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PLAGIARISM IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION, ONLINE LEARNING AND STUDENT SELF EFFICAY IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ERA

Adirasa Hadi Prasetyo

STKIP PGRI SUMENEP

Email: adirasapaperjournal@gmail.com**Khairul Anwar**Email: Alkhair2505@gmail.com

Tebo Islamic Institute

Alberth Supriyanto Manurung

Esa Unggul University

Email: alberth@esaunggul.ac.id**Novika Lestari**

STKIP Melawi

Email: novika@stkipmelawi.ac.id

31

Jamilah

STKIP PGRI Sumenep

Email: jamilah@stkipgrisumenep.ac.id

Abstract

This article discusses plagiarism behavior among students and university students. Islamic education must be able to provide enlightenment and additional insight to students so that they stay away from plagiarism. This research is a literature review that is reviewed in depth and comprehensively. The research method is in the form of literature review by putting forward the relevant theory. The results of this literature review research are in the form of a relationship between Islamic education and the prevention of plagiarizing behavior in online learning and student self-efficacy.

Keyword: *Plagiarism, Islamic education, online learning, self-efficacy*

A. Introduction

The term plagiarism has recently come to the surface as many of these activities are found in the academic world and have become a major issue ¹. The practice of plagiarism is easy to find in some small cases and big cases. Small cases of plagiarism are often found in student assignments in the form of papers. In some findings, it shows that student group assignments in several study programs still often practice plagiarism.

Plagiarism practices are very diverse, ranging from low, medium and high plagiarism. Low-scale plagiarism activity in the form of quotations from a reference that does not include the source. Plagiarism is also in the form of borrowing, distributing and utilizing other people's work or property without asking the owner's permission ². Furthermore, the form of medium-scale plagiarism is in the form of writing or quoting a theory or other people's writing without paraphrasing ³ or re-reading the quote. And high-scale plagiarism activity in the form of quoting / plagiarizing most of the works / writings of other people without mentioning the source and not going through the paraphrasing process and plagiarism is an academic crime ⁴

This article is important to discuss on learning conditions that currently have implemented an online system. Every change is always accompanied by advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of online learning include: practical access, learning can be anywhere, learning can be anytime, and others. While the disadvantages of online learning include: internet access that is different in each region, students can carry out plagiarism behaviour on assignments given by the teacher, the teacher's lack of control over all students and so on.

Based on the findings above, the novelty of this article is the importance of designing online learning that is free from plagiarism. This must be done so that students can learn to distance themselves from plagiarism behaviour when they get assignments from their teachers. This is also an effort by all parties, especially teachers, to campaign for an educational process that is free from the practice of plagiarism.

We still often encounter the practice of plagiarism among students. Many students do not know about the prohibition of quoting, copying, imitating a work or other people's writings without including the original source. This is where the role of Islamic religious education is to provide a comprehensive understanding for students or students regarding Islamic views on plagiarism behavior.

¹ Cara Bradley, *Plagiarism Education and Prevention A Subject-Driven Case-Based Approach* (Oxford: Chandos Publishing, 2011).

² Joel Bloch, *Plagiarism, Intellectual Property and the Teaching of L2 Writing* (Canada: Short Run Press Ltd, 2012).

³ Diane Pecorari, *Teaching to Avoid Plagiarism How to Promote Good Source Use* (New York: McGraw-Hill Education, 2013).

⁴ Brown Nicole, "Book Review Against Plagiarism - A Guide for Editors and Authors," *Journal of Educational Technology*, 2019, <https://doi.org/doi: 10.1177 / 0047239519867921>.

Islam prohibits each of its followers from depriving others of their rights⁵. This is stated in a hadith of the Prophet Muhammad which reads:

“Rasulullah saw delivered a sermon to us. He said: please know, it is not lawful for a person at all from his brother's property unless he is willing to do it "(Hafidz Ali: 1996)

From the hadith above, it can be used as a reference for every religious teacher or lecturer in Islam to teach behavior to stay away from plagiarism. This must be done by Islamic religious teachers and lecturers because Islamic religious education subjects or courses must be able to provide enlightenment and life guidance including avoiding plagiarism behavior.

Of course, the practice of plagiarism has set a bad precedent for the image of students who are called agents of change. This kind of plagiarism practice should not continue from generation to generation. There must be a policy, action, provisions, regulations and a series of best solutions so that this kind of plagiarism practice ends soon. The hope is that all the education community starting from students, students, teachers and lecturers uphold the values of honesty and avoid the practice of plagiarism.

B. Literature Review

The term plagiarism comes from the Latin *plagiarius* which means kidnapper⁶ and *plagium* which means kidnapping and this plagiarism behavior is a form of academic dishonesty⁷. Sentleng and King (2012) state that behavior and activities of imitating, imitating, plagiarizing, quoting other people's work in the form of words, ideas and information⁸ without mentioning the reference source is called plagiarism behavior.

Plagiarism behavior can also occur among students. The thing that is most often encountered is the behavior of plagiarizing or cheating on a friend's work. This activity of tracing or cheating is part of plagiarism behavior which symbolizes injustice to other students⁹. In a survey, it was stated that 91% of students (n = 170) indicated that they use and become internet users as their main source when doing assignments¹⁰.

⁵ Usman³³ Farisi, "KAJIAN PLAGIARISME: Studi Perbandingan Hukum Islam Dan Hukum Positif Di Indonesia," *Jurisdictie Jurnal Hukum Dan Syariah* 9, no. 1 (2018): 25–53.

⁶ Richard Terry, *The Plagiarism Allegation in English Literature from Butler to Sterne*. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010).

⁷ Yuehong Zhang, *Against Plagiarism A Guide for Editors and Authors* (Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016).

⁸ Robert Harris, *Using Sources Effectively Strengthening Your Writing and Avoiding Plagiarism* (London and New York: Routledge, 2017).

⁹ Barbara Francis, *You Misusing Other People's Words ?* (USA: Enslow Publisher, Inc., 2014).

¹⁰ Wendy Smith S, *Plagiarism The Internet and Student Learning Improving Academic Integrity* (New York and London: Routledge, 2008).

Plagiarism is an activity of plagiarizing, quoting, imitating¹¹ part or all of the works or writings, concepts, theories, rhetoric¹² of others without using citation rules and ethics. Plagiarism is also a crime in the academic realm and can undermine the value of the originality of writing and also the honesty aspect of the perpetrator. This is often done by someone to take shortcuts in the form of imitating someone else's work or work and pretending that it is his work¹³.

According to Dody Hartanto (2012) acts of plagiarism are often found in educational institutions. There is a kind of misunderstanding in the general public mindset that considers plagiarism behavior as normal behavior. This is certainly wrong and must be corrected because small things like this will continue to exist and become a wrong habit if there are no proper precautions by the parties concerned.

There are 3 (three) kinds of terms that are often related to plagiarism, including: plagiarism, plagiarism and plagiarism. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the term plagiarism means plagiarism which contains elements of copyright infringement¹⁴. Plagiarism is an activity to take the work (theory, opinion, findings and so on) of other people either partially or completely and make it appear as if it was the result of its own work. While the term plagiarism is a figure / person who takes the action of taking other people's work (plagiarism)

C. Method

This article is a literature review that focuses on the study of theories related to online learning, plagiarism and student self-efficacy. The discussion presented is sourced from books and articles in journals that are related to the topic of discussion written in this article.

In the literature review, it is important to carry out a review process and an in-depth study of various existing theories. After that it was developed with the results of the thoughts of the author to make this article quality and useful.

D. Finding and Discussion

In fact, the government has issued regulations related to plagiarism through Permendiknas Number 17 of 2010 concerning the prevention and handling of plagiarism in tertiary institutions. However, the facts on the ground illustrate that the regulations issued by the government related to plagiarism have

¹¹ Tilar J Maezo, *Plagiarism and Literary Property in the Romantic Period* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007).

¹² Martha Vicinus and Caroline (Ed.) Eisner, *Originality Imitation and Plagiarism Teaching Writing in the Digital Age* (USA: The University of Michigan Press, 2011).

¹³ Stolen Words, "Are You Misusing Other People's Words?," *Dance and Politics*, 2017, xiii–xix, <https://doi.org/10.3726/b11455>.

¹⁴ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, Widyastuti Purbani, and Sutiyono, "BUKU SAKU Panduan Antiplagiarisme," 2015.

not been able to run optimally. It takes hard work and cooperation from all parties so that this plagiarism behavior disappears from the life of the academic community.

We all don't want this bad habit of plagiarism to persist. According to Pujiastuty (2012), he explained that plagiarism activities have been carried out a lot from basic education to higher education. This is certainly bad news for the world of education. Educational institutions should uphold the values of honesty, creativity, innovation and the originality of one's work. This will be realized as long as all parties involved in the education sector, from parents, teachers, students, government and society together voice to avoid plagiarism behavior.

The war against plagiarism must be voiced by all parties. This is because in the act of plagiarism there is an element of lies or dishonesty. If this is allowed to continue, the effect will be to give birth to generations who are mentally dishonest. If this is the case, there will be a lot of fraudulent behavior, embezzlement, lies, corruption and others that will arise in society. According to Hendri (2012), students who act in the form of lies in their academic activities tend to bring their bad behavior to the workplace.

1. Forms of Academic Plagiarism

A. Literal Plagiarism

which means Direct copying of text and no obfuscation

- Copy & paste
Irresponsible adoption of text verbatim from other sources
- Shake & paste

The behavior of copying and merging text is preceded by making some adjustments to form other related texts

B. Disguised Plagiarism

A practice of clandestinely copying text from a specific source

- Paraphrasing

The activity of deliberately rewriting an opinion, idea or thought without mentioning the source. According to ¹⁵ paraphrasing is restatement or rewriting of a source in order to present the source's idea or meaning without actually quoting the source's words.

- Technical disguise

An activity to insert random letters in the text copying process so that it is not detected by plagiarism detection engines.

¹⁵ Harris, *Using Sources Effectively Strengthening Your Writing and Avoiding Plagiarism*.

- Translated plagiarism

An activity to convert a text manually or automatically from one language to another with the aim of hiding the origin and source of the writing

- Structural and idea plagiarism

A text-copying activity in a wider scope without specifying the source and it involves the uncleanness of ideas, content and structure of writing in certain cases.

- Self-plagiarism

An activity of copying part of the text or the whole of one's own writing to be placed in other writings or works¹⁶. Self Plagiarism is a re-publication activity by reusing documents or data to be published in the next publication¹⁷

2. Causes of Plagiarism

- Not familiar with academic writing
- Stress
- Fear of failure
- Speed
- Cultural differences
- Weak research skills
- Easy access to cyber providers
- Easy access to plagiarism detection websites
- Difficulty expressing ideas
- Dishonesty¹⁸

3. Plagiarism, Online Learning and Self Efficacy

One of the factors that influence plagiarism is the low self-confidence of one's abilities and talents. This belief in one's own abilities is commonly known as self-efficacy. According to Bandura (1977), self-efficacy is defined as a process of self-assessment of the limits of one's ability to do something and overcome existing obstacles. Every human being has self-efficacy since he was born into the world. This ability will continue to exist and accompany the human journey.

Self efficacy possessed by someone will appear every time that person is facing a phenomenon, activity and also an obstacle that requires a quick and precise solution. When someone is doing a task or a job that demands maximum

¹⁶ Bella Gipp, *Citation-Based Plagiarism Detection Detecting Disguised and Cross-Language Plagiarism Using Citation Pattern Analysis* (Deutsche: Springer Vieweg, 2014).

¹⁷ M Dougherty V., *Correcting the Scholarly Record for Research Integrity* (Switzerland: Springer Nature, 2018).

¹⁸ Kathleen Mcmillan and Jonathan Weyers, *How to Cite, Reference & Avoid Plagiarism at University* (England: Pearson Education Limited, 2013).

focus and responsibility, that person's self-efficacy will appear. The role of self-efficacy in a person includes: the ability to think strategically, the ability to solve problems, the ability to motivate oneself, the ability to get out of obstacles, and others.

Self-efficacy in oneself needs to be trained so that at the right time he is able to give the person a maximum role in determining the steps he will take. We may often encounter someone who copes well with life's many problems. And conversely we also often find that many people are unable to solve their problems in life and tend to take shortcuts to end the problems they are facing.

A small example of the role of self-efficacy in someone who is able to train and maximize it well, for example³⁵ there is a governor in a country who must quickly make decisions in dealing with the spread of the Covid-19 virus in his area. A governor who has good cell efficacy will be quick and responsive in overcoming the spread of the covid-19 virus. He will create, design and implement strategic policies for the medium and long term governments to overcome and reduce the spread of Covid-19.

Unlike someone who has low self-efficacy, he tends to feel insecure, afraid to make decisions and does not dare to take risks in any of his policies. The result is that someone will be slow in making decisions and tend to take shortcuts that are not carefully calculated. This is certainly dangerous and not good for that person. Such people do not have a strong stand and tend to just follow other people's behavior.

According to¹⁹ explains that online learning is defined as a learning experience both synchronously and asynchronously using different devices (for example: smartphones, laptops, etc.) by utilizing the internet. Online learning includes an adaptive learning model and will continue to develop²⁰.

¹⁹ M.Y. Abbass, "A Study on Online Learning for Visual Tracking," *International Computer*, no. Query date: 2021-04-29 12:42:47 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00371-020-01848-y>; S Dhawan, "Online Learning: A Panacea in the Time of COVID-19 Crisis," *Journal of Educational Technology Systems*, 2020, <https://doi.org/doi:10.1177/0047239520934018>; S.K. Mandala¹⁵ "An Energy-Aware Online Learning Framework for Resource Management in Heterogeneous Platforms," *ACM Transactions on Design Automation of Electronic Systems* 25, no. 3 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1145/3386359>.

²⁰ J. Chiodini, "Online Learning in Time of COVID-19," *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease* 34, no. Query date: 2021-04-29 12:42:47 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.10.009>; E. Chung, "Online Learning Readiness among University Students in Malaysia amidst Covid-19," *Asian Journal of University Education* 16, no. 2 (2020): 45–58, <https://doi.org/10.24191/AJUE.V16I2.0294>; Brittany D Hunt and Beth Oyarzun, "Online Learning Perspective of Native American Student," *Journal of Educational Technology*, 2019, <https://doi.org/doi:10.1177/047239519867921>; Z.Y. Liu, "Online Learning Platforms: Reconstructing Modern Higher Education," *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning* 15, no. 13 (2020): 4–21, <https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v15i13.14645>.

According to 2012 statistical data by the US Department of Education reports that online learning has grown and developed from 2002-2012²¹. Online learning is becoming more affordable, easily accessible, and in line with today's learning which makes learning easier for students²². Online learning allows students to interact anywhere electronically²³



Figure 1. Online learning (<https://theconversation.com/riset-online-learning-sebagai-masa-depan-pendidikan-tinggi-indonesia-selepas-pandemi-138214>)

E. Conclusion

The conclusion is that self-efficacy with plagiarism behavior in academics is very close. A person who has strong self-efficacy will choose to believe in his own abilities and will bring out all his talents and abilities to the maximum. He will go through each stage by stage the task he has carried out well and full of responsibility. And the result will make him a person who really upholds the value of honesty and keeps away from plagiarism. Thus, a person who is academically capable and upholds professionalism will be born and keeps away from plagiarism.

Meanwhile, someone who has low self-efficacy will easily doubt his abilities and talents. In carrying out their duties and responsibilities, this person does not have good self-confidence so that he will easily commit plagiarism. For him, plagiarism behavior is something that everyone should do. He will easily engage in small, medium and large levels of plagiarism behavior. On a small scale, this person will by no means include a reference source in every article he cites.

²¹ JA Potts and S Potts, "Is Your Gifted Child Ready for Online Learning? Gifted Child Today" 40, no. 4 (2017): 226-31. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1076217517722182>.

²² Y Luo et al., "Effects of Chronotypes on Students' Choice, Participation, and Performance in Online Learning," *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 2017.

²³ M.D.B. Castro, "A Literature Review: Efficacy of Online Learning Courses for Higher Education Institution Using Meta-Analysis," *Education and Information Technologies* 26, no. 2 (2021): 1367-85, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-019-10027-z>; NJ Stone, "Environmental Design, Personality, and Online Learning," *Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Annual Meeting* 62, no. 1 (n.d.): 1171-75, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541931218621269>.

And on a large scale, people like this will easily do their job in an instant way and justify the practice of plagiarism. The term we often share is in the form of “copy paste” behavior in the academic assignments in front of them.

Plagiarism behavior is very easy to find in classroom learning and online learning. Online learning itself is basically prepared to increase interest and have a good impact on the world of education (Maddix: 2013). In addition, online learning is also able to present an effective learning²⁴

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