in something means to have the quality of being good. (Crosby) sees that it's matching of needs, however, (Juran) sees it as proprietary of the outcome (scientific research) for use or the purpose that it had been bought for which means to be found for (Alkaraeaawy,2014, p.88). So that the research matches the purpose that it has been made for and the quality is to represent a product (good or service) with a high level of efficacy according to standards that had been put earlier to produce the good or service and to find a significant feature in it to satisfy the needs and expectation of the customer (Al-Mazin and Sakeek, 2012, p.26).

However, to (Etalkajawaweski,2016, p.26) identifies the term quality that it's a word that customers use to describe their satisfaction about the service or the product because scientific research is an accurate and organized critical try to come to solutions that humans are facing and causes worries for them. (Faeq and Hamid,2016, p.26) the researcher sees that the quality starts with the quality of thinking because the quality is a continuous journey and it's not an arriving destination and the quality of scientific research is necessary and it's not

something luxurious because it means leadership and being unique in doing something.

3.2The Significant of Applying Scientific Research Measures

Scientific research is considered to be an organized process to reach solutions for the problems or answers about questions and there are certain styles like fact-finding and observing that could lead to a certain fact. As it's an organized objective process in data collecting, recording and analyzing to collect and develop information to provide the organization or decision-maker to make the right and proper decision in a scientific way to increase control on work environment (Al-Harsha,2013, pp.159-160). Moreover, the importance of scientific research lies in its participation in associating its final collected logical and objective results in solving the problems of knowledge and human as well as community (Omar, 2015, p.2). In addition to overcoming difficulties and negativism of scientific research works on solving problems partially or completely which spares extra time for meditation and innovation for concepts and strategies, tools of scientific growth locally and internationally, as well as increasing the behavioral response, developing objective intellectual, and increasing the ratio of success in performing different responsibilities. Agnia and Hadad agree on what has Omer comes with of participation to scientific research and increasing the skills of researchers and their ability on solving problems and following the development of scientific research measurements by involving all of the workers in developing research activity and to create a supportive environment that keeps on continuous development (Agnia and Hadad).

3.3Scientific Research Obstacles

The scientific obstacles represented by the procedures negatively affecting the ability of researchers to carry out scientific research, as well as the economic, social, political and administrative problems faced by society (Al-Harahsha, 2013, pp.159-160). The scientific obstacles classified into three types related to the research including (measurements, references, previous studies, translation, publication in periodicals, communication with the research center.... and others). In addition to obstacles related to the researcher including (the weakness of the researcher's scientific research skills, lack motivation, burdens and preoccupation with more than one responsibility.

Besides, the administrative obstacles include (lack of assistance to the researcher, lack of opportunities to participate in conferences, lack of incentives) (Samia, 2015, p. 5). Sabban classifies the obstacles of scientific research to: (The belief in Western science: an ideological belief produced by the nineteenth-century ideologies that the science is original of Western origin and selection, as well as the Arab effort in the history of science is partial and marginal since its value is confined mainly to the transfer of Greek texts and their translation into Arabic which means the role was a role of guarding the Greek science against loss and development it. The magical of science, which means the ability of science to transfer humanity from a lower level of living to a higher one. It has been seen that there was a possibility to name it (the magic of science) dazzling and sometimes can be added to the illusion of success within the magic of science, as well as the initial urbanization, and adoption of the policy of ease, the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge away from the Arabic system of science and technology. To excuse itself from the hardships of adaptation, acclimation and

resettlement under the pretext that it seeks to preserve traditional values and it is unable to contribute creatively to the process of change. It is also worth to mention the low (interest in science and knowledge, spending on scientific research, achieve the concept of the system in the Arab reality and the linkage of the system of science and technology) as well as the lack of researchers and failure to create the model of development of culture. (Oda and aljawareen 2016, pp.84-85) add that the reasons for the low level of spending on research and development are due to the weakness of a real desire coupled with the actual work of the higher political entities, the lack of cooperation between the research centers and the sectors, the absence of research and development databases, scientific and academic level and the low level of innovation.

3.4Moral Criteria for Scientific Research

The moral criteria for scientific research are the "set of conditions, values, principles and rules that control the behavior of the researcher at the university during the preparation of scientific research and all its stages." (Al-Habib and Al-Shammari, 2014, p.71). They agree that those criteria can determine the confidence in science and scientific research. In other words, the confidence in the significance of science in finding solutions for the problems which face the individual through the use of the scientific method of organizing priorities and finding solutions. Science is the mean that humans use to reach to the facts, knowledge desire, the ability to concentrate, the power of observation and continuing desire for learning. As well as the distance from the debate, accept the facts, and search behind the real causes of events and phenomena. This, in turn, helps to brainstorm, benefit from the enlargement of mental horizons, accuracy in formulating and monitoring the phenomena, obtain the sufficient evidence to reach the decisions and judgments, and the ability to have the patience, endurance and scientific honesty.

3.5Suggested Strategies for Developing the Methods of Scientific Research

As an attempt to get rid of the obstacles which the scientific and humanitarian colleges suffer from, Samia, (2015, p.15) shows the possibility to set several strategies to develop research methods. For example, working to change the belief in the Western origin of science by restoring confidence in the souls of researchers and remind them of their glorious past. In addition to consolidating the view that spending on scientific research is not a waste of money because it is a mean of sophistication, and it works on modernizing the universities' libraries, research centers and provide them with the latest journals and scientific journals in various disciplines. As the research activate cooperation between universities and the exchange of international expertise to raise the quality of output to meet the needs of the labor market. In line with what has been mentioned, the researcher sees that one of the ways to encourage and develop scientific research and raise the quality of scientific outputs lies in helping researchers to publish in discreet scientific journals (Arabic and foreign) in a fast way to achieve competitive characteristic.

3.6The Dimensions for the Quality of Scientific Research

In reviewing the scientific and literary papers, one can notice the variety and diversity of the dimensions for the quality of commodities and services, as it is shown in Table (3) below,

Table 3/ Dimensions for the Quality of Commodities and Services

No	Information (dimensions)	Resources
1	(Perceived quality, aesthetics, performance, appearance, reliability, conformity, durability, serviceability)	(Heizer& Render, 2001, p. 10)
2	(Authenticity, safety, communication, understanding, tangible things, reliability, responsiveness, access to service, efficiency, tact)	(Chase, et.al, 2001, p.266)
3	Conformity, durability, serviceability, aesthetics, performance, body, reliability)	(Jawad, 2009, pp. 73-74)
4	(Quality: High quality, matching. Time: Fast delivery, delivery time, speed of development. Flexibility: Diversification, Flexibility. Cost: Low-Cost Operations.)	(Kadhim and Abdulwahab, 2013, p. 61)
5	(Reliability, responsiveness, assurance, trust, credibility, courtesy, empathy, tactful kindness)	(Al-amri, 2016, p.31)

The most important dimensions of the quality of scientific research focus on the quality of content from the problem to the solution. The researcher considers the possibility of identifying two dimensions to measure the quality of scientific research:

- **Institutional dimension: It is a form of expression of cooperative action and the tendency to accept a particular work as well as represent the ability of the organization to efficiently use its resources and produce the products which are associated with its goals and suitable for its users (Lami and Kadhim, 2016, p. 16).**
- **The personal dimension: The benefits that the individual received through the application of the work strategies and participation in decision-making, as well as the personal components including the qualifications, experiences, aspects, and personal qualities possessed by the individual (Shuaib, 2013: 31).**

5.7 The Relation between the Quality of the Scientific Researches and Plagiarism

Scientific researches play a very important role in developing college's teachers, in a way that enables them to practice their career successfully. However, using plagiarism impair the researcher's ability in analyzing and investigating a particular case, especially with the availability of the shops for the already made researches, as this phenomenon is not new but it is the result of the deterioration of the educational system (Al-Rashani, 2014).

This requires reconsidering the ways of instilling the value of writing scientific research by producing an environment capable of developing productivity and creativity, as well as establishing a successful scientific way of thinking for developing the ability to investigate and analyzing (Al Ittihad, 2005). Scientific research trade is an academic disaster and it has a very bad impact on society. This in turn call for the necessity of establishing strict standards and procedures against plagiarism and knowledge thieves as the igneous people continue to challenge the message and goal of science (Rashidi, 2010).

According to many academic researchers, plagiarism is illegal to practice since scientific research is legal property of intellectual products that are expressed materially and can be exploited in illegal ways (Tawam, 2008). It is a scientific moral deviation, due to several main factors represented, as (Bujrada, 2017) shows, in the equality of scientific honesty and the violation of the moral principles of some academics who are behind the publication of literature and the acquisition of jobs, the scientific pirate sought to favour the sponsors of scientific research following their interests by manipulating the results of studies and research. As well as the weakness of controlling and monitoring the detecting of plagiarism and citation of those illegal studies and research papers. The researcher agrees with (Bujrada,2017) in justifying the work of the pirate of science as the purpose justifies the means and not the aim of obtaining the financial rewards associated with modern innovations only, as well as the effect of pedagogy and the surrounding environment on the formation of their ethical behavior. This of course because of the moral deviation of some researchers, as it is a moral charter to guarantee the rights of others and represents a set of values and mechanisms aimed at creating a culture and decent behavior to recognize the intellectual property of researchers from ideas, research, and published works (Abu Daqqa, 2015, pp. 4,7,14). The whole or partial quotation of ideas, information, texts, paragraphs or proofs without reference to the source and putting them in quotation marks or attaching them to others, translating them into a language other than the language of publication, or paraphrasing them in a way that reflects the reader that they are a personal property is considered to be plagiarism (Glouly, 2016, p.23). The researcher believes that it is necessary to shed light on the impact of plagiarism and what it brings to the performer of that action, in case that it discovered, to avoid it because it damages the academic reputation of the university, criminal prosecution, academic sanctions to end the service of users of plagiarism, or maybe suspending the students who exceed certain percentages of permissible permutations.

4 Data Analysis

**This section is reserved for analyzing the data and showing statistical results to provide the reader with an accurate conclusion of how academic research is affected by the use of plagiarism. **

4.1 An Overview of University of Baghdad

University of Baghdad is the largest Iraqi university located in central Baghdad, founded and funded by the Iraqi government and designed by the architect Walter Gropius in 1957. Its architecture was designed in addition to the university arches that are not connected from the top, they reflect that science and knowledge have no end. It accommodated 6800 students and was expanded

to accommodate 20,000 students in 1982 by the architect Hisham.N. Ashkouri and Robert Owen.

The university includes several faculties, divided into JADRIYA campus (College of Engineering, Al Khwarizmi College of Engineering, Science College, College of Science for Women, College of Political Science, College of Physical Education, College of Education for Women, College of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Medicine). Bab-almond campus (College of Medicine, College of Dentistry, College of Pharmacy, College of Clinical Medicine (formerly Nursing), College of Education Ibn Rushd, College of Arts, College of Languages and College of Islamic Sciences) Al Jazeera Region (The College of Fine Arts, College of Physical Education for Women, College of Law, College of Administration and Economics) and Al-Adhamiya Region, includes the College of Education, Ibn Al-Haytham, Al-Nahda and Al-Kindi Medical College.

4.2Statistical Measurements for Research

This study uses The Five-Dimensional Likert Scale, Simple Linear Regression, Regression Factor and Standard Deviation, as well as averages, taxonomic division, correlation, effect, percentages, and Cronbach's alpha. To prove The following hypothesizes:

- **The higher the level of scientific piracy, the lower the quality of scientific research.**
- **There is a significant effect of the behavior of scientific piracy in the decline in the quality of scientific research.**
- **There are no statistically significant differences between the dimensions of piracy (personal readiness and technical factor) and the quality of research (institutional dimension and the individual dimension) according to the opinions of the sample of the teachers from the scientific and humanitarian faculties.**

(230) questionnaires were distributed to the faculties of University of Baghdad. According to the variables of the questionnaire, the symbol (Y) has been used to represent scientific piracy, including two dimensions. On the one hand, (Y1) represents the personal dimension, on the other hand, (Y2) represents the technical factor.

Nevertheless, the symbol (A) is used to express the quality of the research including two dimensions: (A1) for the institutional dimension, and (A2) represents the personal dimension.

4.3Reliability and Consistency of the Questionnaire

The test was chosen using the half-way method, which is based on the method of finding the correlation coefficient among the mark of each question in the questionnaire and the half-separator factor (0.88). Also, to verify the stability of the test, the Cronbach's alpha method is used, which comes to (0.85) and this can be considered a very good mark of stability.

Table/4 Frequency Distributions, Means and Deviations of Scientific Piracy

	Verities	Totally Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total disagree		Mean	Deviation
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
	A	The quality of scientific research											
A	A1	Institutional Dimension											
	X1	85	37	89	39	32	14	16	7	8	6	3.98	1.05
	X2	76	33	103	45	36	16	13	6	2	1	4.03	0.89
	X3	57	25	121	53	38	17	11	5	3	1	3.9	0.84
	X4	58	25	93	40	53	23	24	10	2	1	3.78	0.96
	X5	68	30	84	36	64	28	13	6	1	0.4	3.89	0.91
	Total											3.916	0.93
	A2	Personal Dimension											
	X6	62	27	87	38	55	24	23	10	3	1	3.79	0.99
	X7	57	25	106	47	49	21	15	7	3	13	3.86	0.90
	X8	1	0.4	82	36	104	44	29	13	15	7	4.09	0.89
	X9	1	0.4	56	24	105	46	55	10	4	1.3	3.88	0.88
	X10	65	28.3	94	40.9	54	23.5	14	6.1	3	1.3	3.88	0.93
	Total											3.9	0.918
	SUM											3.9	0.9
Y	Y	Plagiarism											
	Y1	Personal Readiness											
	X11	68	29.6	105	45.7	44	19.1	11	4.8	2	0.9	3.98	0.87
	X12	74	32.2	92	40	42	18.3	19	8.3	3	1.3	3.93	0.97
	X13	73	31.7	77	33.5	55	23.9	19	8.3	6	2.6	3.83	1.04
	X14	84	36.5	86	37.4	47	20.4	11	4.8	2	0.9	4.03	0.91
	X15	81	35.2	92	40	42	18.3	12	5.2	3	1.3	4.02	0.92
	Total											3.958	0.942
	Y2	Technical Factor											
	X16	73	31.7	93	40.4	56	24.3	8	3.5	0	0	4.00	0.83
	X17	57	24.8	104	45.2	49	21.3	18	7.8	2	0.9	3.85	0.91
	X18	71	30.9	91	39.6	52	22.6	14	6.1	2	0.9	3.93	0.92
	X19	78	33.9	101	43.9	38	16.5	13	5.7	0	0	4.06	0.85
	X20	99	43.0	98	42.6	30	13	3	1.3	0	0	4.27	0.737
	Total											4.022	0.8494
	SUM											3.99	
	Designed by the researcher based on computer technology												

It can be seen from Table (4) that there is a significant rise in scientific piracy, which is a real problem facing scientific organizations in the detection and investigation of the original scientific research and the plagiarized research that destroys the educational organization. As the total scientific computation of scientific piracy is (3.99), according to the results of the first variable (personal readiness) confined between (3.83 - 4.03). Also, the reasons behind these scientific violations, from the sample, investigated, is the weakness of the allocated amount for scientific research as well as the researchers depend on their potentialities, which lead some of them to practice these scientific violations, and that comes to (4.03). The least reason from the tested sample is due to the promotions, the robber got, compared to his/her peers who are performing real scientific research indeed.

Whereas (technical Factor) reflects (3.85 - 4.27), which provide the other reasons that facilitate scientific theft that is the extension of the electronic space which comes to (3.85), this, in turn, reflects a weak scientific control to detect and plagiarism and announce them. The highest percentage is (4.27) which is the result of patch writing and the unprecedented deployment of houses that work on the activation of modern methods of fraud on the programs of checking and detecting, such as deliberately writing in error or manipulation of scientific sources or theft of the practical side, and this is what the pirates use to write a study that is already taken from another one by using fake unrelated serial numbers. The second axis in the research which is about the quality of scientific research comes to (3.9) with a standard deviation of (0.9). It contains two variables, the first is the institutional dimension which is limited between 3.87 and 4.03 that reflect the low quality of scientific research and the negative impact of piracy on them. The higher mean reflects the stagnation, repetition of the vocabulary and the weakness of its development, While the lowest average reflects the promotions of the educational staff at the expense of quality and efficiency.

The second variable (personal dimension), whose results are limited between (3.79 - 4.09), indicate the weakness of moral and physiological aspects of the perpetrators of piracy, who are, unfortunately, sometimes beholders of scientific degrees. This, in turn, reflects the gradual decline in the quality of scientific research. On the other hand, the highest percentage comes to (4.09) which represents the weak control and monitoring for research submitted for publication, that reaches to (3.9), with a standard deviation of (0.9).

5 Assessment

This section includes a diagnosis of the nature of the correlation between the dimensions of the research and its variables, in another word, among the dimensions of scientific piracy and the dimensions the quality of scientific research. This can be done by testing the main hypotheses and those derived from them.

Table/5 the Correlation between Scientific Piracy and the Quality of Scientific Research

No	First Variety / Second Variety	Y	Y1	Y2
1	A	**0.49	**0.51	**0.3
		P(0.00)	P(0.00)	P(0.00)
2	A1	** 0.41	**0.445	**0.23
		P(0.00)	P(0.00)	P(0.00)
3	A2	**0.43	**0.43	**0.29
		P(0.00)	P(0.00)	P(0.00)

(**)The relationship is significant at a level of significance 1/%
N= 230

Table (5) shows that there is a significant correlation between the variables of the quality of scientific research (institutional dimension, personal dimension) and the variables of scientific piracy (personal readiness and technical factor). The correlation coefficient (0.49) or about (**0.01)) At a significant level of 1%. This indicates the impact of scientific piracy on the quality of scientific research, the more scientific piracy, the less the quality of scientific research. This result is logically consistent with the theoretical logic and therefore the first and the second hypotheses have been validated.**

The other test to verify the hypotheses is the multiple regression analysis which at the same time to verify the impact of scientific piracy on the quality of scientific research that submitted to University of Baghdad, as in Table (6)

Table/6 The Results of Multi-Regression Analysis and the Impact of Plagiarism on the Quality of Scientific Research

No	The first variable	Y			Y1			Y2		
	The second variable	R^2	F	ß	R^2	F	ß	R^2	F	ß
1	A	0.24	70.9	0.478	0.262	80.9	0.512	0.09	22.5	0.3
2	A1	0.164	44.7	0.405	0.2	56.3	0.45	0.051	12.2	0.22
3	A2	0.19	52.4	0.437	0.19	52.6	0.433	0.085	21.2	0.292

*** The effect of statistical significance at the level** (5% $\geq \propto$)

The results of the statistical analysis show that there is a statistically significant effect of plagiarism on the quality of scientific research. The coefficient of R2 is (0.24), or about (0.24) at the level of (1%$\geq \propto$). As for the effect of β (0.478) due to the impact of plagiarism on scientific research, and (0.45) for (Y1/A1) while (0.292) for (A2/Y2). This means an increase of (1%) in the level of interest for the quality of scientific research and its dimensions would lead to the reduction of plagiarism and confirm the significance of this effect the calculated value of F, which comes to (70.9). As a result, this confirms the validity of accepting the hypothesis of this research.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The conclusion of this research as follows:

1. Weak interest in using techniques to detect scientific plagiarism in research presented for scientific promotion.

2. The weakness of the Imam in the art of writing and quoting texts in scientific research.

3. Moral vulnerability permits the adoption of piracy results and studies as a result of scientific weakness.

4. Confusion between social relations and scientific honesty in disregarding studies and research that contain high levels of inference.

Based on the analyses and results of this study, the researcher has recommended the following:

1. **Continuous updating of techniques for detecting scientific plagiarism to reduce violations by knowledge thieves to advance scientific research**
2. **Educating the educational organization cadres, the mechanism of writing research and studies and pointing to electronic sources and how to quote and draw from them to overcome cases of cognitive violation and scientific integrity.**
3. **Avoid piracy of the results of studies and research and replace the original studies with mock studies that are in line with the aspirations of the beneficiary, because the impostor does not first add to the development of the study, but re-analyzes the existing ideas from his point of view.**
4. **Rejection of studies and research that contain high or written extrapolation ratios according to the mosaic writing (Proof writing), i.e. intentional change of some texts and words or intentionally making mistakes to become new texts.**

Appendices

University of Baghdad
College of Administration and Economics

A questionnaire

Gentlemen.....
The researcher aims to conduct a study entitled (The Effect of Plagiarism on the Quality of Scientific Research - A Survey Study of the Views of a Sample of the Teachers of Scientific and Humanitarian Faculties) and to complete them, please answer them and mark (√) in front of the selection that you see appropriate according to the items of the questionnaire, after you read them, please,

- **Your answer will only be used for scientific research purposes and there is no need to mention the name.**
- **The objective opinion is required as there are no correct or false answers.**

..... With great thanks and appreciation

The researcher/ Instructor
Ameera Sh. Weli

First: Demographic data for the study

- **Sex (Male) (Female)**
- **Marital Status (Single) (Married) (Otherwise)**
- **Age (Less than 25) (25-35) (35-45) (45-55)**
- **Certificate (M.A) (PhD)**
- **Academic Degree (Asst. Ins.) (Ins.) (Asst. Prof.) (Prof.)**
- **In Service (Less than 5 years) (5-10) (10-15) (15-20) (over-20)**

	Plagiarism					
No.	**Information**	**Totally agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Totally Disagree**
	Personal Readiness					
1	**Absence of deterrent penalties and inadequate punishment for theft of research with the gravity of the act**					
2	**Diversity of websites and accessibility of information**					
3	**Weak financial allocations or failure to allocate ambitious and independent budgets for scientific research**					
4	**The danger of stealing scientific research appears in awarding the robber academically and scientifically, leaving negative effects on the global reputation of the university or scientific institution**					
5	**Failure to enforce the panel code against plagiarism, under the framework of tolerance or humanitarian aspects, contributes to the spread of plagiarism, moreover, the researcher seeks to succeed and progress**					

	only instead of learning.					
	Technical Factor					
6	Considering plagiarism as it is not stealing.					
7	the establishment of houses for already made research contributes to the students' sense against the importance of scientific research in their future					
8	Lack of scientific control to detect thefts and plagiarism in colleges as well as to detect deviations					
9	The phenomenon of plagiarism reflects the failure of the educational system					
10	The weakness of the moral aspect and proper way of enquiring knowledge has exacerbated the phenomenon of plagiarism					
	Research Quality					
	Institutional Dimension					
11	The weakness of the feasibility of scientific research in raising the level of productivity and national income of the country					

12	The rigidity and repetition of courses and the weakness of their development constantly					
13	Lack of standards used to define excellence and success within universities					
14	Enlarging the educational staff at the expense of quality and efficiency					
15	Weak coordination among research centers, government departments and the private sector makes research as a dead letter					
	Personal Dimension					
16	Lack of knowledge of the ethics of scientific research					
17	Educational deficiencies in providing a good role model					
18	Weak judgment for research submitted for publication					
19	The adoption of publication on unsecured magazines does not have coefficients impact.					
20	Low efficiency and effectiveness of some scientific research evaluators					

Thank you for your cooperation ... with appreciation

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اثر الانتحال على جودة البحوث العلمية
"دراسة تجريبية"

المستخلص:

الغرض من هذا البحث هو دراسة جودة البحث العلمي في جامعة بغداد في ضوء القرصنة العلمية وانتحال البحوث والنتائج ، وإسنادها للآخرين عن قصد أو عن غير قصد. الكتابة الاستباقية مثل سرقة الأفكار أو تجميع نتائج بعضها البعض على الآخرين وتأثيرها السلبي على جودة المخرجات العلمية وسمعة المؤسسات التعليمية من خلال دراسة استكشافية في كليات جامعة بغداد علمية وإنسانية. أما أهداف الدراسة فقد تم تحديدها من خلال تحديد الأثر السلبي للقرصنة على البحث العلمي. تم استخدام مقياس ليكرت من خمس نقاط في هذا البحث. يتألف مجتمع البحث من أساتذة كليات علمية وبشرية تابعة لجامعة بغداد ، حيث تم توزيع 230 استبانة لمسح آرائهم حول مخاطر سرقة المعلومات والاقتباس غير القانوني حول جودة البحث. تم إجراء القياس والقياس وفق عدد من المقاييس المتعلقة بموضوع البحث ، وإعداد الفرضيات المناسبة ، توصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج مهمة تسبب القرصنة العلمية في إضعاف وتدهور مستويات رأس المال الفكري للمؤسسة التعليمية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الانتحال والجودة والبحث