

## **DE-PLAGIARISM ON POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL UIN SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH JAKARTA**

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### **Abstrak**

Studi kajian *de-plagiarisme* di Sekolah Pascasarjana (SPs) UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta yang berslogan “membaca dunia dan dibaca dunia”, merupakan upaya penanggulangan maraknya *plagiarisme* di dunia akademik. Slogan ini memberikan penekanan kepada mahasiswa di program magister dan doktor untuk serius, penuh tanggung jawab terhadap hasil risetnya. Apabila terjadi indikasi *plagiat*, maka akan ditindak secara tegas sesuai peraturan. Banyak langkah yang diupayakan oleh SPs UIN Jakarta, mulai dari pra studi, proses studi dan juga pasca studi, dalam rentang studi tersebut mahasiswa diberikan dedikasi yang sangat ketat, sehingga tidak ada celah sedikitpun adanya *plagiarisme* setingkat tesis dan disertasi. Semangat *de-plagiarisme*, ditekankan kepada mahasiswa dimulai dengan diwajibkan mencari tema penelitian, yakni dengan menemukan kegelisahan, problem, solusi, teori dan kontribusi akademik. Selanjutnya setelah tema diketemukan, dituntut untuk melakukan pilihan judul, apakah bersifat *filosofis*, *normatif* atukah *sosiologis*. Apapun pilihan judulnya dianjurkan penelitian ditopang dengan teori, teknologi dan instrument, sehingga hasil riset memiliki relevansi dengan institusi, masyarakat maupun pekerjaan.

Kebaruan yang diterapkan di SPs UIN Jakarta sebagai semangat *de-plagiarisme*, yakni mahasiswa sebelum membuat proposal tesis atau disertasi diwajibkan terlebih dahulu bisa membuat proposal mini yang berisi kesimpulan besar, yakni pernyataan tentang mendukung atau menolak pendapat penelitian terdahulu yang sudah ada, pernyataan yang menunjukkan persamaan/perbedaan dengan kesimpulan yang diberikan komunitas akademik lain, pernyataan pembuktian dari penelitiannya, dan pernyataan sumber referensi yang dipakai dan cara membacanya. Terkait dengan langkah yang terakhir diperkuat dengan adanya ujian komprehensif, yang dimulai dari membuat proposal komprehensif berisi referensi yang harus mencakup aspek sejarah, pemikiran dan kelembagaan. Setiap aspek berisi tiga pernyataan, masing-masing pernyataan berisi referensi, untuk kategori tesis berisikan 10 referensi dan untuk kategori disertasi berisi 20 referensi, referensi tersebut dari buku, jurnal, sehingga minimal terdapat 90 referensi untuk tesis dan 180 referensi untuk disertasi, sedangkan maksimum referensi tidak ada batasan. Proposal komprehensif tersebut kemudian diujikan baik secara tulisan maupun lisan. Atas semangat *de-plagiarisme* tersebutlah, kemudian hasil penelitian tesis dan disertasi dapat diterbitkan dalam bentuk buku yang ber-ISBN dan juga dipublikasikan dalam jurnal nasional ataupun internasional yang ber-ISSN, sehingga layak dibaca dunia.

**Kata Kunci :** *De-Plagiarisme; Sekolah Pascasarjana; UIN Jakarta*

## A. Introduction

This article analyzes that, lately being developed study is about the development of "Islamization of knowledge"<sup>1</sup> becomes "The Knowledge of Islam". The development is the idea of being reactive to being proactive, where The Knowledge of Islam is the process, the paradigm of Islam is the result, while Islam as a science are both the process and results at once.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, to keep the process and the results of science, it should be enforced *de-plagiarisme* cultural spirit. Based on that, the Post graduate of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta (SPs UIN Jakarta) always remind the students of master and doctoral are being a study to avoid the acts of *plagiarism*. By attaching a large scale, form a banner that written "Anti-plagiarism" and put it in the guideline academic guide<sup>3</sup>, automatically provide for ultimatum that should be obeyed.

Why *plagiarism* should be avoided? It because *plagiarism* is an academic crime. There are two crimes that exist in education, they are academic crimes and humanity crimes.<sup>4</sup> Crimes is committed by anyone, it will make a deal with educational institutions, as well as dealing with the justice and law.<sup>5</sup> This article focuses on the academic crime, which is defined as a crime that is closely linked to the process of academic

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<sup>1</sup> The Islamization Science Project was first developed by Ismail Raji al-Faruqi, *Islamization of Knowledge : General Principle and Work Plan* (Herdon, VA : III T, 1987). See, Louay Safi, *The Foundation of Knowledge : A Comparative Study in Islamic and Western Methods of Inquiry* (Malaysia : International Islamic University Malaysia Press, 1996), read in the Indonesian edition, Louay Safi, *Ancangan Metodologi Alternatif : Sebuah Refleksi Perbandingan Metode Penelitian Islam dan Barat*, translation, Imam Khoiri, printed 1<sup>st</sup> (Yogyakarta : Tiara Wacana Yogya, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> Kuntowijoyo, *Islam sebagai Ilmu : Epistemologi, Metodologi dan Etika*, printed 1<sup>st</sup> (Yogyakarta : Tiara Wacana, 2006). See, Sadari, *Sakralisasi vis a vis Desakralisasi Hukum Keluarga Islam di Indonesia : Studi hududi untuk Relevansi Modernitas dan Keindonesian*, printed 1<sup>st</sup> (Young Progressive Muslim, 2014), 76.

<sup>3</sup> This guide consists of starting from plagiarism checking, prohibition of plagiarism, the obligation to enclose a plagiarism check sheet and a plagiarism free statement. See, *Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam 2016-2020* (Jakarta : SPs Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017), 45, 57, 58 and 107.

<sup>4</sup> Humanity crime is a crime that violates human rights and dignity kemanusiaan, including sexual harassment, rape, see, Agoes Dariyo, *Dasar-Dasar Pedagogig Modern*, printed 1<sup>st</sup> (Jakarta : Indeks, 2013), 176.

<sup>5</sup> Agoes Dariyo, *Dasar-Dasar Pedagogig Modern*, printed 1<sup>st</sup> (Jakarta : Indeks, 2013), 172.

activities in educational environment. Academic crime clearly violates the ethics of education and it is very contrary to social norms of society, who want the obedience of everyone to participate in maintaining order and life in society. Education should give provide educated people and well behave based on education values in accordance with the ethics of education, but in fact, the irregularities still exist on behavior tarnished the image of education in Indonesia. There are several examples of irregularities and criminal behavior in education, among: cheating, *plagiarism*, falsification of diplomas and degrees.<sup>6</sup>

This article focused on one of the irregularities behaviors and misconduct in education of *plagiarism*. What is it *plagiarism*? There are data noted that *plagiarism* was actually derived from a word of Latin *plagiarius*, which means a person who kidnaps a child or slave others. The term then begins to surface and is commonly used to describe what is sometimes referred to as "theft of literary works" circa the 1600s.<sup>7</sup>

It is not easy to tell whether a work is "yes" or "no" contain elements of *plagiarism*. But by definition it can be argued the notion of *plagiarism* from various sources.

According to Education Minister Regulation No. 17 Year 2010 said: "*Plagiarism is the act of intentionally or unintentionally in obtaining or trying to obtain credit or value to a scientific work, citing in part or all of the work and or scientific work of others who are recognized as scientific works, without the source appropriately and adequately*".<sup>8</sup> Then, according to Indonesian Dictionary (2008) stated: "*Plagiarism is taking essay (opinions and so on) other people and make it as if bouquet (opinion) yourself*". Subsequently, according to the *Oxford American Dictionary* in Clabaugh (2001) plagiarism is: "*to take and use another person's ideas or writing or inventions as one's own*". While according to Reitz in *Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science*,<sup>9</sup> plagiarism is: "*Copying or closely*

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<sup>6</sup> Agoes Dariyo, *Dasar-Dasar Pedagogig Modern*, printed 1<sup>st</sup> (Jakarta : Indeks, 2013), 173.

<sup>7</sup> Debora Weber-Wulff, *False feathers: A perspective on academic plagiarism*, Heidelberg: Springer, 2014. See too, Peraturan Rektor Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Nomor : 5804/UN40/HK/2015 Tentang Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah UPI Tahun Akademik 2015, 44.

<sup>8</sup> Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi, 2.

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.abc-clio.com/ODLIS/odlis\\_p.aspx](http://www.abc-clio.com/ODLIS/odlis_p.aspx), accessed on March 4, 2017.

*imitating take the work of another writer, composer, etc. without permission and with the intention of passing the result of as original work*"<sup>10</sup>

From some of the above definition of *plagiarism* should be an important concern that should be aware, so it can be understood the meaning of plagiarism, thus, understanding it as a handle to not commit plagiarism. At various universities in this hemisphere, the issue of *plagiarism* began to get serious attention. The term is often interpreted as an *academic plagiarism cheating* or academic fraud, with associations such meaning lies theft, dishonesty, and fraud.<sup>11</sup>

In the beginning, *plagiarism* is not considered a serious problem in the past. Taking the idea of the results of other people's thinking and rewrite new posts become encouraged as a form of realization of the concept of *mimesis* (imitation) by earlier authors. The view that emerged at that time was that knowledge or thoughts about the human condition should be shared by everyone, not for themselves.<sup>12</sup> However, in the context of today's academic world, such action should be avoided because it can bring serious problems for the perpetrators.

Why *plagiarism* often and always rise to the surface around the academic world. There are several reasons for triggering factors of plagiarism<sup>13</sup> namely:

- 1) Lack of time to complete a scientific paper to be borne responsibilities, so compelled to *copy-paste* on the work of others
- 2) Lower interest in reading and analyzing the source of reference owned
- 3) Lack of understanding about when and how to quote
- 4) Lack of attention from teachers or lecturers on *plagiarism* problems

Due to the reason someone does plagiarism, it is not a justification for the action. On this basis SPs UIN Jakarta then do an effort to do *de-plagiarism*, also do an advice to improve reading passion for students at master and doctoral level. So with

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<sup>10</sup> [http://lib.ugm.ac.id/ind/?page\\_id=327](http://lib.ugm.ac.id/ind/?page_id=327), accessed on March 4, 2017.

<sup>11</sup> Wendy Sutherland-Smith, *Plagiarism, the internet and student learning: Improving academic integrity* (New York: Routledge, 2008).

<sup>12</sup> Williams. H. (Penyunting), *Plagiarism: Issues that concern you* (Farmington Hills: Gale, 2008).

<sup>13</sup> [http://lib.ugm.ac.id/ind/?page\\_id=327](http://lib.ugm.ac.id/ind/?page_id=327), accessed on March 4, 2017.

the spirit of reading, it will feel the "explosion reading" very supportive in his studies and will of course be much changed life.

Master student and doctor should be aware on reading activity, so it would be really deep to find out the issues that wish examined comprehensively. In this paper, a writer at least have read 15 references, on the other hand the thesis level should be more than that. It could be a minimum of 90 up to 250, then the level of the minimum dissertation read at least 180 to 350 references reference. The power of reading the reference is not to the benefit of anyone, but for the sake of their own study. It means, reading is a way to strengthen the student undergraduate studies, also to avoid what it called "academic scavengers" or plagiarism. Making a scientific work without reading will only lead to plagiarism to other plagiarism. And when students are at the same level or even doctoral master still "do a plagiarism" when composing scientific work, then that's where all the honors and awards it is nothing more than fiction.

There are several forms of plagiarism that kind is quite diverse, as according to Debora Weber-Wulff<sup>14</sup> namely:

1) *Copy & Paste*

This action is the most popular and frequently performed, plagiarist takes most portion of the text that is usually from an online source and then with two double keystrokes (CTRL + C and CTRL + V) a copy of the document is then taken and inserted into posts made. From the merger of this document will be seen a gap of ideas and writing style, on particular section looks very good writing while in the other parts are not.

2) *Translation*

Translation without citing or referring precisely too often done, a plagiarist usually chose a section of text from the source language to be translated and then manually or through a software translator to translate into a rough draft. Not infrequently due to use software that is not sensitive to the context, for example, the translation becomes ambiguous.

3) *A Covert Plagiarism*

This is the act of taking a portion of the writing of others then change some words or phrases and delete the others without changing the construction waste and other text.

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<sup>14</sup> Debora Weber-Wulff, *False feathers: A perspective on academic plagiarism*, Heidelberg: Springer, 2014. See too, Peraturan Rektor Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Nomor : 5804/UN40/HK/2015 Tentang Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah UPI Tahun Akademik 2015, 44.

4) *Shake & Paste Collections*

This action refers to the collection of various sources of writing to then take from it an idea in paragraph level and even sentences to merge them into one. Often the results of the text of this merge are not logically arranged and become incoherently coherent.

5) *Clause Quilts*

This action is mixing words made with snippets of writing from different sources. Bits of text from various sources are combined and often partly unfinished sentence combined with other a part to complete it, then become experts called as *mosaic plagiarism*.

6) *Structural plagiarism*

This type of plagiarism is related to the impersonation of writing structure patterns, ranging from rhetorical structure, referral source, methodology, even to research objectives.

7) *Pawn Sacrifice*

This action is an attempt to obscure how much of the text is actually used even if the author writes the source of the quotation. Often part of the text from other sources quoted and given recognition is only a small part, whereas the part taken is more than that.

8) *Cut & Slide*

Basically similar to the *pawn sacrifice* with slight differences, plagiator usually takes a portion of text from other sources. Some of the texts are quoted and given the correct recognition with the direct quotation, while others that are obviously taken directly without modification are left unceremoniously in their writing.

9) *Self-Plagiarism*

This type of action is to use the ideas of the writings themselves which have been made before but use them in new writing without proper quotes and acknowledgments. Although the author feels that the idea belongs to him in the previous article and can use it freely as he wishes, it is considered a bad academic practice.

10) *Other Dimensions*

Unlike other types of *plagiarism* as discussed above, Soelistyo split the type of plagiarism<sup>15</sup> becomes:

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<sup>15</sup> Soelistyo, *Plagiarisme: Pelanggaran Hak Cipta dan Etika* (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2011).

- a) *Word by word plagiarism*, a writer used words other authors (*exactly*) without citing sources.
- b) *Plagiarism on the source (plagiarism of the source)*, a writer used other people's ideas without giving sufficient recognition (without naming its sources clearly).
- c) *Plagiarism of authorship*, a writer recognizes as the author of the paper work of others.
- d) *Self Plagiarism*, a kind of this type are authors published an article on more than one editorial publication. And recycle papers/scientific papers, the important thing in *self-plagiarism* is when taking the work itself, the creation of new works produced should have a meaningful change. That is an old creation represents a small part of the work of the newly generated. So that. the reader will get something new, which the author really pour on the paper using the old work.

Besides several types above plagiarism, *plagiarism* also has a scope, they are:

- 1) Quoting the words or phrases of others without using quotes and without mentioning the source's identity.
- 2) Using the ideas, views or theories of others without mentioning the identity of the source.
- 3) Use the facts (data, information) belong to others without mentioning the source identity.
- 4) Acknowledge the writings of others as their own writing.
- 5) Paraphrase (change the sentence of others into the composition of the sentence itself without changing the idea) without mentioning the source identity.
- 6) Submit a scientific work produced and/or has been published by other parties as if the work itself.

Types of plagiarism can be done in various ways, plagiarator could plagiarize from one or more sources, or combine two or more forms of plagiarism are mentioned in a paper in which he made, to be sure, plagiarism is still possible to develop modifications to the dimensions of his actions.

To avoid *plagiarism* action, it is necessary to do steps are the avoidance of plagiarism and writing tips in order to avoid plagiarism, in among them:

#### 1) *Avoiding Plagiarism*

Several attempts have been made by higher education institutions to avoid their academic community, from plagiarism, intentionally or unintentionally. Here, prevention and other forms

of surveillance carried out in accordance with Permendiknas No. 17 2010 Article 7, among others:

- a) Student's work (minithesis, thesis and dissertation) is accompanied by a declaration from the person concerned, stating that the paper contains no plagiarism.
- b) The Leader of Higher Education are obliged to upload all scientific works produced in their college environment, such as Garuda portal or other portal is set by Directorate of Higher Education.
- c) Socialization associated with Act of Copyright No. 19 2002 and Permendiknas No. 17 2010 to the entire academic community.

In addition to a form of prevention that has been mentioned above, there are steps that should be taken to prevent us from *plagiarism*, do quoting and/or *paraphrase*.<sup>16</sup> *First*, a citation should use two quotes, if taking a direct one sentence, citing the source. Write down a list of libraries, on the work referred to, properly, according to the guidelines set each institution in writing a bibliography. *Second*, *paraphrase* is a *paraphrase* to keep mentioning the source. *Paraphrasing* is revealed the idea of others by using their own words, without changing the intent or meaning or ideas to keep mentioning the source.

In addition to the above two things, to avoid *plagiarism*, we can use some applications supporting *anti - plagiarism* whether paid or free. For example: use the tool / application plagiarism detection. For example: *Turnitin*, *Wcopyfind*, and so on. Then the using of *Zotero*, *Endnote* applications and similar applications for the management of citations and bibliography.<sup>17</sup>

## 2) Tips on writing, in order to avoid *plagiarism*

There simple tips to simplify the reference source that will be used as a source of reference, namely:

- a) Determine the book you want to read.
- b) Provide some small paper (pocket-sized) and attach it with a clamp.
- c) Write a book title, author, publisher, date of publication, place of issue, the number of pages on small paper at the front.

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<sup>16</sup> <http://writing.mit.edu/wcc/avoidingplagiarism>, accessed on March 5, 2017.

<sup>17</sup> Pada dokumen lain dijelaskan penggunaan *Zotero* dan *Mendeley* dalam proses pembuatan daftar pustaka.



- d) While reading a book, copy the main idea you get on those little papers.
- e) After reading the book, you focus on the record was recorded.
- f) When writing, if you want to cite from the book you have read, focus on note paper.
- g) Develop your own words from the record that you created.

Of the various forms, the scope of up the tips of above *plagiarism* in SPs UIN Jakarta itself has its own rules of publishing in academic guide books, one of which contains a prohibition and a form of *palgiarisme* intended for students of master and doctoral programs.

*Plagiarisme banned consists of*<sup>18</sup> The showing of science that creation with containing the contents of plagiarism result in cancellation of value, dismissal of students from the Graduate School and the revocation of a degree. While the form of *plagiarism-shape*, among others:

- a) The work of others is recognized as a personal work.
- b) Quoting the words or ideas of others without source information.
- c) Cite other people's ideas by using the same sentence structure even with different editorials without providing the source of the quotation.
- d) Citing the idea is worked by themselves (*self-plagiarism*) with using the same sentence structure though with different editorials without providing the source of the quotation.
- e) Quoting predominantly (too many) sentences and ideas from very limited sources, although providing the source information used, so as not to show the authors' own authentic ideas.

A Strategy that should be done in an effort to *de-plagiarism* is to make improvements to the quality of existence reading. Step importance in reading is "conscious", should be aware on the nature of reading itself. In the sense, anyone cannot interpret reading as an activity that can only be done by the eyes. It's too reduced. Reading can also be done through fingers, hearts, minds, and so on. *The first* might be devoted to them who are visually impaired. *Both* conditions can be read with the feelings of others so that we can be more sensitive to the feeling of *otherness*. While the *third* can read tangible social analyzes and

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<sup>18</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020 (Jakarta : SPs Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017), 57.

the like. For the last two, may also be understood as "read condition": a reading activity whose goal is not only on a personal level, but also communal. Through reading the condition - not to mention the circumstances - good, anyone could be easier to be wise with one *another*. And presumably, it is also desirable God with His that reads "*Iqra'*!" – "read!" (Without object at all).

As a result, departing from an increase in the quality of existence "read", then SPs UIN Jakarta highly covet the existence of scientific papers were read the world. Research results are expected to be an original and *brilliant* in terms of thought, culture, language, creativity, and so on, but, also contains a depth of flavor and trust (*faith*). If you borrow Javanese proverb, "*Junjung Duwur Budi, Mendem Jero Roso*". Based on a heart that always vibrated and driven mind through reading, it is possible to be tapered at the emergence of figures "writer civilization" slogan "Reading for the world and taste".

Through reading anyone will be better able to sort out which things are important and which are not important to the mind. Whatever is not important, just throw away. When the mind is full-packed with *info-spam*, hard to get into the mind feels light. It's like a house with no ventilation or covered with unimportant warehouses. So, it is natural that the reading is synonymous with like defecation. Defecation is identical to getting rid of all the dirt and then relieved, bright.

The commitment of undergraduate students is very important to read, to be committed and honest, especially those in the particulars of writing the reference. To this day, there are still some scholars students who can write a lot of *footnotes*, but he only read one book. There are two possibilities in this case. *First* he claimed *footnote* contained in the book was hers and as a *second* his *footnote* fictitious. Neither the first nor the second, is evidence of how much still mushrooming of the undergraduate student who is not honest and not a commitment. And at the same time this is one form of academic waste that must be discarded.

How to Throw it away? By reading. If you really want to have a lot of *footnotes*, you should read a lot of books. Besides indeed it is, in this case, can give additional undergraduate student in an honest reference (not fictional), it can also help her to choose the attitude of what should be banished. Thus, when familiarized, this will lead to a bright and charismatic mindset and attitude. Being enlightened scholars are the only hope to Islam and Indonesia civilized.

## **B. Jihad Academic Originality and Scientific Work Ethics: *Thesis, Dissertation and Journal***

*Jihad academic* certainly will always be attractive to students who are aware an opportunity, beyond chance ability should be existed. S Ps UIN Jakarta appealed to anyone, especially students of masters and doctoral degrees in order not "*king on own stage*" or resonate only at home on campus itself. However, they are also required to "take a trip" to the "lion's den" or outside campus, both national and international scale scale. So getting two double advantages of being able to learn in it, and can get academic culture itself in the global scope. Introduce academic culture in it, is also proud of what you have, and so on.

SPs UIN Jakarta has the vision, mission, goals and objectives. The whole such a point to one purpose (*goal*) to realize UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta to the International World Class University (WCU). Its vision of "Integrating Islamic, scientific, and humanitarian to deliver UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta into *an international research university* in 2022. Then his mission, to develop Islamic sciences, based on a comprehensive understanding and contextual reality of Indonesia and the world, to develop social sciences, humanities and natural sciences and integrating it with Islamic studies, then to develop science and research-based expertise in Indonesia, to contribute Islamic and world civilization.

While the output goal magister student and doctor student who understand Islamic studies who have a deep understanding and insight into the Islamic comprehensive, have expertise in the development of Islamic religion in accordance occupied areas, awareness of high scientific, open and responsive to social change, and morals noble.

Until achieving the objectives get output on graduates completed on time at - least 70% for magister program and at - least 50% for the doctoratal program, each year at least 25 theses and 25 dissertations published by the issuer credible. At least 50% of scientific research results of students and lecturers are cited by the international academic community.

Back to the issue of "academic jihad", in addition to connote opportunity and ability, it is also closely linked with the academic ladder. In a sense, what is meant by academic jihad is not only etched at the undergraduate level (S1), master (S2), and doctorate (S3), and so on, but more on quality. For particulars S1, S2 and S3, for SPs UIN Jakarta was only matter of perspective.

Because the reality is happening more dynamic. When the note at the time of the existing reality, the way people used to think that the undergraduate level (S1) an academic level that is more than enough, but as the development of the times, it switches at masters level (S2), and an apparently so well at the doctoral level (S3), for it is not this spirit of academic jihad.<sup>19</sup>

The academic spirit is to conduct scientific publications continuously. It is unfortunate if masters, doctor, or professor who reach spirit of academic, with no longer write and perform scientific publications in journals of national and international journals. Try to imagine it, are they - the masters, doctorate and a great teacher if to compete in the lion's den just yet - not to mention not - capable? So because of this also UIN Jakarta SPs did not mention that the master's, doctoral or professor is the end of the academic jihad. And except that after he wrote a lot of national and international journals journals waiting for the results of their work, because that is where spread of academic jihad will never end. "Academic jihad, should always exist. If no, held! "So it looks like a hope SPs UIN Jakarta, if I may illustrate.

So when jihad academic science is done, a master's graduate-level thesis does not stop at work, nor at the level of doctoral dissertation do not stop working but continued to create other original works, including active in publicizing science on national journal or international.

The spirit of academic jihad is to conduct scientific publication at the journal level national and international journals on an ongoing basis. Unfortunately the level of Professors mathematically up to now, according to the Minister of Research Technology and Higher Education (Menristekdikti) Prof Mohamad Nasir said about 1,200 professors in Indonesia did not perform particularly scientific publications in international journals. Though there are 5,216 professors at all universities in Indonesia are actively implementing Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi but only three thousands who regularly publishes the journal, is a concern ahead. He said that with the many of numbers the professors, this limited publication becomes a problem for higher education in Indonesia because of the impact on quality. It is conceivable, he said, with the number of lecturers up to 265 thousand in Indonesia spread over four thousand

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<sup>19</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020 (Jakarta : Sekolah Pascasarjana Uiniversitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017), 7.

college but new publication reaches 9989 article until the end of 2016. In this case the active professors who are active in it not only do not do the publication but also minimal doing coaching to their junior for article writing.<sup>20</sup>

The most important thing that should be done by students in order to conduct scientific publications in national and international journals are obliged to forward the novelty and have orisanimity level in writing. Related to the originality of the writing, history has recorded that the term was ever going around the 1500s in England. At that time the term originality refers to the notion that the results of a person's writing were never made before by others in writing. The issue surfaced originality to encourage the emergence of awareness of the importance and to protect the originality of thought or writing someone is legally in the late 1790s.<sup>21</sup> So far the terms of originality into main criteria and keywords from the results of academic work, especially at the doctoral level.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, to maintain the originality of scientific work thesis, or dissertation as much as possible should memperlihatkan side originality, as well as criteria below this.<sup>23</sup>

- 1) The author says something that has never been said by others
- 2) The author does an empirical work that has not been done before
- 3) The author synthesizes things that have never been synthesized before
- 4) The author makes a new interpretation of the ideas or works of others
- 5) The author did something new done in another country, but it have not done yet in his country
- 6) The author takes techniques exist to apply natural d new field or area
- 7) The author conducted research in various disciplines using various methodologies

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<sup>20</sup> <http://www.antaranews.com/berita/614122/menristekdikti--1200-guru-besar-tidak-melakukan-publikasi>, accessed on March 3, 2017.

<sup>21</sup> Wendy Sutherland-Smith, *Plagiarism, the internet and student learning: Improving academic integrity* (New York: Routledge, 2008), 43.

<sup>22</sup> Rowena Murray, *How to write a thesis* (Maidenhead: Open University Press, 2002), 52-53.

<sup>23</sup> Rowena Murray, *How to write a thesis* (Maidenhead: Open University Press, 2002), 53, Estelle M. Phillips and Derek S. Pugh, *How to get a Ph.D : A handbook for students and supervisors*. Buckingham: Open University Press, 1994), 61-62.

- 8) The author examines a topic that has not been investigated by practicing science
- 9) Authors examine an available knowledge originally
- 10) The author adds knowledge in a way never done before
- 11) The author writes in a new line up for the first time
- 12) The author gives the contents exposed to the ideas of others
- 13) The author went on results an original work.

### **C. Reading the World and Read by the World**

Reading the world and read by the world is an academic slogan offered at UIN Jakarta SPs. Graduate School Achievement UIN Jakarta has a predicate accreditation [A] by National Accreditation Board of Higher Education (BAN-PT) Ministry of Education and Culture and obtained the Superior rank well in the Master Program and Doctoral Program.<sup>24</sup> Moreover, recently UIN Syarif Hidayatullah entered the ranks of 8 PTAIN Ranking Top 100 Universities in Indonesia. Eight PTKIN are UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, which was ranked 34, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya ranking of 44, UIN Maliki ranking of 54, UIN SUSKA Riau ranking 69th, UIN Sunan Gunung Jati Bandung ranking of 70, UIN Walisongo Semarang ranking of 71, IAIN Banjarmasin ranking 79, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta ranking of 94.<sup>25</sup>

The proud reputation is a gift decent by UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, a ranking based on criteria carried out by the Higher Education Kemenristek 2016 by taking into account a number of indicators, such as accreditation and quality of research activities. Details, these indicators include: faculty, the quality of faculty, accreditation, quality of student activities, and the quality of research activities.<sup>26</sup>

Achievement of academic quality that are owned by UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta also has Scopus International Journal named by Studia Islamika, as that possessed by UIN Sunan Kalijaga by the name of Al-Jami'ah Journal, then UIN Surabaya with the name of the Journal of Islamic Studies (JIS). Many myriad other accomplishments achieved, so it makes dayat

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<sup>24</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020 (Jakarta : Sekolah Pascasarjana Uiniversitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017), 3.

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.kemenag.go.id/berita/451328/o8-ptain-ranking-100-besar-perguruan-tinggi-di-indonesia>, accessed on 01 February 2017.

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.kemenag.go.id/berita/451328/o8-ptain-ranking-100-besar-perguruan-tinggi-di-indonesia>, accessed on 01 February 2017.

attraction for prospective students to study at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, both from domestic and foreign.

Articles This further highlights the level of SPs UIN Jakarta on magister program and doctoral in the Study of Islam, especially in analyzing the deterrence of *plagiarism* or in this term *de-plagiarisme*. For students who are studying, many expressed a scary tone when studying at the Graduate School of UIN Jakarta, because it feels hard and pretty tight. It was evident by the number of students who studied alias failure DO (*drop out*). Because it is notoriously difficult and frightening it led their perpetual student who will not finish until the end. Whatever is applied and programmed SPs UIN Jakarta is an attempt to counteract *plagiarism*, so do not hesitate to take action for students who commit *plagiarism* namely by issuing or revoke the academic degree. The outbreak of *plagiarism* is an action that cannot be allowed, therefore the need for measures to anticipate, given this a frequently once scholars studying whether conscious or unconscious act of *plagiarism*.

SPs UIN Jakarta is a motor of *de-plagiarism* with the recommendation should not write with dirty hands, that is to say in writing must have the honesty and have a sense of responsibility and not copied other people's work with the current terminology is ATM (observe, thorough and modification). The measures undertaken by the Graduate School UIN Jakarta, namely by applying the three stages of the de-plagiarism academic pre academic studies, *de-plagiarism* in academic study process and *de-plagiarisme* post-academic studies, as discussed in the next chapter.

#### **D. De- Plagiarism Academic Studies Pre**

In contrast to universities in general, where every college heavily promoting to attract students to enter its university, of course, in several ways, offers, contracts and expectations are promising. But State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta are rather specifically on SPs UIN Jakarta, did not give any sale to the students who want to join. On the contrary, students who would interested in joining, it was given *shock therapy*, the effect can be made prospective applicants become scared and worried. *Shock therapy* are usually presented with a question, such as "Who told you want to come in and sign up to here ? Are you not afraid of going to college in this place?, Because the lecture was very difficult, tough and super tight".

Essentially these questions usually immediately presented to the prospective master and doctoral students who want and are signed up or are looking for information lectures. The purpose of the questions that contain *shock therapy* that emphasizes that prospective magister students and doctor can be aware, ready and responsible when studying at the Graduate School of UIN Jakarta. Besides, student should be actively ask senior who is currently studying and who have an alumni based on the dynamics of UIN Jakarta SPs both master and doctoral programs.

Thus, from the *shock therapy* is in line with the message that was delivered by the founder of the Graduate School UIN Jakarta, namely Harun Nasution<sup>27</sup>, the purpose students *move* (come) from their hometown to Jakarta is for studying at UIN Jakarta, I case to catch a master's or doctorate, so do not be tempted by specific projects that result in order to deny a studies. Programs that are enhanced by SPs UIN Jakarta is summed up in the spirit of *de-plagiarism*, so that the program prioritizes the quality of academic when compared to the quantity of academic. The professor at UIN Jakarta also gave a statement that several or many of the students, not necessarily the cause of the cessation of the process of improving academic quality in SPs UIN Jakarta.

The process of *de-plagiarism* is done early in the pre-academic studies start from admission, and then perform the examination, and to provide general stadium summarized in introduction students event. At the time of selection tests, material test to be passed that is to the students master and doctorate in the country to be successful in the test language Arabic (TOAFL) with a score of 500/550 and the language of English (TOEFL) with a score of 500/550, while for international students must Indonesian pass (TOIFL) with a score of 500/550, language and reading exams comprehensive test organized by the

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<sup>27</sup> Harun Nasution (born in Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra in 1919 - died in Jakarta on September 18, 1998) is an Indonesian Muslim philosopher. Harun Nasution's young age went to school in HIS (*Hollandsche Indlansche School*) and graduated in 1934. In 1937, graduated from *Moderne Islamietische Kweekschool*. He continued his education in Ahliyah Universitas Al-Azhar in 1940. And in 1952, earned a bachelor's degree in American University of Cairo. Harun Nasution's career becomes an employee Deplu Brussels dan Kairo in 1953-1960. He earned a doctorate at McGill University in Canada in 1968. Subsequently, in 1969 he became rector at IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah and Universitas Negeri Jakarta (UNJ). In 1973, he served as rector of IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah. See, [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harun\\_Nasution](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harun_Nasution), accessed on March 03, 2017.



Language Center of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The next test is an Islamic outlook and the fields of interest that are written in the form of a thesis proposal for master programs or dissertation proposal for the doctoral program are then tested orally or interview. Then the final test following the test potential Academic (TPA) were tested in written.<sup>28</sup> From the sequence of the process of the academic test, then students are strictly, so that will be announced eligibility as a student who is qualified to be ready to study at the SPs of UIN Jakarta.

### **E. De- Plagiarism Process Academic Studies**

In pre-academic studies have been given educational *shock therapy*, then the process of academic studies at the SPs of UIN Jakarta, in this ongoing process rather on encouraging, encountering, maturation in depth in comprehensively integration at a time until the process "plagiarism checking", All scientific papers (papers, proposals, a comprehensive exam materials, draft work in progress (WIP) thesis/dissertation, thesis preliminary draft test materials/dissertation and draft materials promotional exam magister/doctor) should submit the results of plagiarism checking of the site or page checking *plagiarism* credible, stating that the existing works reach at least 75% original.<sup>29</sup>

The obligation to enclose the plagiarism checking sheet has already begun in January 2015 all scientific papers (papers, proposals, comprehensive exam materials, draft work in progress (WIP) thesis/dissertation, draft preliminary/dissertation exam materials, and draft of promotion exam materials master/doctor) should be accompanied by enclosing a plagiarism check sheet from a credible site or checking site of plagiarism, stating that the work is 75% original. Among plagiarism checking sites<sup>30</sup> or pages include:

- 1) Plagiarism (<http://plagiarisma.net>)
- 2) Duplicity-Checker (<http://duplicity-checker.easytools.info>)
- 3) Dupli Checker (<http://www.duplichecker.com>)
- 4) Turnitin (<http://turnitin.com>)

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<sup>28</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020 (Jakarta : SPs Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017), 12-13.

<sup>29</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020., 45.

<sup>30</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020., 58.

- 5) Plagiarism Checker (<http://www.plagiarismchecker.com>)
- 6) Other similar sites/pages.

The students of master's and doctoral programs is required to research, write, publish scientific works well, so that his work can be global. The slogan read and read the world, has quite a global message. Scholars are required to diligently read the works of previous research, so research can find a "*lacuna* or emptiness" as a first step to position itself for the novelty of many case studies that have been done the scientists all over the world.

While how to read the world is by studying, and analyzing latest of journals international scale, as well the latest books and the latest research results. SPs maturation process in UIN Jakarta in an attempt to counter- *plagiarism* or *de-plagiarism* is by doing some stages in the process of academic studies<sup>31</sup> ranging from:

- 1) Conditions Examinations
- 2) Assessment Courses and Examinations
- 3) Achievement Index (IP)
- 4) predicate Graduation
- 5) Verification Testing Materials
- 6) checking Plagiarism
- 7) exam Proposal
- 8) Comprehensive examination
- 9) Exam Work in Progress (WIP)
- 10) Preliminary Exam Thesis/Dissertation
- 11) Examination Thesis
- 12) Examination Doctoral Promotion
- 13) Presentation and Promotion of Doctoral Thesis Examination

These stages, proved a good name for SPs UIN Jakarta, where academic works with the novelty of the study then can be a world reference or read the world, thus becoming a reference the world.

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<sup>31</sup> Pedoman Akademik Magister & Doktor Pengkajian Islam Tahun Akademik 2016-2020., 41-50.

## **F. De- Plagiarism Post Academic Studies**

After studying at the SPs of UIN Jakarta, ranging from pre-studies and process studies, the last stage that should be passed is the post of academic studies. There are two steps that should be passed for the students of master and doctoral program after studies in SPs UIN Jakarta, namely:

- 1) Doing publication book on ISBN standard
- 2) Doing publication journal on ISBN standard

Two of these stages is the last prerequisite that should be passed when finished studying at the SPs of UIN Jakarta. This is an important step undertaken by the Graduate School UIN Jakarta in its efforts to carry out *de-plagiarism*, through the work that is continuously published will automatically avoid *plagiarism*, every researcher has a sense of responsibility towards his work, if indicated there is *plagiarism* then be automatically will be known by the public and then get a punishment firmly in accordance with the applicable law. Plagiarism will be given strict punishment, as elaborated and enacted at Permendiknas 17, 2010 on the Prevention and Combating Plagiarism at universities.<sup>32</sup> In these rules, Article 12 Paragraph [1] and [2] stated explicitly on sanctions plagiarism good for students, faculty, researchers, and educators.

According to Article 12 Paragraph [1] stated that the students who committed plagiarism can be given the following sanctions:

- a) warning
- b) Written warning
- c) Withholding of some of the rights of students
- d) Cancellation of the value of one or several subjects who obtained student
- e) Honorable discharge from status as a student
- f) Dismissal with respect of status as a student
- g) Cancellation diploma if the student has graduated from a program

Meanwhile, sanctions for lecturers/researchers/educators who committed plagiarism in accordance with Article 12 Paragraph [2] may include:

- a) warning
- b) written warning

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<sup>32</sup> Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi, 2.

- c) Delay granting of lecturers/researchers/educators
- d) Demotion and academic position/function
- e) Deprivation of the right to be nominated as a great teacher/professor/Principal Investigator for those who qualify
- f) Honorable discharge from the status of lecturers/researchers/educators
- g) Dismissal is not discharged from status as a lecturer/researcher/academic staff
- h) Cancellation diploma obtained from the colleges concerned

In Article 12 Paragraph [3] the same rules also mentioned that: When a lecturer/researcher/academic staff as referred to in paragraph (2) letter [f], the letter [g], and the letter [h] to use the initials professor/professor/principal investigator, then a lecturer/researcher/academic staff are sanctioned an additional form of dismissal from the post of professor/professor/principal investigator by the Minister or an authorized officer at the proposal of the college organized by the Government or upon the recommendation of the college organized by community through the Coordinator of Private Universities.

Later confirmed also in Act No. 20 of 2003 set penalties for people who commit plagiarism, especially those that occur in the environment academic. The sanctions are as follows (Article 70): *"Graduates of the scientific work which he used to obtain an academic degree, profession, or vocation referred to in Article 25 paragraph (2) proved to be a replica shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years and/or criminal maximum fine of Rp 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah)"*.

In order to *de-plagiarism* implemented in SPs UIN Jakarta with a hope it would make research scientific study of international class on the study of Islam and all about Indonesia succeed, as is already embedded in the name of the journal SPs UIN Jakarta, namely journals Indo-Islamika, in order to become a center world civilization. The works of research results worldwide, continue to read, referenced and used refer to variety of scientific disciplines. During this time several research result stored unpublished meeting, so that benefits are less felt in the field of science.

## G. Conclusion

The conclusion to be described here is the appropriateness, feasibility and appreciation for graduate school (SPs) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in its efforts to do counter-*plagiarism* or termed in this article by *de-plagiarism*, both in research thesis for master degree (S2) program and dissertation research for a doctorate (S3). Step-by-step de-plagiarism is done starting from Post-Study, Process Studies up until the Post-Study applied very systematic, so there is no defect occurrence indication of *plagiarism*.

The concept *sadd al-Zara'i* (preventif) in the rule of *usul fiqh* really made rules to anticipate the actions Plagiarisme in SPs UIN Jakarta, so it can produce work of scholarly authentic. The slogan "read the world and read by world" became a strategic bid for SPs UIN Jakarta to improve the academic image of her in order to become the International World Class University (WCU).

Through these targets, then expected in the future will wake academic culture that is clean and responsible, in addition to college ethics will portray Islam excellence and quality will also bring a good name and the image of Indonesia in the international world of Islam. Indonesia will become the center of civilization in all fields of research, and then being able to become a research center of the world.

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