PLAGIARISM FOR BEGINNERS: HOW DO WE COMMUNICATE ACADEMIC HONESTY WITH STUDENTS?

Mirjana PEJIĆ BACH^a and Jadranka STOJANOVSKI ^{b,c}

^a University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics & Business

^b University of Zadar, Department of information science;

^c Ruđer Bošković Institute

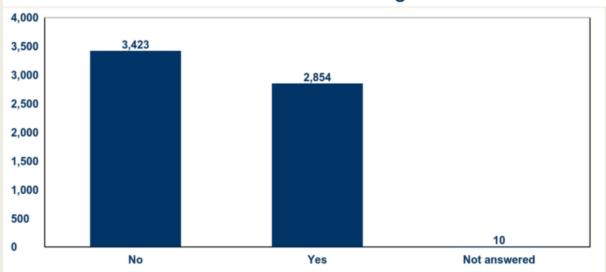
Content

- Background
- Practice of top world universities
- Practice of Croatian universities
- Research in Croatia about plagiarism
- Conclusions

Background

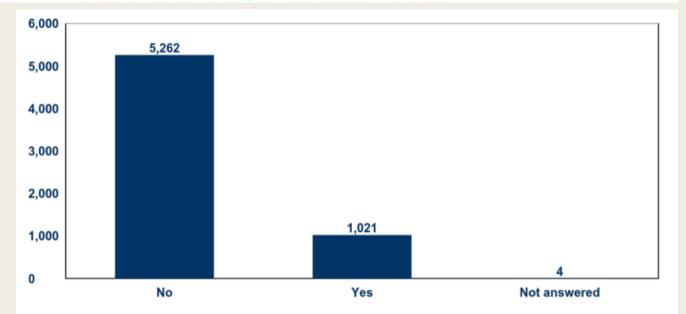
- •Plagiarism can be considered one of the most important topics related to scientific work
- •Previous research has indicated that plagiarism occurs more often in countries with the lower level of scientific output measured in number of papers cited in top journals (Amos, 2014)
- •Some research is available on the prevalence of student plagiarism in Croatia at the university level

Have You been warned about illicit behaviour in academic society during Your enrollment and studies in the higher education institution?

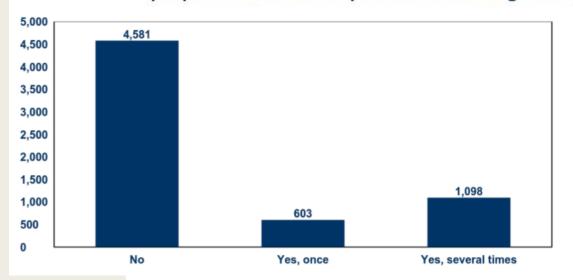


Have You been informed about who You should turn to if You have noticed some of illicit behaviour in the higher education institution?

Source: IPA 2008 "Improving the Capacity of the University System to Create a Framework for Preventing Discrimination and Corruption aimed at Improving Academic Integrity"; n=6287

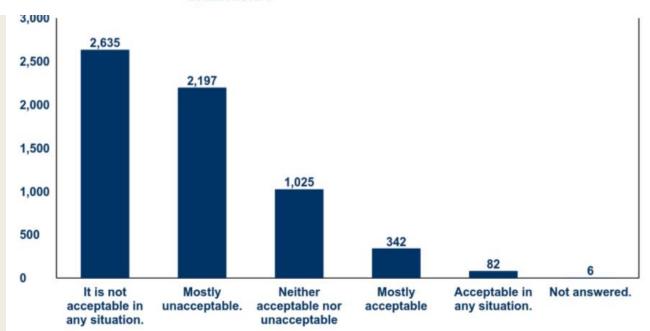


Have You ever used other people's ideas, quotes or parts of texts as Your own and without proper citation in the process of writing Your papers or thesis?



In what amount is acceptable to use other people's ideas, quotes and parts of texts without citations?

Source: IPA 2008 "Improving the Capacity of the University System to Create a Framework for Preventing Discrimination and Corruption aimed at Improving Academic Integrity"; n=6287



Plagiarism prevention

- There are several ways how plagiarism can be fought:
- educational actions that can be taken very early as in the first years of elementary school and it can significantly increase awareness of academic honesty
- different preventive action can be implemented in the form of plagiarism detection software (such as Turnintin and iThenticate)
- sanction measures against those that have already published or submitted papers with plagiarism
- Paraphrasing sentences in your own words and with proper citations are not considered as a plagiarism, however the question remains on how the students are informed about plagiarism, paraphrasing and citing sources

Communicating plagiarism with students

- Plagiarism policy of scientific journals is clearly communicated with the scholars usually over the journal website, while scientific journals often follow the practice defined by the organizations such as The Committee on Publication Ethics [4].
- However, the question remains on how the students are informed about the plagiarism, paraphrasing and citing sources [5, 6, 7].
- University website is often one of the most important information sources during higher education [8, 9].
- It is often practice that plagiarism is part of the student legal ethical framework, such as the Student code of ethics [10, 11, 12].

Scope the research

- 1. we investigate the practice of top world universities in the area of communicating plagiarism, as the example of best practice
- 2. we investigate the current practice of Croatian universities related to education about plagiarism
- 3. we investigate to what extent plagiarism among students is present in Croatian research

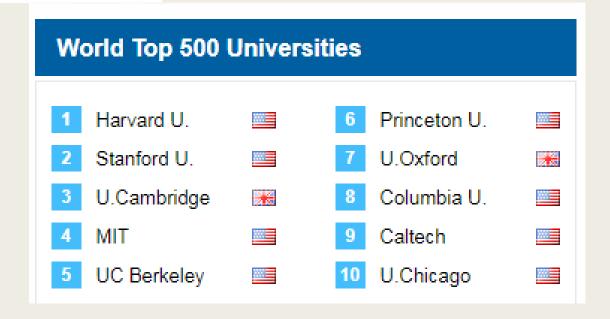
PRACTICE OF TOP WORLD UNIVERSITIES

Methodology

- Research questions
 - RQ1: To what extent top world universities publish plagiarism information for the students?
 - RQ2: What is the 'breath and depth' of this information?
- Research sample
 - 10 top universities from the Shanghai list
- Research method
 - systematic search of university websites for the term plagiarism,
 plagiarist, plagiaris(z)e, plagiaris(z)ed, plagiaris(z)ing

Top 10 universities from the Shanghai

ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD WORLD 2003



http://www.shanghairanking.com/

Results

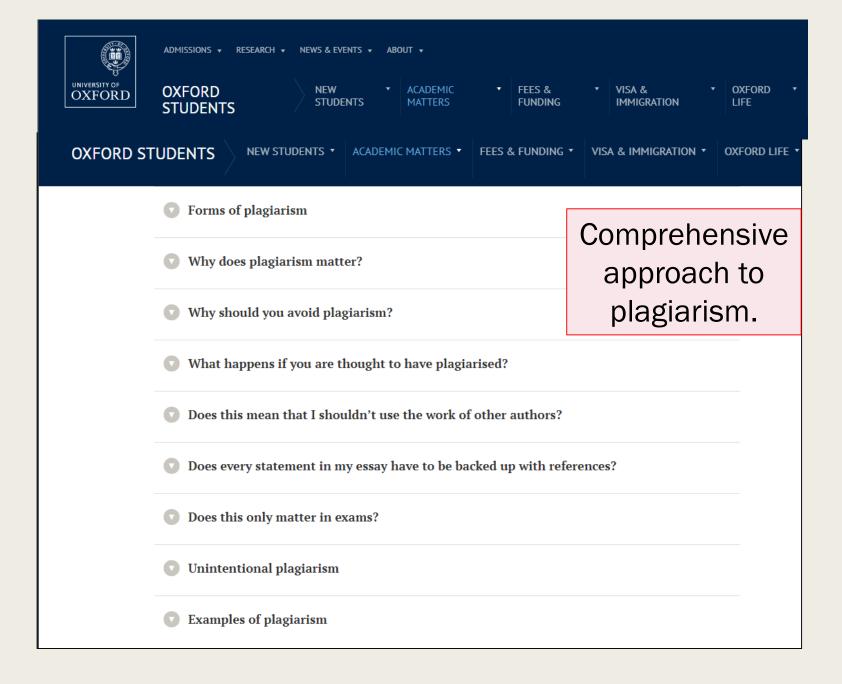
- 3 groups of resources:
 - Webpages dedicated to the education about scientific writing and plagiarism prevention
 - Legal documents
 - Define the sanctions in case of plagiarism
 - Instructions at the course level

All top 10 universities have a webpages dedicated to the prevention of plagiarism.

SOME EXAMPLES OF WEBSITES DEDICATED TO THE EDUCATION ABOUT SCIENTIFIC WRITTING AND PLAGIARISM PREVENTION

Websites dedicated to plagiarism prevention

Harvard U.	https://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu/avoiding-plagiarism
Stanford U.	https://communitystandards.stanford.edu/student-conduct-process/honor-code-and-fundamental-standard/additional-resources/what-plagiarism
U. Cambridge	http://www.plagiarism.admin.cam.ac.uk/
MIT	http://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/what-plagiarism
UC Berkley	http://sa.berkeley.edu/cite-responsibly
Princeton U.	http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/pages/plagiaris m
U. Oxford	https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism?wssl=1
Columbia U.	http://www.cumc.columbia.edu/ihn/ihncupolicies/plagiaris m
Caltech	https://www.writing.caltech.edu/plagiarism
U.Chicago	https://internationalaffairs.uchicago.edu/page/honest-work- and-academic-integrity-plagiarism



A PUBLICATION OF THE HARVARD COLLEGE WRITING PROGRAM

Harvard Guide to Using Sources

INTRODUCTION THE HONOR CODE

Home

Why Use Sources?▼

Using Sources ▼

Citing Sources ▼

Avoiding Plagiarism ▼

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

What Constitutes Plagiarism?

The Exception: Common Knowledge

Other Scenarios to Avoid

Why Does it Matter if You Plagiarize?

How to Avoid Plagiarism

Harvard University Plagiarism Policy HOME /

about that topic

Avoiding Plagiarism

When you write papers in college, your work is held to the same standards of citation professors. Your professors observe these conventions for two reasons: First, citing give credit to other scholars for their hard work and their ideas. Second, by citing such plagiarises to readers who are interested in learning more about a topic and joining the ongoing conversation.

Instructions on the importance of avoiding plagiarism, and how to avoid plagiarism.

When you fail to cite your sources, or when you cite them inadequately, you commit plagiarism, an offense that is taken extremely seriously at Harvard. Plagiarism is defined as the act of either intentionally OR unintentionally submitting work that was written by someone else. If you turn in a paper that was written by someone else, or if you turn in a paper in which you have copied material from any source without citing that source, you are guilty of plagiarizing. As you begin your Harvard career, it's important to take the time to understand what constitutes plagiarism, why plagiarism is considered such a serious offense, and how to avoid plagiarizing in your own writing.

In addition to making sure you understand the material in this section, you should also consult departmental guides for additional information relevant to expectations in different courses you take, both in your concentration and in other departments. You should also be familiar with Harvard's official policy on plagiarism and collaboration and the Harvard College Honor Code.

Student Conduct Process Policies Filing a Concern Who We Are

Sample Plagiarism Cases

Example 1

A student was charged with plagiarizing a portion of a paper. The original source was part of the available evidence. The student did no contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanctions: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

Example 2 🚄

A student turned in a paper that was identical (except for cover sheet and typographical errors) to a paper submitted by another student to a different course the previous quarter. A teaching assistant who happened to TA both courses discovered the plagiarism. The student did not contest the facts or the violation. A Ladicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanctions: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

Example 3

A student submitted an essay written for a previous class, in its entirety, to another faculty member for a course taken the following quarter. The syllabus for the second course specifically prohibited using an assignment submitted to another course. The instructor became concerned because the essay did not cover the material discussed in the course. The student claimed not to have read the syllabus but, once it was pointed out, the student did not contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Examples of student behaviour that results in sanctions.



Student Conduct Process Policies Filing a Concern Who We Are

Tips for Faculty and Teaching Assistants

Plagiarism

- Do not assume your students know how to cite properly. If any upperclassmen and even graduate students have been found guilty
 of plagiarizing. It is important to discuss plagiarism and to
 provide examples of adequate and inadequate acknowledgment of
 sources.
- If you are in a technical field it is important to emphasize that using the concepts, structures or computer code of another without acknowledgment is also plagiarism.

Professors are instructed on how to communicate plagiarism and provide examples to students



Study at Cambridge

About the University

Research at Cambridge

The University's definition of plagiarism

University-wide Statement on Plagiarism



The General Board, with the agreement of the Board of Examinations and the Board of Graduate Studies, has issued this guidance information of candidates, Examiners and Supervisors. It may be supplemented by course-specific guidance from Faculties and Departments.

Definition of plagiarism

Plagiarism is defined as submitting as one's own work, irrespective of intent to deceive, that which derives in part or in its entirety the work of others without due acknowledgement. It is both poor scholarship and a breach of academic integrity.

Examples of plagiarism include copying (using another person's language and/or ideas as if they are a candidate's own), by:

- · quoting verbatim another person's work without due acknowledgement of the source;
- paraphrasing another person's work by changing some of the words, or the order of the words, without due acknowledgement of the source;
- · using ideas taken from someone else without reference to the originator;
- · cutting and pasting from the Internet to make a pastiche of online sources;
- submitting someone else's work as part of a candidate's own without identifying clearly who did the work. For example, buying or
 commissioning work via professional agencies such as 'essay banks' or 'paper mills', or not attributing research contributed by others to
 a joint project.

Plagiarism might also arise from **colluding** with another person, including another candidate, other than as permitted for joint project work (i.e. where collaboration is concealed or has been forbidden). A candidate should include a general acknowledgement where he or she has received substantial help, for example with the language and style of a piece of written work.

Plagiarism can occur in respect to all types of sources and media:

- · text, illustrations, musical quotations, mathematical derivations, computer code, etc;
- · material downloaded from websites or drawn from manuscripts or other media;
- · published and unpublished material, including lecture handouts and other students' work.



Publication: Academic Integrity at Princeton (2017)

The University as an Intellectual Community

The Challenge of Original Work

Acknowledging Your Sources

When to Cite Sources

Nonprint and Electronic Sources

Not-So-Common Knowledge

Examples of Plagiarism

Misrepresenting Original Work

The Question of Collaboration

Other Forms of Assistance Working Habits that Work

The Disciplinary Process Sample Citation Styles

Campus Resources

Examples of Plagiarism

The examples below demonstrate a few varieties of plagiarism, from verbatim copying to thorough paraphrasing. The comments that follow the examples offer guidance about how a source may be used and when a source must be cited. (Some of these examples can also be found in Rights, Rules, Responsibilities.)

Written text examples

Text example 1. Verbatim plagiarism, or unacknowledged direct quotation (lifted passages are underlined)

Almost all of Shakespeare's Hamlet can be understood as a play about acting and the theater. For example, there is Hamlet's pretense of madness, the "antic disposition" that he puts on to protect himself and prevent his antagonists from plucking out the heart of his mystery. When Hamlet enters his mother's room, he holds up, side by side, the pictures of the two kings, Old Hamlet and Claudius, and proceeds to describe for her the true nature of the choice she has made, presenting truth by means of a show. Similarly, when he leaps into the open grave at Ophelia's funeral, ranting in high heroic terms, he is acting out for Laertes and perhaps for himself as well, the folly of excessive, melodramatic expressions of grief.

Original source (text)

Alvin Kernan, The Playwright as Magician. New Haven: Yale University Press, 192 102-103.

From time to time this submerged or latent theater in Hamlet becomes almost overt. It is close to the surface in Hamlet's pretense of madness, the antic disposition" he puts on to protect himself and prevent his antagonists from plucking out the heart of his mystery. It is even closer to the surface when Hamlet enters his mother's room and holds up, side by side, the pictures of the two kings, Old Hamlet and Claudius, and proceeds to describe for her the true prture of the choice she has made, presenting truth by means of a show. Smilarly, when he leaps into the open grave at Ophelia's funeral, ranting in high peroic terms, he is acting out for Laertes, and perhaps for himself as we, the folly of excessive, melodramatic expressions of grief.

Comment for example I. Aside from an opening sentence loosely adapted from the original and reworded more simply, this entire passage is taken almost word-for-word from the source. The few small alterations of the source do not relieve the writer of the responsibility to attribute these words to their original author, Alvin Kernan, A passage from a source may be worth quoting at length if it makes a point precisely or elegantly. In such cases, copy the passage exactly, place it in quotation marks, and cite the author.

Examples on plagiarism, with the exmple of original source, plagiarised text and explanation



Several options exist for incorporating the words and ideas of others into your own work:

- Quote directly: put quotation marks around the words and identify the source.
- Paraphrase: put the information into your own words and identify the source.
- Summarize: take the key ideas and paraphrase them and identify the source.

Instructions and examples on how to avoid plagiarism



Academic Integrity at MIT

A Handbook for Students

Exactly what does "paraphrase" mean?

It means taking the words of another source and restating them, using your own vocabulary. In this way, you keep the meaning of the original text, but do not copy its exact wording.

Original	Plagiarism	Paraphrasing
Because of their unique	According to Lester Thurow	Lester Thurow (1993) maintains that
perspective, Americans fear	(1993) Americans fear	because Americans see globalization
globalization less than anyone	globalization less than	simply as a bigger form of their own
else, and as a consequence they	people from other countries	economy, they are less concerned
think about it less than anyone	and as a consequence	about it than is the rest of the world.
else. When Americans do think	spend less time thinking	What is the assessment be 2
about globalization, they think of the global economy as an	about it. Indeed, Americans see globalization as an	Why is this acceptable?
enlarged version of the American	enlarged version of their	The writer has kept the meaning of the
economy.	own economy.	original passage without copying words
coonsy.	omi sconomy.	or structure. Words like globalization
(Source: Thurow, L. (1993).	Why is this plagiarism?	and Americans are generic terms (i.e.,
Fortune Favors the Bold (p. 6).		terms that are commonly used for the
New York: Harper Collins.)	The writer has used	concept they illustrate - it is difficult to
	Thurow's exact words	find synonyms for them). Thus you may
	without enclosing them in	use these words without placing them in
	quotation marks. S/he has	quotation marks.
	only substituted synonyms	
	here and there. Even though	(Complete Thurow reference appears in
	Thurow is credited with a	bibliography)
	citation, this would be	
http:	considered plagiarism.	/handbook/what-plagiar

Clear examples are provided on pharaphrasing, and other strategies for writting

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY Information Technology

Resources For ▼

I Want To ▼

Our Services ▼

Departments ▼

Security and Priva

Home

Plagiarism Detection Services

Plagiarism Detection Services

Plagiarism detection tool for written assignments and papers

Also known as Turnitin.

Turnitin is a cloud service that runs originality checks on submitted files. Access for instructors is granted through their school or department administrators. Instructors can then upload files directly, or can grant students access to submit their own files for an originality check.



- Create instructor accounts and courses
- Review usage statistics across courses

Instructors may:

- Create assignments
- Set parameters for students to upload documents for plagiarism
- Monitor the originality report on student submissions

Students may:

· Upload documents to check for plagiarism

use plagiarism

Students and professors are instructed on how to detection software.



Working with Sources

Practices for Avoiding Plagiarism and Using Sources Effectively

Preparation and reading:

1		
	I have read and understood both the collaboration policy and plagiarism/citation policy for this course. No one other than me has generated language or other key features of this text. (Omit if working on a co-authored	
	project.) If I read another student's paper, I did not use their ideas or exact language in my own writing. I approached research and writing with the desire to clearly attribute all sources, and I do not intend to deceive my reader about the sources of the language and ideas in this paper.	
	I left myself ample time to do the research, reading, and writing required for this project. I read and re-read source texts until I understood their purposes, main ideas, uses, and limits.	
	I took organized notes as I read all source texts, clearly separating others' ideas from mine. I avoided cryptomnesia by reviewing my sources and writing to make sure I did not falsely present others' ideas as my	
	own. I used a citation management system (e.g. Zotero, EndNote) to collect information about all the texts I read in preparing my writing. (Relevant only for projects with many sources.)	g
	I read reliable, credible sources I could proudly cite, instead of low-quality or questionable sources that I might feel embarrassed to cite.	
Writin	ng:	
	If I felt overwhelmed by fear or anxiety about the quality of my writing, I talked with my professor, TA, advisor, or an academic dean.	
	I cited while writing, instead of leaving it to be done at the end of the project. When I had questions about audience expectations for citation, I talked with my professor or TA. When I had questions about how to effectively use a style system or work with sources, I talked with my professor, TA, or a writing tutor.	
	I consistently used the citation style system my reader expects me to use, and I looked up aspects of the system I might have forgotten or didn't know.	
	I thoughtfully used in-text citation to clearly distinguish my ideas and language from that of others. I included a works cited or reference page. I put all borrowed language in quotation marks or block quotes.	
	I cited all paraphrasing of texts and ideas of others. I cited all summaries of other texts. If I had a question about what counted as common knowledge, I asked my professor.	

Checklist is provided for students to prevent plagiarism.

PUBMET2017, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Zagreb, Croatia, 21-22 Sept 2017

PRACTICE OF CROATIAN UNIVERSITIES

Methodology

Research goals

- RQ1: To what extent Universities publish plagiarism information for the students?
- RQ2: What is the 'breath and depth' of this information?

Research method

 Systematic search of univerisity websites with keywords such as plagiarism, plagiarist, plagiaris(z)e, plagiaris(z)ed, plagiaris(z)ing, plagijatorstvo, plagiranje, plagijat, using Google search

Part of the search output

# Url	SEMrush t	SEMrush s E	Bing index A	lexa rani Webarchi Si	Mrush F SEI	Mrush a SEN	∕Irush publi
1 http://www.srce.unizg.hr/files/srce/docs/dogadjanja/dani-otvorenih-vrata-2016/treci-dan-dei2016/lazzarich-dei2016.pdf	1	363604	4,14	24232 2009 07 0	78161	5	219
2 http://www.srce.unizg.hr/vijesti/srce-provelo-analizu-softvera-za-otkrivanje-plagijata/objav2016-11-07	0	363604	4,14	24232 2009 07 0	78161	5	219
3 http://www.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/Zavrseni projekti/disco/IPA DISCO 2013/DISCO - novi web 6.11.13/Politika plagijati .pdf	0	243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
4 http://www.srce.unizg.hr/plagijarizam	8	363604	4,14	24232 2009 07 0	78161	5	219
5 https://www.pmf.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Elementi_znanstvenog_rada/14-ZNR%202013-ZLOPORABE.pdf	0	71483	27,3	24232 2009 08 0	78161	5	219
6 https://www.hrstud.unizg.hr/images/50014335/lzbjegavanje%20plagiranja.pdf	0	14290	7,68	24232 2010 05 1	78161	5	219
7 https://repozitorij.foi.unizg.hr/islandora/object/foi%3A2034	0	32	3,94	24232 n/a	78161	5	219
8 http://www.agr.unizg.hr/multimedia/pdf/unizg_istrazivanje_o_plagiranju.pdf	1	10685	12,2	24232 2009 11 1	78161	5	219
9 http://www.srce.unizg.hr/files/srce/docs/CEU/izvjestaj_analiza_softvera_za_otkrivanje_plagiranja_u_znanosti_i_obrazov.pdf	1	363604	4,14	24232 2009 07 0	78161	5	219
10 http://gpp.pravo.unizg.hr/seminar/citiranje/citiranje.htm	4	84	13,4	24232 2012 01 0	78161	5	219
11 http://www.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/Zavrseni projekti/disco/IPA DISCO 2013/DISCO - novi web 6.11.13/DISCO - Smjernice 3.7.2013pdf	0	243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
12 http://www.efzg.unizg.hr/default.aspx?id=11336	0	24102	11	24232 2010 01 0	78161	5	219
13 http://www.agr.unizg.hr/hr/article/606/radionica eti%C4%8Dkog povjerenstva za nastavnike zaklju%C4%8Dci	0	10685	12,2	24232 2009 11 1	78161	5	219
14 http://www.knjiznica.phy.pmf.unizg.hr/repozitorij.aspx	1	364	1,18	24232 2012 08 0	78161	5	219
15 http://arheo.ffzg.unizg.hr/provincijalna/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Upute-za-izradu-pisanih-radova.pdf	0	10804	1,59	24232 2015 03 2	78161	5	219
16 http://www.unizg.hr/index.php?id=712&tx kesearch pi1%5Bsword%5D=plagijat&tx kesearch pi1%5Bpage%5D=1&tx kesearch pi1%5BresetFilte	r 0	243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
17 https://www.fpzg.unizg.hr/images/50016358/PA 9.pdf	0	11926	4,93	24232 2011 07 0	78161	5	219
18 http://www.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/O Sveucilistu/Dokumenti javnost/Dokumenti/Javne rasprave/Javna rasprava o prijedlozima pravilnik	i 0	243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
19 http://www.srce.unizg.hr/files/srce/docs/dogadjanja/dani-otvorenih-vrata-2016/treci-dan-dei2016/dabar-rs-autorsko.pdf	0	363604	4,14	24232 2009 07 0	78161	5	219
20 https://www.kif.unizg.hr/images/50005014/Sto%20treba%20znati%20prije%20pisanja%20diplomskog%20rada(1).pdf	0	21642	7,24	24232 2010 06 1	78161	5	219
21 https://www.foi.unizg.hr/sites/default/files/modeli_pracenja_rada_i_ocjenjivanja_studenata_pitup_1.2_2016_2017.pdf	0	10146	4,56	24232 2010 01 3	78161	5	219
22 http://www.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/O_Sveucilistu/Tijela_sluzbe/Senat/Sjednice/2011_2012/tspravak-Zapisnik_3_sjednice_Senata8.11.2011	. 0	243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
23 http://kroat.ffzg.unizg.hr/index.php/o-plagiranju-upute-za-studente	0	57	3,88	24232 2015 07 0	78161	5	219
24 https://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/files/000186 3.doc	0	722122	21,9	24232 2009 06 1	78161	5	219
25 http://www.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/O Sveucilistu/Tijela sluzbe/Senat/Sjednice/2010 2011/Zap 12. sjednice Senata 10.05. 20111.pdf	0	243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
26 http://www.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/O Sveucilistu/Tijela sluzbe/Senat/Sjednice/2015 2016/ZAPISNIK 3. SJEDNICE SENATA 10 11 2015 cor		243646	11,1	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
27 https://www.fpzg.unizg.hr/o nama/dokumenti za zaposlenike/upute za sprjecavanje akademskog nepostenja u pisanim radovima	0	11926	4,93	24232 2011 07 0	78161	5	219
28 https://www.kbf.unizg.hr/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Upute-za-pisanje-zavr%C5%A1noga-i-diplomskoga-rada-KONA%C4%8CNA-VERZIJA.pdf	0	2596	3,66	24232 2011 05 3	78161	5	219
29 http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/pov/pov2/files/silabusi0910/preddipl_Nikolic_Praktikum.html	0	722122	21,9	24232 2009 06 1	78161	5	219
30 https://www.pravo.unizg.hr/_download/repository/Upute_za_izradu_seminarskih_radova%5B1%5D%5B2%5D.doc	0	51807	30,3	24232 2009 07 1	78161	5	219
31 https://www.fer.unizg.hr/ download/repository/OS 00 Pravila 2013 14.pdf	0	47637	38,4	24232 2009 12 0	78161	5	219
32 https://repozitorij.unizg.hr/en/islandora/object/foi%3A1449	0	417	2,57	24232 n/a	78161	5	219
33 https://www.fpzg.unizg.hr/ download/repository/ms vol1 br12.pdf	0	11926	4,93	24232 2011 07 0	78161	5	219
34 https://repozitorij.unizg.hr/en/islandora/object/foi%3Azavrsni radovi?page=18	0	417	2,57	24232 n/a	78161	5	219
35 http://inf.ffzg.unizg.hr/index.php/hr/studij/poslijediplomski-doktorski-studij/doktorske-disertacije	1	96	2,02	24232 2015 04 2	78161	5	219
36 http://www.efzg.unizg.hr/default.aspx?id=22546	0	24102	11	24232 2010 01 0	78161	5	219
37 http://www.erzg.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/O_Sveucilistu/Tijela_sluzbe/Senat/Sjednice/2016_2017/ZAPISNIK_4IZVANREDNE_SJEDNICE_SENATA		243646	11,1	24232 2010 01 0	78161	5	219
38 http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/files/014734 1.doc	. 0	722122	21,9	24232 2000 05 2	78161	5	219
39 https://www.fsb.unizg.hr/upisi/poslijediplomski/Pravilnik o poslijediplomskom studiju FSB.pdf	0	13218	21,1	24232 2009 07 1	78161	5	219
40 http://cit.srce.unizg.hr/upute/etika hr Zbornik radova Veleucilista u Sibeniku.docx	0	1723	1	24232 2009 07 2	78161	5	219
40 http://cit.srce.unizg.hr/fileadmin/rektorat/Novosti press/Vijesti/Stare novosti/novosti2011/knjiga promocija 13.pdf	0	243646	11,1	24232 2009 07 2	78161	5	219
	0		2,57			5	219
42 https://repozitorij.unizg.hr/islandora/object/foi%3A1111	0	417	2,57	24232 n/a	78161	5	219

Types of resources

- 3 groups of resources:
 - Legal documents
 - Seminars, undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate work
 - Usually contain just 1-2 sentences related to plagiarism
 - Define the sanctions in case of plagiarism
 - Instructions at the course level
 - Related to sanctions and some examples
 - Software description
 - Srce.hr
 - Uniri.hr

To our best knowledge we did not find a website dedicated to prevention of plagiarism.

SOME EXAMPLES: LEGAL DOCUMENTS





🔐 | <u>o nama</u> | studiji | studenti | knjižnica | izdavaštvo | međunarodna suradnja | znanost i istraživanje

O NAMA

Fakultet političkih znanosti > O nama > Akademsko nepoštenje > U pisanim radovima

UPRAVA

NASTAVNICI

ODSJECI

FAKULTETSKE SLUŽBE

DOKUMENTI

NATJEČAJI

AKADEMSKO NEPOŠTENJE NA ISPITIMA I KOLOKVIJIMA U PISANIM RADOVIMA

UPUTE ZA SPRJEČAVANJE AKADEMSKOG NEPOŠTENJA U PISANIM RADOVIMA

Definiranje plagiranja

- 1. Plagiranje je težak oblik akademskog nepoštenja i teži stegovni prijestup. (Članak 4. Pravilnika o stegovnoj odgovorno studenata Fakulteta političkih znanosti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu)
- 2. Plagiranje je predstavljanje tuđih misli i pisanih radova kao svojih, bilo prepisivanjem bilo prevođenjem sa stranog jezik navođenja izvora, bez obzira na opseg preuzetog sadržaja. Plagiranje se može izvršiti bilo izravnim prenošenjem sadržaja izvornika bilo parafraziranjem bez korektnog navođenja. Plagiranje podrazumijeva i navođenih pogrešnih ili nepostojećih izvora.
- 3. Izvor sadržaja za plagiranja uključuje studentske radove, internetske i medijske sadržaje, objavljene i neobjavljene znanstvene radove, enciklopedijske i druge izvore.

KONTAKT

Brze poveznice







AKADEMSKI KALENDAR







AKADEMSKO NEPOŠTENJE





Broj posjeta: 246

Sankcije za plagiranje

- 4. U slučaju da utvrdi postojanje plagiranja predmetni nastavnik će studenta ocijeniti negativnom ocjenom. (Članak 61. Pravilnika o studiranju Sveučilišta u Zagrebu)
- 5. U slučaju da se plagijat utvrdi kod eseja od 2,5 ECTS boda, nastavnik će studentu uskratiti prihvaćanje eseja od 2,5 ECTS boda. (Članak 61. Pravilnika o studiranju Sveučilišta u Zagrebu)
- 6. Nastavnik će studenta kojem utvrdi plagiranje uputiti na daljnji postupak na Stegovno povjerenstvo Fakulteta političkih znanosti. (članak 8. Pravilnika o stegovnoj odgovornosti studenata Fakulteta političkih znanosti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu)

Prijava plagiranja

- 7. Nastavnik je dužan prijaviti svaki slučaj plagiranja fakultetskom stegovnom povjerenstvu.
- 8. Fakultet će uspostaviti registar koji će voditi evidenciju slučajeva plagiranja koji će sadržavati informaciju o identitetu prekršitelja, kolegiju, vremenu prekršaja, vrsti prekršaja, vrsti aktivnosti na kojoj se prekršaj dogodio, dokazima te odluci stegovnog povjerenstva.
- 9. Nastavnik prijavljuje plagiranje na način da ispuni obrazac koji je dostupan u papirnatom obliku u studentskoj referadi, na porti i u dekanatu, ili na mrežnim stranicama fakulteta. Nastavnik ispunjeni obrazac predaje u urudžbeni zapisnik fakulteta u dekanatu koje ga upućuje stegovnom povjerenstvu na daljnji postupak. Podaci o slučaju se unose u registar slučajeva akademskog nepoštenja.

Sanctions at the level of Faculty

VII. AKADEMSKI STUPANJ DOKTORA ZNANOSTI

Stjecanje akademskog stupnja doktora znanosti

Članak 30.

 Student koji završi doktorski studij stječe akademski stupanj doktora znanosti (dr. sc.) uz naznaku znanstvenog područja i polja.

Diploma

Članak 31.

- (1) Na temelju odluke Povjerenstva za obranu doktorske disertacije, Sveučilište u Rijeci izdaje diplomu o postignutom doktoratu znanosti iz znanstvenog područja društvenih znanosti, znanstvenog polja ekonomija.
- Diplomu uručuje Rektor Sveučilišta u Rijeci na svečanoj promociji.

Oduzimanje doktorata znanosti

Članak 32.

- (1) Doktorat znanosti oduzima se ako se utvrdi da je stečen protivno propisanim uvjetima za njegovo stjecanje, grubim kršenjem pravila studija ili na temelju doktorske disertacije koja je plagijat ili krivotvorina ili je stečena počinjenjem kaznenog djela studenta.
- (2) Oduzimanjem doktorata znanosti gube se i zvanja za čije je stjecanje jedan od uvjeta doktorata znanosti.
- (3) Postupak oduzimanja doktorata znanosti provodi Senat.
- (4) Postupak se pokreće na temelju zahtjeva Fakultetskog vijeća.
- (5) Senat imenuje Povjerenstvo od pet članova koje razmatra i ocjenjuje prijedlog za oduzimanje doktorata znanosti, od kojih je jedan iz druge sveučilišne ili znanstvene institucije. Mentor ne može biti član Povjerenstva.
- (6) Izvješće Povjerenstva mora sadržavati zaključak u kojemu se izrijekom navodi da je doktorska disertacija prisvojeno znanstveno djelo ili krivotvorina ili da je stečena počinjenjem kaznenog djela studenta.
- (7) Na temelju izvješća Povjerenstva Senat donosi odluku.

..pdf

Sanctions for PhD students

https://www.fthm.uniri.hr/files/PDS/MOR/Pravilnik%20o%20poslijediplomskim%20sveu%C4%8Dili%C5%A1nim%20studijima%20doktorskim%20studijima%2009.07.2015



KONTAKT PRESSROOM

KALENDAR DOGAĐANJA WEB MAIL

Conclusions of

the ethical

committee

USTROJSTVO O NAMA

ISTRAŽIVANIA

STUDIJI

USLUGE

STUDENTI UPISI **IMENIK**

Vijesti

Događanja

Oglasi

Natječaji za izbor i zapošljavanje

Naslovna > Pressroom > Vijesti



0 07, 05, 2013.

Radionica etičkog povjerenstva za nastavnike (zaključci)

Datum održavanja: 11. 04. 2013.

Izvješće

Velika vijećnica fakulteta, četvrtak, 11.04.2013. od 13.00 do 15.00 sati.

Moderator: dr. sc. Jerko Markovina, član etičkog povjerenstva

Tema: plagiranje u akademskoj zajednici



Plagiranje - studenti

- Zabrinjavajuća je spoznaja o velikom postotku studenata (60-80%) koja smatra prepisivanje normalnim tijekom pismene provjere znanja kao i pisanja seminarskih radova.
- Razmatrani su dobri primjeri prakse na drugim sveučilištima od kojih ističemo: penalizaciju kazni s obzirom na nečasna postupanja u akademskoj zajednici i upisivanje posebne oznake da je osoba sudjelovala u nečasnoj radnji na diplomu studija, a koja je prepoznatljiva u akademskoj zajednici.
- Istaknut je nedostatak kvalitetnih i transparentnih disciplinskih procedura.
- Na osnovu rasprave istaknuta je podrška Etičkom povjerenstvu u provođenju informiranja studenata kako bi se u što većoj mjeri prevenirale nečasne radnje tijekom studiranja (npr. potpisivanje Etičkog kodeksa, info brošura, radionice i dr.)
- Predlaže se u što većoj mjeri provoditi usmene provjere znanja, tzv. "open book" testova tijekom kojih se može koristiti literatura i dr.
- Odbor za nastavu Agronomskog fakulteta u suradnji s Etičkim povjerenstvom trebao bi za sljedeću akademsku godinu uputiti preporuku nastavnicima koja bi sadržavala osnovne upute na početku semestra o nečasnim radnjama i nultoj toleranciji, posljedicama koje studenti mogu očekivati ako su uhvaćeni u nečasnoj radnji te potpisivanje Etičkog kodeksa studenata prilikom upisa na studij i/ili na svaku ak. godinu.













SOME EXAMPLES: INSTRUCTIONS AT THE COURSE LEVEL

Odsjek za kroatistiku







Studij > Opće obavijesti

26. 6. 2017.

PRETRAGA Q

PRIJAVA

O plagiranju - upute za studente

Ovim dokumentom želimo studentice i studente upoznati s pojmom plagiranja na elementarnoj razini kako bi se takva praksa u potpunosti eliminirala prilikom pisanja seminarskih i diplomskih radova na studiju kroatistike i drugih studija na Filozofskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Molimo sve studentice i studente da prije izrade seminarskih i diplomskih radova pažljivo pročitaju ovaj dokument s obzirom na to da prema plagiranju nastavnice i nastavnici Odsjeka za kroatistiku zajedničkom odlukom imaju stav nultog stupnja tolerancije, a nepridržavanje etike citiranja u akademskom pisanju u što spadaju znanstveni radovi, seminarski radovi i ostali oblici stručnog pisanja bit će sankcionirano.

Prema rječničkoj natuknici Hrvatskog enciklopedijskog rječnika, plagijat jest "književno, znanstveno ili drugo djelo nastalo prepisivanjem u cjelini, u bitnim ili u prepoznatljivim dijelovima i prisvajanjem tuđega rada uloženog u to djelo" (Anić i dr. 2004: 43). Plagiranje se smatra "najvećim profesionalnim grijehom" u akademskom pisanju (usp. Jović: 5) i za one "koje žive od ideja", prema Dejanu Joviću (ibid): "(..) takva se krađa ne razlikuje, recimo, od krađe automobila onima koji žive od proizvodnje i prodaje automobila". Štoviše, plagiranje, nije samo moralni prekršaj, već se njime dovodi u pitanje smisao akademskog rada i "negira njegova bit" (ibid). Iz tog razloga za svakoga tko se koristi plagiranjem postoji moralna, ali i kaznena odgovornost u obliku članka 37., stavka 2, točke 2. i 3. Zakona o znanstvenoj djelatnosti i visokom obrazovanju (usp. Gačić 2012: 30). Moralna odgovornost vezana za prekršaj plagiranja, ne odnosi se samo na pisani tekst, već i na izgovorene ideje, primjerice predavanja i izlaganja na kojima se izlažu originalne analize, ali ih predavači ili izlagači još nisu objavili (usp. Jović: 5).

Jedini mogući "lijek" protiv plagiranja, jest citiranje izvedeno prema pravilima akademskog pisma.

Instructions for students for one course



Studentski Internet-projekt



Kako napisati seminarski rad?

Ustrojstvo pravosuda

Virtualna parnica

Kontaktiraj GPPNet

Kako pripremiti ispit? Pravni propisi Novosti O nama

§ §

GPPNet > Kako napisati seminarski rad? > Citiranje



Citiranje

Kako napisati seminarski rad (studentska perspektiva)

Primjeri ispravnog citiranja

Upute za izradu seminarskog rada Katedre za GPP

Opće upute za pisanje studentskih radova

Bibliografija radova iz GPP-a (za svrhe daljnjeg istraživanja Važno: Upute za izradu studentskih pisanih radova (pripremio: dr. Alan Uzelac) u izdanju Pravnog fakulteta možete pribaviti u skriptarnici, a distribuiraju se i zajedno s priručnikom za pojedinu akademsku godinu. U njima možete naći i donja pravila o citiranju, uz mnoga druga pravila, primjere i korisne savjete.

Citiranje u znanstvenim i stručnim radovima u prvom redu služi tome da se čitatelja upozna s izvorima kojima se autor služio pri sastavljanju svoga rada te da im se na brz i pouzdan način omogući pronalaženje citiranog mjesta. Nadalje, citiranje služi čitateljima koji su zainteresirani za pojedinu temu da identificiraju druge radove koji govore o toj temi i pronađu materijal za daljnje istraživanje. Čitatelji iz citiranih materijala mogu također brže otkriti koje je područje istraživanja autor pokrio. Citati pokazuju da autor nije usamljen u određenoj tvrdnji i tako podupiru njegove stavove. Naposljetku, citiranje služi kao pomoć autoru da se disciplinirano pridržava pravila pisanja te da ispravno i precizno oblikuje svoje misli, nastavljajući tamo gdje su drugi u svome istraživanju stali.

Citat također razlučuje misli i ideje autora od misli i ideja drugih. Dok postoji mnogo načina i stilova citiranja, dotle je jedno pravilo isto i nepromjenjivo kod svih: tekst mora uvijek jasno naznačivati gdje prestaju stavovi autora i počinje iznošenje tuđih stavova. Ako to ne bude dostatno jasno naznačeno, autor se izlaže opasnosti da bude optužen za prisvajanje tuđeg autorskog rada. To je vjerojatno najteža optužba s kojom se bilo koji autor može susresti, jer je plagijat - prisvajanje proizvoda tuđeg znanstvenog i stručnog rada - usporediv s neovlaštenim prisvajanje tuđih stvari. Stoga je važno disciplinirano slijediti pravila o citiranju i, gdje god je to moguće, nastojati ukloniti eventualne dvojbe oko izvora iznesenih tvrdnji i ideja. Sve ono što se prepisuje iz drugih izvora mora se na valjan način označiti (navodnicima ili na drugi način) i precizno naznačiti odakle navod potječe.

Naravno, neke misli i neke riječi ili sintagme jesu toliko uvriježene da se mogu pojaviti kod raznih autora. Autora koji u svome radu napiše rečenicu "Zemlja je okrugla." ne može se optužiti za plagijat, iako se takva rečenica pojavljuje i kod drugih autora. Ipak, treba biti veoma oprezan. Nema preciznih pravila o tome koliko uzastopnih riječi prepisanih iz drugoga rada treba obvezatno staviti u navodnike. U nekim se priručnicima kao putokaz navodi da uvijek ako se prenosi pet i više riječi citat treba staviti u navodnike. S druge strane, previše navodnika može biti znak lošeg stila i nepotrebnog/suvišnog prenošenja tuđih stavova. Stoga se preporučuje da se doslovno citira samo ono što je od ključne važnosti za vlastiti argument, a da se, gdje god je to moguće, nastoji sadržajno ispravno, ali maksimalno sažeto prepričati/parafrazirati djela na koja se u pisanju rada oslanja. Naravno, i u potonjem slučaju potrebno je u bilješci navesti djelo ili djela koja parafraziramo/prepričavamo.

iz: Uzelac, Upute za izradu studentskih pisanih radova, Zagreb, 2002.

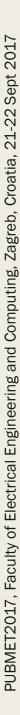
Instructions for students for one course

Domaća zadaća (2/2)

Sanctions at the level of course; no instructions

- svi izvorni tekstovi se uspoređuju i otkriven se kažnjavaju
- zadana su imena datoteka s izvornim tekstovima programa
- imena datoteka (ime i ekstenzija, sve malim slovima) se ne smiju mijenjati - datoteka s izmijenjenim imenom je plagijat i donosi negativne bodove
- odabrati pravu datoteku za upload je također izazov i boduje se, odnosno kažnjava se u detekciji plagijata negativnim bodovima
- Nakon što se vježba zaključa nije moguće ispraviti datoteku koja je postavljena na Web!

OS 00-13







Kako biste u svom radu izbjegli plagiranje, provjerite:

☐ (1) Jeste li se citatima koristili ekonomično.

Pažljivo odabrani citati doprinose uvjerljivosti onoga što tvrdite, no oni sami po sebi ne doprinose kvaliteti vašega rada. Drugim riječima, ako biste predali seminarski rad koji se u cijelosti sastoji samo od citata drugih izvora, vjerojatno biste dobili negativnu ili najnižnu ocjenu. U redu je povremeno citirati druge autore, to se od vas i očekuje, ali morate iznijeti i nešto svoje. Vaše vlastite ideje, stavovi i formulacije su ono što se ocjenjuje.

Citati se obilježavaju navodnicima (""). Dulji citati mogu se grafički izdvojiti tako da ih se uvuče s lijeve i desne strane, i u tom slučaju navodnici se izostavljaju. Svaki citat mora biti popraćen referencom koja sadrži podatak o točnom mjestu u izvorniku na kojemu se nalazi citirani tekst.

☐ (2) Jeste li pri pisanju vlastitog rada koristili opciju "kopiraj i zalijepi" (copy/paste).

Ovo je iznimno VAŽNO: ako ste koristili opciju "kopiraj i zalijepi", a niste stavili kopirani sadržaj u navodnike i naveli referencu s podatkom o izvoru, počinili ste plagijat (ako ste kopirali dio tuđega rada ili mrežne stranice) ili autoplagijat (ako ste kopirali dio nekog drugog vlastitog rada). Nebitno je jeste li to učinili namjerno ili ne, te vaš postupak može biti sankcioniran.

□ (3) Jeste li točno parafrazirali i referencom jasno označili dijelove vlastitoga rada koji se temelje na radovima drugih ljudi.

Parafraziranje je iznošenje vlastitim riječima onoga što je netko drugi rekao ili napisao. Parafraze se ne stavljaju u navodnike, ali svaka mora biti popraćena referencom s podatkom o mjestu u izvorniku na kojemu čitatelj može pronaći sadržaj kojim ste se poslužili i provjeriti jeste li ga točno prepričali.

☐ (4) Jeste li naveli referencu za svaku sliku, dijagram ili prikaz – osim ako ga niste sami napravili.

Čak i ako nečiju sliku, dijagram ili prikaz mijenjate, morate navesti referencu s podacima o izvoru.

☐ (5) Jeste li sastavili popis svih korištenih izvora na kraju rada.

Na kraju rada morate navesti točne i potpune bibliografske podatke svih izvora kojima ste se koristili.

Postoji nekoliko različitih stilova navođenja bibliografskih podataka (vidi D. Oraić Tolić, *Akademsko pismo*, Naklada Ljevak, Zagreb, 2011, str. 513-629), pa proučite stil koji prevladava na vašemu odjelu ili u vašem znanstvenom polju. Koji god stil odaberete, budite dosljedni u njegovoj primjeni.

☐ (6) Jeste li sačuvali primjerke svih korištenih izvora.

Uvijek čuvajte svoj rad i korištene izvore na jednom mjestu, tiskane u tiskanoj arhivi a elektroničke u elektroničkoj. Gubitak korištenih izvora predstavlja lošu akademsku praksu i može rezultirati predavanjem radova bez referenci, s nepotpunim ili pogrešnim referencama. Od vas se u svakom trenutku može zahtijevati da priložite izvore kojima ste se koristili kako bi ih se moglo usporediti s vašim radom.

☐ (7) Jeste li se pri pisanju vlastitog rada koristili radovima drugih studenata ili predali tuđi rad kao svoj.

Studente se potiče da rade zajedno, da razmjenjuju svoje ideje i gledišta. No, individualni seminarski radovi (gdje pod "Autor" ili "Student" na naslovnoj stranici stoji jedino vaše ime) moraju biti vaše djelo.

Djelomično ili cjelovito kopiranje tudih seminarskih radova smatra se plagiranjem i podložno je sankcijama. Pobrinite se da nitko drugi ne preda vaš rad kao svoj vlastiti. Dopuštenje drugome da se nepropisno služi vašim radom također je akademski nečestit postupak podložan sankcijama.

Instructions for avoiding plaigiarism

SOME EXAMPLES: PLAGIARISM SOFTWARE





USLUGE / CENTAR ZA E-UČENJE / PLAGIRANJE I SOFTVERI ZA OTKRIVANJE PLAGIRANJA

- Centar za e-učenje
 - > O Centru
 - Podrška korisnicima
 - Događanja u organizaciji CEU
 - Međunarodna suradnja

Sustavi za učenje na daljinu

Sustav za webinare

Testni sustavi

Katalog e-kolegija ustanova u VO

Otvoreni pristup i otvoreni obrazovni sadržaji

Plagiranje i softveri za otkrivanje plagiranja

PLAGIRANJE I SOFTVERI ZA OTKRIVANJE PLAGIRANJA

Srce je provelo analizu komercijalnih softvera za otkrivanje plagiranja kako bi pomogli ustanovama u sustavu visokog obrazovanja kod odabira takvih softvera, ali i kako bi potakli raspravu na ovu temu.

Analiza softvera za otkrivanje plagiranja u znanosti i obrazovanju verzija 1 1 (svibanj 2017.)

Analiza softvera za otkrivanje plagiranja u znanosti i obrazovanju verzija 1_0 (rujan 2016.)

Onemogućavanje plagiranja, odnosno pitanja etičnost u znanosti i obrazovanju općenito, posljednjih su godina postali izuzetno aktualna tema. Vijeće Europe je, uvidjevši trendove u obrazovanju, 2015. godine uspostavilo pan-europsku platformu za etičnost, transparentnost i integritet u obrazovanju (ETINED) čiji je jedan od ciljeva i zaštita, razvoj i podupiranje akademske čestitosti, s posebnim naglaskom na borbu protiv plagiranja. Posebno je istaknuta važnost akademske čestitosti među obrazovnim institucijama u visokom obrazovanju zbog povećanja broja studenata, ali i rastuće konkurencije među sveučilištima.

Postojanje softvera za otkrivanje plagiranja važan je element kada je riječ o sustavnom pristupu otkrivanju plagiranja. Softveri za otkrivanje plagiranja imaju niz prednosti kao što su mogućnost provjere velike količine radova iz repozitorija radova u kratkom vremenskom razdoblju, provjeru razine sličnosti te izradu izvještaja koji mogu poslužiti kao temelj za odlučivanje o originalnosti rada ili potvrda originalnosti rada. Ujedno korištenje ovih softvera na ustanovama doprinosi i rastu svijesti među studentima o etičnosti te studenti obraćaju više pažnje kako pravilno parafrazirati, referencirati i citirati nečiji rad. Pri tome treba naglasiti da je softver samo alat koji koriste nastavnici, istraživači i studenti te ostale odgovorne osobe u sustavu znanosti i visokog obrazovanja pri analizi i odlučivanju o eventualnom postojanju plagijata.

KONTAKT

e-mail: antiplagijati@srce.hr

Plagiarism software

Trg brace Mazuranica 10, HR-51000 Rijeka

Tel.: +385 (0)51 406-500 • Fax: +385 (0)51 406-588 • E-mail: ured@uniri.hr • www.uniri.hr

KLASA: 602-04/14-01/02 URBROJ: 2170-57-01-14-379 Rijeka, 18. studenoga 2014.

Sukladno članku 59. Statuta Sveučilišta u Rijeci (pročišćeni tekst od 10. prosinca 2008. godine i odluka o izmjenama i dopunama Statuta iz ožujka 2010. godine, studenog 2013. i srpnja 2014. godine) te Odluci o obaveznoj primjeni antiplagijat softwarea (KLASA: 602-04/14-01/02, URBROJ; 2170-57-01-14-309 od 16. rujna 2014)., na prijedlog prorektora za informatizaciju, Senat Sveučilišta u Rijeci na svojoj 72. sjednici održanoj 18. studenoga 2014. donosi:

Naputak o primjeni informatičkog sustava za provjeru izvornosti studentskih radova za sastavnice Sveučilišta u Rijeci

Uvodne napomene

Ovim se Naputkom daju smjernice i preporuke sastavnicama Sveučilišta u Rijeci za postupanje i primjenu informatičkog sustava za provjeru izvornosti studentskih radova, korištenjem usluge Turnitin razvijene od međunarodne korporacije iParadigms. Cilj Naputka je isključivo ujednačiti i olakšati uvođenje i provođenja postupaka provjere izvornosti studentskih radova koje je, sukladno Odluci Senata od 16. rujna 2014., obavezno, počevši od radova koji su zadani u akademskoj godini 2014./2015.

Informatički sustav za provjeru izvornosti je alat koji nastavniku kao odgovornoj osobi za provjeru izvornosti rada olakšava provjeru korištenja različitih izvora pri pripremi završnih, diplomskih i doktorskih radova. Ovaj sustav nije namijenjen definiranju pojma plagijata niti omogućava ocjenjivanje rada kao plagijata.

Korisnici uputa iz ovog Naputka mogu detaljnije informacije o sustavu naći na sljedećim poveznicama:

http://turnitin.com/en_us/training/getting-started

http://www.turnitin.com/en int/training/administrator-training/activate

http://www.turnitin.com/en_int/training/instructor-training/enrolling-students

https://www.turnitin.com/sample upload list.html

http://turnitin.com/en_int/training/administrator-training/administrator-quickstart-guide

http://turnitin.com/en int/training/instructor-training/instructor-quickstart-guide

http://pages.turnitin.com/rs/iparadigms/images/Administrator Manual en us.pdf

http://pages.turnitin.com/rs/iparadigms/images/Instructor Manual en us.pdf

Video izvori:

- Creating an Assignment: http://vimeo.com/30558164?autoplay=true
- Accessing the Inbox: http://vimeo.com/30558140?autoplay=true
- Submitting a Paper: http://vimeo.com/30558201?autoplay=true

II. Provjera originalnosti - provedba aktivnosti

Turnitin sustav za provjeru izvornosti studentskih radova ima mogućnost provjere izvornosti na dva osnovna načina:

- korištenjem sustava indirektno preko Learning Management Systema, sustava za upravljanje učenjem, odnosno softvera koji automatizira administriranje obrazovnih događaja – MudRi,
- korištenjem direktnog pristupa u Turnitin sustav kroz glavnu web adresu www.turnitin.com.

Instructions on how to use software

RESEARCH IN CROATIA ABOUT PLAGIARISM

Methodology

- Research goals
 - RQ1: What is the dynamics of research related to plagiarism in Croatia?
 - RQ2: What is the focus of research related to plagiarism in Croatia?

- Research method
 - Search of Croatian Scientific Bibliography CROSBI
 - Keyword: plagiarism

Results

Found 113 publications for term: "plagiarism"

Prikaz po CROSBI kategorijama

Journal articles (36)

Professional papers (2) Articles in press (1) Other journal papers (11) Scientific and review papers (22)

Dissertations and thesis (9)

Doctoral dissertation (3) Graduation thesis (6)

Conference proceedings papers (25)

Scientific conference proceedings papers (20) Professional conference proceedings papers (3) Other conference proceedings papers (2)

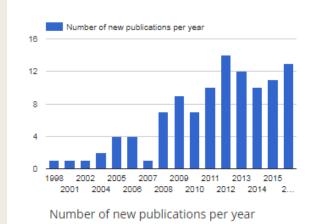
Other papers (4)

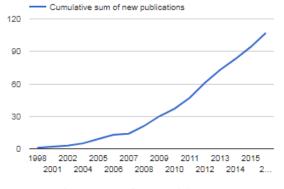
Conference abstracts (28)

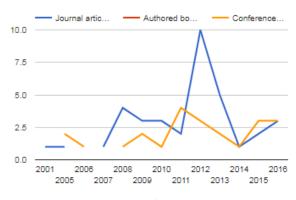
Abstracts in proceedings and journals (23) Other conference submissions (5)

Books and book chapters (11)

Authored books (1) Book chapters (8) Edited books (1) Textbooks (1)





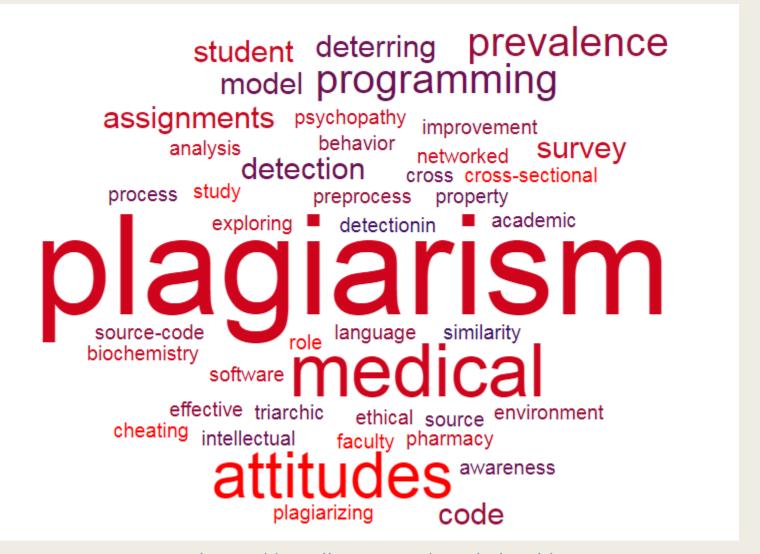


Selected types of publications

Papers on student plagiarism

- 41 papers were related to student plagiarism
- Some papers:
 - Kermek, D. & Novak, M. (2016) <u>Process Model Improvement for Source Code</u>
 <u>Plagiarism Detection in Student Programming Assignments</u>. Informatics in education, 15 (1), 103-126. doi:10.15388/infedu.2016.06.
 - Bilić-Zulle, L., Ažman, J., Frković, V., Turk, T. & Petrovečki, M. (2006) <u>Deterring</u>
 <u>plagiarism among students using plagiarism detection software</u>. In:Proceedings of The
 20th International Congress of the European Federation for MEdical Informatics MIE
 2006. Maastricht, Nizozemska.
 - Mavrinac, M., Brumini, G., Bilić-Zulle, L. & Petrovečki, M. (2010) <u>Attitudes Towards</u>
 <u>Plagiarism among Students in Croatia</u>. In: 4th International Plagiarism Conference.
 Newcastle, UK.
 - Bilić-Zulle, L., Frković, V., Turk, T., Ažman, J. & Petrovečki, M. (2005) <u>Prevalence of plagiarism among medical students</u>. Croatian Medical Journal, 46 (1), 126-131.

Word cloud from paper titles



CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

- Top world universities provide comprehensive resources to students and teachers regarding plagiarism definition, examples, prevention and usage of plagiarism software.
- Croatian universities provide information on legal actions in case of plagiarism, some instructions on writing (mostly on the level of individual courses), and some information on plagiarism software
- Plagiarism is present as the research topic in the Croatian research, according to the CROSBI (Croatian Scientific Bibliography), but only few papers focus to student plagiarism.
- Further steps need to be conducted in order to increase effectiveness of communication of plagiarism and academic honesty with students in Croatia.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Mirjana Pejić Bach <u>mpejic@efzg.hr</u> Jadranka Stojanovski <u>jadranka.stojanovski@irb.hr</u>

