ANALYSIS OF PLAGIARISM LEVEL IN STUDENTS' THESIS PROPOSALS USING TURNITIN SOFTWARE

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Abstract: *The field of education should serve as an example in all actions, prioritizing commendable attitudes so that students possess the ability and sense of responsibility for their work. In creating theses, students often use the same references, exhibit similarity in thesis titles, replicate research methods, and some even merely change the location and research subjects while maintaining the same topic. This study explores the level of plagiarism in 79 thesis proposals of students at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University, through a recapitulation of Turnitin results. This research aims to determine the level of plagiarism in thesis proposals using Turnitin software. The research method employed is qualitative, involving the calculation of the percentage of plagiarism in students' thesis proposals. This research indicates that the plagiarism level in the introduction section of students' thesis proposals shows an average similarity index of 64%, categorized as moderate. In the theoretical study section, the average similarity index is 71%, categorized as high, while in the research methodology section, the average similarity index is 68%, categorized as moderate. In general, this information can be used as a basis for university leadership to implement tasks for students that encourage enriching references, fostering reading interests, and understanding how to paraphrase in every scholarly writing.*

Keywords: *Plagiarism, Thesis Proposal, Turnitin Software*

Abstrak: Dunia pendidikan hendaknya menjadi teladan dalam segala tindakan, mengedepankan sikap terpuji agar peserta didik mempunyai kemampuan dan rasa tanggung jawab terhadap pekerjaannya. Dalam pembuatan skripsi, seringkali mahasiswa menggunakan referensi yang sama, menunjukkan kesamaan judul skripsi, mereplikasi metode penelitian, bahkan ada pula yang sekadar berpindah lokasi dan subjek penelitian dengan tetap mempertahankan topik yang sama. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi tingkat plagiarisme pada 79 proposal skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Islam As-Syafi'iyah melalui rekapitulasi hasil Turnitin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat plagiarisme pada proposal skripsi dengan menggunakan software Turnitin. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif, yaitu dengan menghitung persentase plagiarisme proposal skripsi mahasiswa. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat plagiarisme pada bagian pendahuluan proposal skripsi mahasiswa menunjukkan rata-rata indeks kemiripan sebesar 64% dengan kategori sedang. Pada bagian kajian teori rata-rata indeks kemiripan sebesar 71% termasuk kategori tinggi, sedangkan pada bagian metodologi penelitian rata-rata indeks kemiripan sebesar 68% termasuk kategori

sedang. Secara umum informasi tersebut dapat dijadikan landasan bagi pimpinan universitas untuk melaksanakan tugas bagi mahasiswa yang mendorong pengayaan referensi, menumbuhkan minat membaca, dan memahami cara melakukan parafrase dalam setiap tulisan ilmiah.

INTRODUCTION

Thesis students, as fighters in completing their theses on time, undoubtedly harbour concerns about achieving their targets, starting from title verification and proposal seminars to thesis defences. It has cultivated a culture of writing with precision, direction, and, most importantly, avoiding plagiarism by not copying the work of others without proper citation. It is a form of acknowledgement that the written arguments or ideas derived from extensive research hold merit. (Rahmadianti et al., 2023)

In meeting the precision and speed of completing breakthroughs, students strive to ensure thorough preparation for selecting a title based on the background of the problem, supporting theories, and the appropriate methodology to provide the latest research results. The current era of technological advancement allows students to explore various ways to achieve resolution, starting early by preparing supportive literature to strengthen their thesis. (Fatimah, 2018)

Currently, everything desired can be obtained instantly, a stark contrast to the conventional approaches practised by our parents in the past. However, in reality, the completion of academic tasks for the majority still falls into the high category, and shortcuts often linger in the minds of individuals, be they professors, researchers, or students, all in pursuit of success without considering the consequences of achieving that success. For example, the bad habit of students engaging in plagiarism, even resorting to copying and pasting the work of others to complete assignments in their name. (Agus Hermawan, 2020). Such deceitful actions are what we refer to as plagiarism. It is alarming when plagiarism occurs, especially within educational institutions, particularly at the university level. The concerns that arise are not merely speculative; there are numerous instances and evidence of plagiarism, both within our own country and in other nations worldwide. (Ismawati et al., 2023).

When discussing on a global scale, numerous instances of plagiarism occur, as mentioned in the article "Global Plagiarism Levels." The author asserts that the culture of plagiarism globally may not be readily apparent, but it can be easily observed. (Ernawati et al., 2014). Another fact related to the culture of Copy-Paste on a global scale may be surprising. For instance, Malaysia has long been recognized as one of the countries that needs more creativity, is not visionary, and adopts an instant mindset in designing a nation. (Rahmadianti et al., 2023). Around the end of the 19th century, within the international European community, there arose a need to address copyright infringements, particularly in art, literature, and science. It occurred because, during that time and long before, there were numerous cases we now recognize as plagiarism and

piracy, constituting violations against an individual's creation. (Damian, 2006).

The work of others should be respected just as we respect our hard work. Fundamentally, humans rely on the assistance of others to live, and similarly, when creating written works, we need references from others. Therefore, methods are provided to avoid acts of plagiarism. Plagiarism is a criminal act, and laws are already in place to address this wrongdoing. (Rafi et al., 2019). Plagiarism practices easily occur in various circles that constantly interact with computers, considering the availability of features such as copying and pasting text. This practice is further exacerbated with the support of internet connectivity facilities that allow unrestricted access to the works of others. Plagiarism can stifle someone's creativity because this action does not require much effort and does not necessitate deep thinking. Therefore, preventive measures against plagiarism practices must be implemented. (Sugiono, Herwin, Hamdani, 2018).

Meanwhile, plagiarism, as a copyright violation, is explicitly stated by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Soelistyo's book as follows: "Generally understood as the act of offering or presenting the work of another, wholly or partly, as one's own, in a more or less altered form or context. The person engaging in such an act is called a plagiarist; he is guilty of deception and, in the case of works protected by copyright, also of infringement of copyright." (Budi Santoso, 2021).

In 2010, the government, through the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17, defined *plagiarism* as an intentional or unintentional act of obtaining or attempting to obtain credit or a grade for academic work by quoting, either in part or in whole, the work and academic work of others acknowledged as their own, without properly and adequately stating the source. Subsequently, preventive measures against plagiarism are implemented by the leaders of higher education institutions to ensure that plagiarism does not occur within their academic environment. (Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2010, 2010). A similar quote providing a definition is: "Plagiarism is the intentional or unintentional act of obtaining or attempting to obtain credit or a grade for academic work by quoting, either in part or in whole, the work and/or academic work of others acknowledged as their own, without properly and adequately stating the source." (Silvana et al., 2017).

Penalties for intentional or unintentional acts of plagiarism, particularly within the academic community, targeting students, lecturers, researchers, and educators are stipulated in Article 70 of Law No. 20 of 2003: "Graduates who are proven to have plagiarized academic works used to obtain academic, professional, or vocational degrees as referred to in Article 25 Paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of two years and/or a fine of up to Rp 200,000,000.00."(Elok Putri Nimasari, 2017).

A thesis is the final requirement for academic education. The procedural system for theses sometimes takes a long time because the title-checking process is still based on the memory of the program director,

allowing for the possibility of similar thesis titles. Therefore, an automated system for detecting the level of similarity in thesis titles is needed to prevent redundancy in thesis titles. (Fitrianingsih et al., 2022). A *thesis* is the final task students must undertake and complete to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Islamic Education at the Islamic Religious Education Study Program. Islamic Religious Education students will eventually become teachers if they pursue professional courses and become Islamic Religious Education teachers in schools. Before becoming teachers who will educate the nation's successors, Islamic Religious Education students must complete their final assignment or thesis, following the procedures outlined in the thesis writing guidebook for the Islamic Religious Education Program at the Faculty of Islamic Studies, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University.

Plagiarism that occurs in higher education tends to be carried out using various power-relations models. Examples include claiming authorship of academic works belonging to students, utilizing students' academic works for publication in proceedings, using students' academic works derived from coursework as articles in journals under the name of the faculty member, either by removing the student's name or without crediting the student. Additionally, faculty members may collaborate on various academic works from different student assignments to create a journal article without proper acknowledgment. (Fradhana Putra Disantara, 2020). Creating a thesis aims for students to compose and write a scholarly work. Students capable of preparing a thesis can integrate knowledge and skills in comprehending and explaining issues related to the topic or problem that will be addressed and discussed in their thesis. (Ismawati et al., 2023).

Turnitin is the world's first internet-based plagiarism detection tool developed by the University of California, Berkeley, through the American company Iparadigms LLC. (Risparyanto, 2020). Turnitin was first launched in 1997 and has since been widely used by leading campuses worldwide. According to its official website, www.Turnitin.com, the software has been adopted by 10,000 institutions in 126 countries, with over a million educators actively using it globally. The primary function of the Turnitin application is to check the similarity of words, sentences, and paragraphs in a person's written work against previously published content. Turnitin compares each word in a piece of writing, and its search algorithm is considered highly detailed. (Andayani, 2017). Turnitin will display the results indicating the percentage of plagiarism found based on the identified similarities. Turnitin compares the submitted writing with other texts in its database, revealing the sources the author borrowed and providing the website addresses. The comparison sources for the detected writing include the internet, academic references (such as books, scholarly publications, journals, or articles), and local databases owned by an institution. (Putu et al., 2022). Turnitin As an important instrument in controlling the quality of research, providing the desired education with careful implementation and planning will get the expected results (Meduri, et al, 2022).

This research aims to provide policies and decisions aimed at implementing tasks for students to enrich their references, foster reading interests, and understand the art of paraphrasing in every academic writing. Three interconnected categories were identified based on the research findings regarding the differences and similarities between professors and students concerning the perceived advantages and disadvantages of using Turnitin at the Faculty. These include the impact of the Turnitin software usage policy, themes related to the professors' use of Turnitin, experiences during Turnitin usage, and opinions about the Turnitin results obtained from the theme of how students perceive the use of Turnitin software. (Permana et al., 2022).

In fulfilling educational objectives, it is necessary to establish educational management as a systematic and comprehensive collaborative process within an institution to realize continuous planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring. Meeting and satisfying customers with various complex variations undoubtedly requires creativity in thinking and acting. It is stated that the satisfaction of services in higher education will contribute to the quality of education and the institution's success, where everyone can work loyally through building trust and the legitimacy of academic works, which serve as the final assignments for students. (Nuraeni, 2022).

Many studies have been conducted to develop plagiarism detection systems in Indonesia (Manunggal et al., 2020) Some research is aimed at specific purposes, such as checking the Oliver algorithm. (Fitrianingsih et al., 2022) Furthermore, there are also studies on winnowing plagiarism detection (Sugiono, Herwin, Hamdani, 2018) However, there has been no research on the development of plagiarism detection systems for documents already listed in the program records within the faculty. Additionally, previous research has been theoretical in nature, making it challenging to be easily applied or used in other institutions.

Based on the description above, the research problem formulation is: What is the level of plagiarism in thesis proposals by students using Turnitin software at the Faculty of Islamic Studies, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University?

METHOD

This research employs a quantitative descriptive method. The research data is obtained from observations, literature reviews, and documentation. The population of this study consists of all thesis proposals from students who have undergone thesis proposal sessions, totalling 79 thesis proposals. The data collection technique utilized is documentation. The data in this study are primary. (Sugiyono, 2010). The proposal for the thesis is thoroughly analyzed using the Turnitin software. The research is conducted in the Islamic Education Program at the Faculty of Islamic Studies, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University, focusing on plagiarism in thesis proposals. Data is then calculated in terms of percentages and interpreted. The research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data collection is carried out through documentation

techniques. The data analysis method involves using Turnitin software to determine the plagiarism level in the thesis proposals' introduction, literature review, and research methodology sections (Oktapiani et al., 2019). The research aims to provide policies and decisions for students to enrich their references, foster reading interests, and understand the art of paraphrasing in their academic writing. Based on the above description, the research problem is formulated as follows: What is the level of plagiarism in thesis proposals by students using Turnitin software at the Faculty of Islamic Studies, As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University? To calculate the percentage, to position and determine the level of plagiarism is based on the proportion or percentage of words, sentences, and paragraphs categorized as follows:

Similarity Index	Katagori Plagiat
< 30%	Ringan
30% - 70%	Sedang
>70%	Berat

Figure 1. Categories of Plagiarism Levels

RESULT

The implementation of Turnitin checks conducted by the Faculty of Islamic Studies plays a crucial role in inputting and reporting findings regarding information found in student proposals to the heads of the program and the faculty. This information serves as the basis for improvements after the thesis proposal examinations. It indicates that the similarity level in each section is as follows:

Table 1. Data Obtained from the Examination Results of Thesis Proposal Introduction Sections by Students at the Faculty of Islamic Studies Using Turnitin Software.

MANUSCRIP T CHAPTER 1	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A1	71%	69%	31%	38%
A2	51%	53%	33%	20%
A3	72%	71%	32%	22%
A4	80%	80%	9%	17%
A5	83%	82%	26%	54%
A6	93%	86%	31%	25%
A7	57%	57%	15%	16%
A8	81%	81%	24%	29%
A9	88%	88%	43%	38%
A10	77%	74%	24%	34%
A11	44%	43%	21%	20%
A12	31%	31%	12%	18%
A13	80%	79%	47%	59%
A14	99%	99%	36%	46%
A15	90%	90%	5%	9%
A16	49%	49%	10%	24%

MANUSCRIPT CHAPTER 1	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A17	67%	67%	36%	43%
A18	60%	60%	15%	29%
A19	44%	44%	11%	24%
A20	79%	78%	15%	20%
A21	63%	62%	19%	27%
A22	44%	44%	13%	10%
A23	93%	93%	51%	24%
A24	67%	67%	36%	43%
A25	47%	45%	14%	29%
A26	95%	95%	16%	21%
A27	92%	92%	37%	66%
A28	38%	37%	17%	9%
A29	52%	51%	7%	12%
A30	51%	50%	17%	13%
A31	73%	73%	15%	40%
A32	88%	88%	13%	12%
A33	75%	73%	25%	22%
A34	81%	81%	19%	33%
A35	57%	57%	11%	17%
A36	63%	63%	20%	23%
A37	34%	34%	13%	9%
A38	60%	60%	12%	18%
A39	55%	54%	9%	12%
A40	48%	48%	25%	21%
A41	91%	90%	39%	48%
A42	64%	64%	37%	40%
A43	63%	62%	20%	18%
A44	53%	53%	13%	25%
A45	75%	74%	32%	34%
A46	62%	62%	23%	29%
A47	37%	36%	7%	23%
A48	54%	54%	15%	20%
A49	70%	70%	42%	30%
A50	83%	82%	16%	10%
A51	93%	92%	17%	24%
A52	42%	42%	8%	11%
A53	58%	58%	4%	15%
A54	85%	85%	41%	31%
A55	45%	44%	23%	17%
A56	59%	59%	14%	31%
A57	87%	87%	33%	46%
A58	73%	73%	29%	32%
A59	44%	44%	8%	16%
A60	41%	41%	20%	15%

MANUSCRIP T CHAPTER 1	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A61	50%	49%	16%	19%
A62	95%	94%	32%	38%
A63	29%	18%	14%	14%
A64	41%	40%	17%	16%
A65	29%	30%	13%	13%
A66	59%	59%	24%	20%
A67	55%	55%	22%	18%
A68	52%	47%	32%	27%
A69	89%	89%	7%	11%
A70	35%	35%	13%	12%
A71	87%	86%	30%	40%
A72	5%	4%	2%	1%
A73	79%	77%	28%	43%
A74	90%	90%	24%	32%
A75	35%	35%	6%	11%
A76	65%	65%	11%	20%
A77	88%	88%	18%	31%
A78	81%	78%	37%	39%
A79	83%	83%	25%	35%

Table 1 This data represents the results of the analysis process conducted with Turnitin software. The data shows that the average similarity index in the introduction section is 64%. 2 students obtained a similarity index below 30%. This figure signifies that the average similarity level or index of the entire thesis proposal introduction sections by students at the Faculty of Islamic Studies is moderate. This category falls within the range of plagiarism rates between 30% - 70%. Risparyanto, A. (2020) explained that light plagiarism is less than 30%, moderate plagiarism is 30% - 70%, and severe plagiarism is more than 70%.

Table 2. Data Obtained from the Examination Results of Thesis Proposal Literature Review Sections by Students at the Faculty of Islamic Studies Using Turnitin Software.

MANUSCRIPT CHAPTER 2	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A1	71%	71%	37%	53%
A2	54%	53%	25%	19%
A3	62%	61%	28%	40%
A4	80%	84%	29%	57%
A5	82%	82%	40%	60%
A6	97%	97%	29%	40%
A7	84%	84%	33%	48%
A8	90%	90%	28%	40%
A9	93%	93%	15%	20%
A10	62%	61%	23%	34%
A11	39%	37%	19%	21%

MANUSCRIPT CHAPTER 2	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A12	79%	78%	31%	54%
A13	79%	78%	31%	54%
A14	98%	98%	45%	68%
A15	98%	98%	15%	30%
A16	35%	34%	14%	14%
A17	87%	83%	52%	72%
A18	82%	82%	42%	38%
A19	56%	55%	32%	28%
A20	80%	80%	44%	54%
A21	65%	65%	23%	33%
A22	9%	9%	2%	2%
A23	98%	98%	41%	53%
A24	87%	84%	52%	72%
A25	60%	59%	14%	35%
A26	97%	97%	34%	50%
A27	96%	95%	50%	85%
A28	45%	44%	18%	18%
A29	77%	73%	14%	46%
A30	78%	77%	40%	30%
A31	77%	77%	37%	44%
A32	83%	83%	32%	38%
A33	86%	85%	32%	56%
A34	63%	62%	32%	30%
A35	89%	89%	18%	38%
A36	77%	77%	36%	43%
A37	43%	43%	16%	14%
A38	89%	89%	32%	56%
A39	80%	79%	16%	32%
A40	1%	1%	0%	0%
A41	96%	96%	44%	70%
A42	69%	68%	43%	41%
A43	80%	79%	37%	45%
A44	56%	54%	22%	36%
A45	77%	77%	19%	35%
A46	69%	69%	27%	30%
A47	46%	45%	10%	22%
A48	90%	90%	32%	39%
A49	89%	89%	41%	52%
A50	96%	96%	46%	66%
A51	91%	91%	37%	52%
A52	76%	76%	36%	51%
A53	77%	76%	19%	24%
A54	86%	86%	46%	57%
A55	44%	43%	21%	21%

MANUSCRIPT CHAPTER 2	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A56	63%	62%	14%	22%
A57	82%	82%	36%	49%
A58	65%	65%	34%	30%
A59	26%	15%	12%	6%
A60	48%	48%	24%	24%
A61	48%	45%	21%	26%
A62	92%	92%	21%	31%
A63	57%	56%	22%	29%
A64	45%	43%	18%	17%
A65	40%	39%	17%	21%
A66	79%	78%	45%	53%
A67	41%	41%	13%	15%
A68	62%	62%	39%	35%
A69	90%	90%	20%	53%
A70	40%	40%	8%	15%
A71	81%	81%	40%	53%
A72	36%	36%	15%	18%
A73	97%	97%	38%	39%
A74	93%	93%	60%	71%
A75	29%	28%	11%	11%
A76	68%	68%	31%	43%
A77	95%	95%	38%	45%
A78	80%	80%	45%	59%
A79	88%	88%	40%	53%

Table 2 This data represents the results of the analysis process conducted with Turnitin software. The data shows that the average similarity index in the theoretical study section is 71%. 4 students obtained a similarity index below 30%. This figure signifies that the average similarity level or similarity index of the entire thesis proposal literature review sections by students at the Faculty of Islamic Studies is at a severe level. This category falls within the range of plagiarism rates where light plagiarism is less than 30%, moderate plagiarism is 30% - 70%, and severe plagiarism is more than 70%.

Table 3. Data Acquisition Results of the Thesis Proposal Test for the Research Methodology Section of Students at the Faculty of Islamic Religion Using Turnitin Software.

MANUSKRIP BAB 3	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCE	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A1	64%	64%	35%	39%
A2	50%	48%	31%	29%
A3	68%	68%	44%	52%
A4	92%	92%	26%	69%
A5	66%	67%	24%	38%
A6	91%	91%	43%	53%

MANUSKRIP BAB 3	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCE	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A7	59%	59%	21%	22%
A8	86%	85%	40%	51%
A9	86%	86%	50%	50%
A10	73%	73%	37%	48%
A11	50%	48%	28%	26%
A12	81%	81%	52%	65%
A13	76%	76%	50%	56%
A14	94%	94%	21%	26%
A15	83%	83%	29%	51%
A16	35%	34%	15%	15%
A17	81%	80%	42%	63%
A18	91%	92%	36%	54%
A19	60%	59%	32%	32%
A20	95%	96%	58%	81%
A21	71%	71%	29%	34%
A22	6%	7%	3%	3%
A23	87%	88%	48%	60%
A24	81%	80%	43%	63%
A25	49%	49%	23%	22%
A26	93%	93%	41%	50%
A27	96%	94%	54%	65%
A28	38%	36%	16%	18%
A29	54%	54%	8%	14%
A30	70%	70%	30%	40%
A31	65%	64%	22%	33%
A32	66%	67%	43%	46%
A33	56%	56%	16%	21%
A34	74%	72%	39%	49%
A35	66%	65%	19%	28%
A36	77%	77%	40%	50%
A37	43%	42%	23%	16%
A38	84%	84%	35%	50%
A39	64%	63%	27%	21%
A40	1%	1%	0%	0%
A41	70%	70%	26%	37%
A42	67%	66%	39%	51%
A43	59%	60%	29%	32%
A44	67%	67%	19%	33%
A45	65%	65%	25%	42%
A46	68%	68%	20%	39%
A47	62%	63%	27%	40%
A48	94%	94%	44%	68%
A49	81%	78%	31%	50%
A50	92%	92%	56%	61%

MANUSKRIP BAB 3	SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCE	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
A51	93%	93%	32%	74%
A52	69%	67%	43%	46%
A53	89%	89%	23%	58%
A54	76%	76%	56%	51%
A55	64%	63%	32%	35%
A56	63%	60%	21%	49%
A57	83%	83%	41%	40%
A58	92%	92%	47%	42%
A59	31%	31%	8%	2%
A60	35%	33%	16%	12%
A61	67%	59%	25%	48%
A62	84%	84%	23%	13%
A63	62%	62%	24%	32%
A64	76%	76%	32%	53%
A65	44%	40%	20%	25%
A66	62%	61%	40%	32%
A67	49%	47%	25%	30%
A68	68%	60%	46%	54%
A69	80%	80%	31%	67%
A70	77%	76%	37%	44%
A71	81%	81%	41%	52%
A72	52%	52%	19%	34%
A73	92%	92%	38%	56%
A74	85%	84%	49%	51%
A75	27%	27%	9%	4%
A76	49%	47%	26%	27%
A77	76%	76%	45%	45%
A78	82%	82%	47%	53%
A79	80%	79%	50%	60%

Table 3 It is data obtained from the analysis process conducted using Turnitin software. The data shows that the average similarity index in the research methodology section is 68%. Three students obtained a similarity index below 30%. It indicates that the average level of similarity or similarity index for the entire thesis proposal in the research methodology section for students in the Faculty of Islamic Religion is moderate. This category refers to light plagiarism being less than 30%, moderate plagiarism being 30% - 70%, and heavy plagiarism being more than 70%.

DISCUSSION

This research explores the level of plagiarism in 79 thesis proposals from students at the Faculty of Islamic Religion As-Syafi'iyah through a recapitulation of Turnitin results. The findings of this research indicate that the plagiarism level in the student's thesis proposals in the

introduction section is known to have an average similarity index of 64%, categorized as moderate. In the theoretical study section, the heavy category has an average similarity index of 71%; in the research methodology section, the moderate category has an average similarity index of 68%. Based on the research results regarding the differences and similarities between teachers and students in terms of perceived advantages and disadvantages in using Turnitin at the Faculty, three related categories were identified: the impact of Turnitin software usage policy, the theme of Turnitin software usage by teachers, and experiences and opinions of students regarding the Turnitin results. (Permana et al., 2022).

In fulfilling the goals of education, it is necessary to establish an educational management system as a systematic and comprehensive collaborative process within the institution to achieve continuous planning, organization, implementation, and supervision. Meeting and satisfying customers with various complex variations undoubtedly requires creativity in thinking and acting. It is stated that satisfaction with services in higher education will contribute to the quality of education and the institution's success, where everyone can work loyally through increased trust and the legitimacy of academic work, which serves as the final task for students. (Nuraeni et al, 2022).

Many studies have been conducted to develop plagiarism detection systems in Indonesia. (Manunggal et al., 2020) Research has been directed towards specific purposes, such as checking the Oliver algorithm. (Fitrianingsih et al., 2022) Additionally, there are also studies that focus on checking plagiarism using the Winnowing algorithm. (Mentari et al., 2022) However, there has yet to be research on developing plagiarism detection systems for documents already in the records of programs in the faculty. Additionally, previous studies were theoretical, making them not easily applicable or transferable to other institutions. (Agus Hermawan, 2020).

The novelty of this research lies in the detailed breakdown of student plagiarism from the introduction to the research methodology section. It sets this research apart from previous studies focusing on manuscripts, perceptions, and theses to be disseminated. In this research, the research proposal is elaborated as a step and effort to reduce student plagiarism by paraphrasing to interpret the academic work used. Other studies have also revealed that within the private property theory paradigm, the absolute right of the creator is considered the analytical tool for scientific work. Therefore, every academic work must receive protection against violations. In addition to the private property theory, the labour theory of property adds to the author's belief in the absolute right of the creator over the produced academic work. Both theories are the essence behind the enactment of copyright laws in Indonesia to provide legal certainty for protecting these rights. This strengthens the uniqueness of this research compared to other studies in terms of the policy of using Turnitin software, legal protection, and copyright. (Aria Zurnetti, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The similarity index values in each section show diversity and indicate a moderate to severe category. The plagiarism level in the introduction section of students' thesis proposals shows an average similarity index of 64%, categorized as moderate. In the theoretical study section, the average similarity index is 71%, categorized as high, while in the research methodology section, the average similarity index is 68%, categorized as moderate. It requires the attention of the Faculty leadership and University level to standardize the implementation of this policy and conduct awareness campaigns in the previous semesters. It is essential to provide understanding and an introduction to tips and effective ways to avoid plagiarism in students' academic work. It will lead to a cultural shift towards original work obtained through effective paraphrasing each year.

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