



Anti-plagiarism Practices at Université Côte d'Azur

Dr. Natalia TIMUS Center for Active Pedagogy Université Côte d'Azur





Outline

Introduction: the "plague of plagiarism"

Academic dishonesty

Conceptual clarification

European policies on anti-plagiarism (IPPHEAE results)

Anti-plagiarism at Université Côte d'Azur

Conclusion



Introduction: "the plague of plagiarism" (Hexham, 2015)

Digital age – challenge original work and research

- Academic dishonesty
- Enactment of research ethics 'ownership' on ideas
- Broad spectrum: from student papers to research

Anti-plagiarism tools – essential

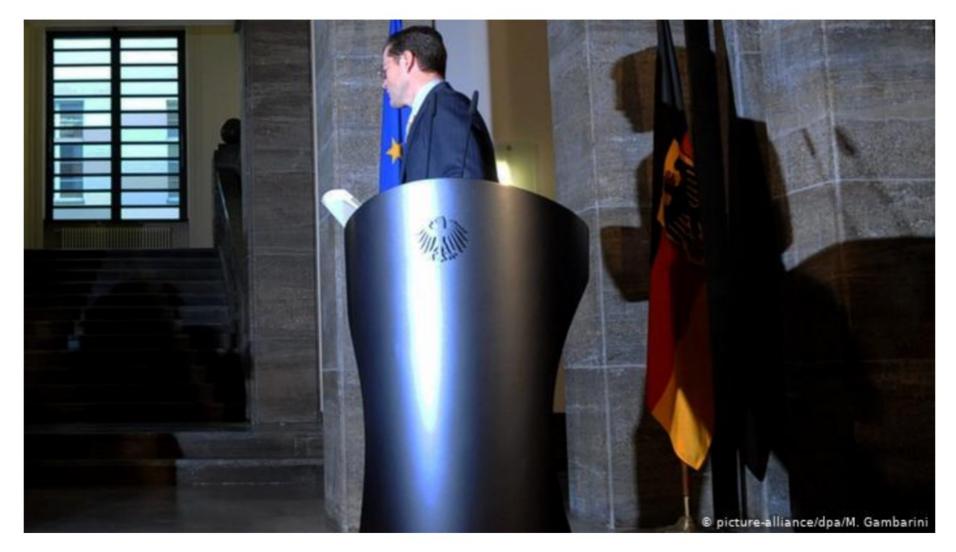
enable original and legal work in higher education

Scholarly literature

- Users often have a general conception of plagiarism, yet unaware of types of plagiarism and the resulting penalties
- Self- plagiarism a salient topic (Andreescu 2013)



Academic dishonesty



Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg walks away from his post as German defense minister amid his plagiarism affair in March 2011

Source: DW https://www.dw.com/en/anti-plagiarism-tools-a-new-age-of-truth-at-university/a-45475465



Conceptual clarification

- The word 'plagiarism' is rooted in the Latin *plagiarius* (kidnapper)
- 17th century plagiary meant 'kidnapper or a kidnapping, theft or a thief of ideas' (McArthur, 1992)
- Nowadays plagiarism is the theft of another's words or ideas (Cronin, 2013)
- Plagiarism «undermines the entire scholarly enterprise » (Hexham, 2015)



European policies on anti-plagiarism (IPPHEAE results)

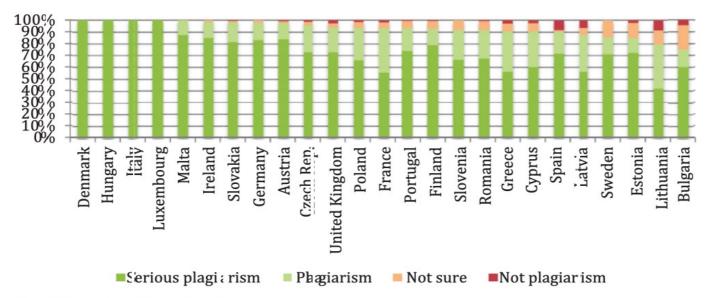
Project « Impact of Policies for Plagiarism in Higher Education Across Europe » (IPPHEAE)

- European Union's Lifelong Learning Programme, 2010-2013
- an EU-wide survey of higher education institutions across 27
 EU member states

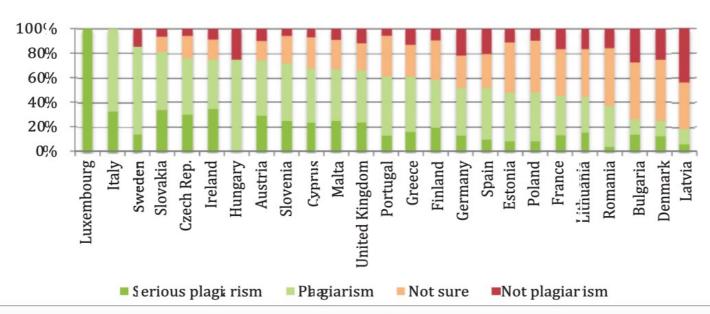
Major findings:

- Divergence of teachers' and students' opinions on plagiarism policies and procedures, as well as penalties
- Differences between Western and Eastern EU (ex Soviet Union) countries in interpreting plagiarism

IPPHEAE results



8: 40% copied word for word with no quotations





IPPHEAE results

Differences Between "West" and "East" in the EU members

I: Judgement on plagiarism in "western" and "eastern" EU countries (Foltýnek & Rybička, 2013)

	EU	EU E	EU W
This is serious plagiraism	72%	67%	75%
This case is plagiarism	22%	25%	20%
Not sure about this case	4%	5%	4%
This is definitely not plagiarism	2%	2%	1%

II: Judgement on plagiarism in "western" and "eastern" EU countries (Foltýnek & Rybička, 2013)

	EU	EUE	EU W
This is serious plagiraism	23%	20%	24%
This case is plagiarism	41%	38%	43%
Not sure about this case	25%	31%	23%
This is definitely not plagiarism	11%	11%	10%



Anti-plagiarism at Université Côte d'Azur

Need to ensure quality of MA and PhD theses

Compilatio software https://www.compilatio.net/en/copyright

- Introduction of MOODLE learning management platform
 - Integration of Compilation as a plug-in for Moodle
 - Facilitating anti-plagiarism check for student work



Anti-plagiarism at Université Côte d'Azur

Compilatio for teachers



Save time by checking for plagiarism in digital submissions



Teach students to respect intellectual property and copyright



Uphold academic integrity and the quality of education



Anti-plagiarism at Université Côte d'Azur

Compilatio – a broad variety of services



Raise awareness

To ensure academic integrity,

Compilatio helps raise awareness among teaching staff and students to respect the work of others and copyright: handouts for guidelines to follow, online informational sessions, visual aids on plagiarism prevention, educational resources, etc.



Guide

To foster digital citizenship,

Compilatio provides support in teaching best practices for research, writing, citations and references: ready-to-use educational materials, detailed articles on methodologies and advice, online or remote training, etc.



Evaluate

To bolster the authenticity of written work,

Compilatio can be used to assess students' compliance and acquisition of knowledge by detecting plagiarism and similarities: antiplagiarism software that checks online content and highlights duplicated text and plagiarised sources.



Best practice - prevention mechanisms

Plagiarism prevention

Prevention as an effective tool toward responsible behavior

- Inform and educate about the regulatory framework, raise awareness
- **Provide guided practice** (learning and training opportunities)
- **Assess the adoption of appropriate behaviour** through preventive measurement tools
- Enforce punishments



Conclusion

- Digital transformation increases the need to tackle plagiarism in education and research
- Anti-plagiarism software is a major ally to ensure intellectual copyrights and academic integrity
- Disciplining and enforcing penalties for plagiarism has to come hand in hand with preventive mechanisms (increase awareness, learning and training)



References

Andreescu, L. (2013) 'Self-plagiarism in Academic Publishing: The Anatomy of a Misnomer', Science and Engineering Ethics 19: 775–97.

Foltinek, T., Rybicka J., and Demoliou, C. 2013. Do students think what teachers think about plagiarism? In: Rybicka J. Et al.(Eds.) Plagiarism across Europe and Beyond – Conference Proceedings. Brno: Mendel University in Brno, 127–135.

Hexham, I. (2005) The Plague of Plagiarism: Academic Plagiarism Defined, 3rd ed. Retrieved November 5, 2013, from http://people.ucalgary.ca/~hexham/content/articles/plague-of-plagiarism.html

McArthur, T. (ed.) (1992) The Oxford Companion to the English Language. New York: Oxford University Press.





Centre d'Accompagnement Pédagogique