

## **Policy Implementation in Preventing Plagiarism in Students in the Digital Age**

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### **Abstract**

The act of plagiarism or copying other people's work via the internet is a phenomenon that has been around for a while among students; in making scientific work assignments, not a few students plagiarism or copy-paste from the internet so that the task is immediately resolved. The purpose of this research was to find out how the State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung's efforts to prevent and deal with plagiarism in the midst of the digitalization era. Therefore, another objective of this research is to determine whether the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung students are capable and understand digital literacy. So far, the efforts made by the State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati have been quite good in preventing plagiarism by making policies on the percentage of plagiarism and also providing sanctions for students who commit plagiarism. However, some students still feel they need help understanding how to avoid plagiarism. In addition, some students have understood digital literacy. However, its application still needs to be improved, such as being often influenced by fake news or hoaxes and students' lack of interest in studying the truth of information on the internet for reference to scientific papers because it is considered to take a long time.

### **Keywords:**

internet; digitalization; digital literacy

### **Introduction**

The digital era is when the public easily accesses information through digital technology (Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2018). The entry of the digital era into Indonesia brings various conveniences to the academic environment. With digital technology, teachers, lecturers, students, and students can quickly get information and scientific works on the internet. Unfortunately, this facility is misused by several parties, one of which is by students. The act of plagiarism or copying other people's work via the internet is a phenomenon that has been around for a while among students. In making scientific work assignments, not a few students plagiarize or copy-paste from the internet so that the task is

immediately resolved. The act of copy-pasting or copying other people's work without attaching the original author is a crime that can harm others.

Before technology developed rapidly, students and students had to look for book references in the library to make scientific papers. Although it is possible before the development of plagiarism technology, it already exists, but its growth is slower than if there is technological assistance (Pratiwi & Aisya, 2021). The result of the technology itself makes it easier for students to create quotes or citations in writing or researching. For example, researchers can now easily make citations with reference managers or reference managers. However, some students ignore this and take shortcuts by copying and pasting without mentioning the original author.

The definition of plagiarism itself According to the Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan RI Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 about Pencegahan Penanggulangan Plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi it is stated that what is meant by plagiarism is an act intentionally or unintentionally in obtaining or trying to obtain credit or value for scientific work by quoting part or all of the work and or scientific work of other parties recognized as his scientific work, without acknowledging the source appropriately and adequately. Furthermore, the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2010 explains that plagiarism prevention is a preventive action taken by higher education leaders that aims to prevent plagiarism in the higher education environment.

There are several actions that include plagiarism according to (Darmayani, 2014) as follows:

1. Assuming responsibility for the writings or works of others.
2. Directly stealing someone else's work
3. Using data from third parties without crediting the source
4. Only a limited number of words are replaced when someone paraphrases (transforms another person's ideas into their sentences without affecting the original idea).
5. Recognizing a scientific publication written by someone else
6. Cite no sources when using passages from other people's works to express a particular idea or interpretation.
7. Compiling personal work, in whole or in part, multiple times to complete tasks for various courses.

Based on the background above, the purpose of this research is to find out how the efforts made by the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in preventing and dealing with the phenomenon of plagiarism amid the digitalization era because the policy regarding the maximum requirements for plagiarism in daily assignments and final student assignments has been made by the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung however, whether the policy has been effective in preventing cases of plagiarism or does it require other procedures to deal with the existing phenomenon.

In the theory of Merilee S. Grindle (in Mubarak et al., 2020). The success of implementation is influenced by the content of the policy, which consists of:

1. Interest affected, it means how much of the policy's substance reflects the interests of the target group.
2. Type of benefits, it means that the type of benefits achieved can show a positive impact.
3. Extent of change envisioned, it means how much change you want to achieve from a policy.
4. Site of decision making (location of decision making) means whether the location of a program is appropriate in an institution.
5. Program implementer, it means the implementer of the policy or program must be a competent person.
6. Resources committed (resources used) it means existing resources must support policy implementation so that it can run well.

In addition, based on a research conducted by (Ulandari, 2018) explains that digital literacy has an influence on student plagiarism behavior. This means that with every increase in digital literacy, plagiarism behavior decreases. In the book National Literacy Movement (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2017) it is explained that digital literacy is the knowledge and skills to use digital media, communication tools, or networks in finding, evaluating, using, creating information, and utilizing it in a healthy, wise, and effective manner. Intelligent, careful, precise, and law abiding to foster communication and interaction in everyday life. Therefore, another objective of this research is to determine whether the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung students are capable and understand digital literacy.

Based on the explanation above, the problem in this research is how the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung's efforts prevent and deal with academic

plagiarism among students. And how effective is the maximum plagiarism percentage policy in overcoming student plagiarism culture? Moreover, has the digital literacy culture been applied by students of the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung as an effort to minimize the level of internet plagiarism?

## **Methods**

This research aims to examine the incidence of plagiarism among students at the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung. Therefore, the method used in this study is a qualitative research method with a phenomenological model, this is because the method is considered to be able to answer the objectives of this study. Herdiansyah (in Prihantini & Indudewi, 2016) explains that phenomenology is related to a phenomenon that focuses more on the concept of a particular phenomenon and the form of the study is to see and understand the meaning of an individual experience related to a particular phenomenon.

The sample selection technique in this study uses purposeful sampling. According to Herdiansyah (in Prihantini & Indudewi, 2016) purposeful sampling is a technique in non-probability sampling based on the characteristics possessed by the selected subject because these characteristics are in accordance with the objectives of the research to be conducted. The respondents in this study were students of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung who had written scientific papers. While the data collection method used in this study is the method of literature study, observation, and structured interviews. A formal interview, also referred to as a structured interview, is a systematic process of obtaining information from respondents by asking a series of questions in a sequence prepared by the interviewer and recording the answers in a standard format (Hakim, 2013). This interview was conducted to find out and complete the data as well as to obtain accurate data and appropriate data sources.

## **Results and Discussion**

Researchers conducted a literature study on the efforts made by UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in preventing and dealing with the phenomenon of plagiarism among students. Based on the Academic Guidelines book (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, 2021). In an effort to prevent plagiarism among students, based on the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education Number: 7142 of 2017, concerning Prevention of

Plagiarism in Islamic Religious Colleges. The following are the results and discussion of the implementation of plagiarism prevention policies based on the theoretical dimensions proposed by Marilee S. Grindle:

**1. Interest affected, it means how much of the policy's substance reflects the interests of the target group.**

Based on the results of the literature study in the Student Academic Guidelines book, the target groups in the policies made by the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung have been included in the contents of the policy. The contents of the policy are the limit on the percentage of plagiarism for scientific works or theses as a graduation requirement at the D-4 level or Bachelor Program a maximum of 25%. As for the thesis and dissertation as a graduation requirement at the master and Doctoral Program levels, a maximum of 20%. Works that do not meet these minimum standards cannot be continued for trial (munaqasyah) or published in scientific journals.

**2. Type of benefits, it means that the type of benefits achieved can show a positive impact**

Based on the results of the literature study in the Student Academic Guidelines, the benefits that will be received by students from the policy regarding the maximum percentage of plagiarism in scientific works are that students can take part in the munaqasyah session and can avoid severe sanctions for plagiarism. The sanctions for perpetrators of plagiarism by the university refer to:

- a. Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, sanctions for people who commit plagiarism, especially those that occur in the academic environment, are as follows:
  - 1) Article 25 paragraph 2: College graduates whose scientific works are used to obtain academic, professional, or vocational degrees are proven to be plagiarists whose titles are revoked.
  - 2) Article 70: A graduate whose scientific work used to obtain an academic, professional, or vocational degree, as referred to in Article 25 Paragraph (2), is proven to be plagiarism shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of two years and/or a maximum fine of Rp 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiahs).
- b. Regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 17 of 2010 regulates sanctions for students who are proven to have committed plagiarism as follows:

1. Reprimand
  2. Written warning
  3. Postponement of granting some student rights
  4. Cancellation
  5. Dismissal with honor from the status as a student
  6. Dismissal without honor from the status as a student
  7. Cancellation of diploma if you have graduated from the educational process.
- 3. Extent of change envisioned, it means how much change you want to achieve from a policy.**

The changes the university wants to achieve based on the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education Number: 7142 of 2017 are to increase the prevention and control of plagiarism behavior among students in scientific works.

- 4. Site of decision making (location of decision making) means whether the location of a program is appropriate in an institution.**

Based on the results of interviews with four students from several different faculties, researchers can describe how effective the maximum percentage policy is in making scientific papers. Here is the description:

- a. Student initials SK: *I think the maximum percentage limit in making scientific papers is good for overcoming plagiarism, but I see that there are still some of my friends who don't understand how to avoid plagiarism, so they still often copy-paste from the internet without mentioning the original author.*
- b. Student initials N: *I think limiting the maximum percentage of plagiarism is a good thing to apply in making scientific papers, but I still don't understand how to reduce the amount of plagiarism percentage. Moreover, checking for plagiarism on the internet is sometimes less accurate, and some have to pay.*
- c. Student initials J: *I think that the university's policy of limiting the maximum percentage of plagiarism is already well established in the preparation of scientific papers, but I still see that some of my friends, when writing papers, only copy-paste directly through the internet without looking for the source clearly. In my view, they were forced to do this because the deadline for the assignment was so short.*

- d. Student initials L: *I personally feel that the policy of limiting the maximum percentage of plagiarism is good for students, especially with the ease of accessing the internet nowadays. It is easier for students to plagiarism via the internet.*
- e. Student initials W: *I think the policy of limiting the maximum percentage of plagiarism is good enough to be set in scientific writing, especially now that plagiarism is easier to do because of the internet*

Based on interviews with the five respondents above, it can be concluded that some students agree with the policy on the maximum percentage of plagiarism, and this shows that the policy has been appropriately implemented at the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati, but they still see that there are some friends who do not understand how to avoid plagiarism. They plagiarism because they are forced to have a task deadline that is too short, so they demand that they do the task as soon as possible, the influence of friends who also commit plagiarism, and students' lack of understanding of avoiding plagiarism. In addition, most of the respondents saw that some students plagiarized on the internet because it was considered more accessible to collect material.

**5. Program implementer, it means the implementer of the policy or program must be a competent person.**

The policy regarding limiting the maximum percentage of plagiarism, this policy has stated that the implementers of this policy are the entire academic community within the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. This is stated in the Academic Guidelines book, which explains that the effort to prevent plagiarism in the UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung is based on the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education Number: 7142 of 2017 concerning the Prevention of Plagiarism in Islamic Religious Universities. According to (Yani, 2018) . Based on the observations of researchers based on these indicators, the implicators of this policy maker are competent.

**6. Resources committed (resources used) means whether a program has been supported with adequate resources.**

Based on the results of the researchers' observations, the policy regarding the maximum percentage limit for plagiarism still lacks additional sources, such as the lack of socialization about the importance of avoiding plagiarism for students, and there is still a need for increased supervision by lecturers to students so as not to commit plagiarism.

According to research conducted by (Ulandari, 2018), which states that digital literacy has an effect on reducing the level of plagiarism. So the researchers conducted interviews with the same students about how well they understood digital literacy. Most of the respondents admitted that they are quite familiar with digital literacy but are often influenced by false information or hoaxes spread on the internet. In addition, in analyzing the truth of information to be used as a reference in scientific papers, the respondents admitted that they still easily believe the information circulating on the internet because reviewing information on the internet is quite difficult and requires additional time if the task they have has a short deadline.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the research that has been carried out so far, the efforts made by the State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati have been quite good in preventing plagiarism behavior by making policies on the percentage of plagiarism and also providing sanctions for students who commit plagiarism. However, there are still some students who feel they do not understand how to avoid plagiarism. This needs to be the attention of the university so that all students understand plagiarism and that the policies that have been set can run effectively. In addition, some students have understood digital literacy. However, its application still needs to be improved, such as being often influenced by fake news or hoaxes and students' lack of interest in studying the truth of information on the internet for reference to scientific papers because it is considered to take a long time.

Based on these conclusions, the researchers provide several suggestions:

1. For the policy regarding plagiarism to be effective, the university needs to deepen the socialization of practical ways to avoid plagiarism and the sanctions given if students plagiarize.
2. Strengthening cooperation between the academic community in preventing and overcoming plagiarism by monitoring and providing direction to students so as not to plagiarize.
3. Increase socialization regarding the importance of digital literacy to minimize plagiarism through the internet.



The limitation of this research is that the interview was only conducted once with the respondent, so the interview was not conducted in depth. In addition, the questions asked by the researcher are structured questions so that they are only limited to items that have been and cannot be developed anymore. Therefore, for further research, interviews are conducted more than once so that consistent answers are obtained regarding the questions asked, and it is better for interviews to be asked in an unstructured manner so that it is possible to obtain more in-depth variations of answers. (Prihantini & Indudewi, 2016)

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