

Academic Dishonesty When Doing Assignments Case study on Economic Students of University In Purwokerto, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT : Cheating behavior is one form of negative character that is dishonesty. The behavior does not necessarily occur to the individual without any initial behavior that accompanies it. Dishonest behavior can be predicted at the beginning when taking education in college one of the forms of academic dishonesty. The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of academic dishonesty and the purpose of doing academic dishonesty while doing the lecture work. This research method using qualitative approach of phenomenology. Informant research is 12 students of Economic and Business faculty in university x Purwokerto. The data collection tool used an open questionnaire form vignette adapted from previous research. Analyze data using content analysis. The result of the research stated that 4 of 12 informants did academic dishonesty in the forgotten situation of the task. The form of dishonesty is cheating, asking answers, and asking to be taught. The objective of dishonesty is done to get the task done. While in the situation of composing papers, 3 of 12 informants do academic dishonesty in the form of imitating friends quote from the blog. Goals of dishonesty are done that are quickly completed, fulfill the task and take the opportunity to complete the task.

KEYWORDS- Academic Dishonesty; Honesty; Student College.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is an obligation for everyone, with the aim that nothing else to add insight. Education can change people from ignorance. The higher the level of one's education the broader the knowledge gained. To achieve this level of education, humans must have integrity, professionalism, and creativity honed in the world of education (Wicaksono, 2017). Corruption behavior is a form of a negative character. Negative character refers to the form of dishonesty committed by corruptors. As explained in the book *The Lexion Webster Dictionary* which defines corruption is a form of behavior: dishonesty, decay, depravity, can be bribed, immoral, ugly, deviation from holiness, as well as words or words that insult or slander. Based on the above understanding, dishonesty is one crucial thing that needs to be discussed to parse the complexity of the definition and causes of corruption.

Honest behavior is one form of positive character or noble character listed in Law No. 20 of 2003 article 3 concerning the main purpose of education. The goal reads, "the goal of national education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and be devoted to an almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizen". Based on this law, every educational institution, both private and public, must refer to the nature of the educational objectives in its implementation, including universities. In fact, current issues related to dishonesty practices in the world of education are starting to be crowded again, including illegal graduation, buying and selling diplomas, and several universities that have been suspended because they do not have a permit issued by the local education office. Take one example of a case that tarnished the good name of education in Indonesia, namely the existence of illegal lectures held by one of higher education in East Java. Based on information obtained from online news (<https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1276716/23 / degree-lecture-illegal-ex-rector-undar-sentenced-2-years-1516884796>) states that illegal lectures have been going on since 2010. The news above is one form of dishonesty in academics that has severe legal sanctions.

Besides, previous studies have reported that academic dishonesty also occurs in college students who are undertaking final assignments (Herdian & Naimah, 2018). Even worse is the recognition of a teacher who currently teaches at educational institutions, they say they have also committed academic dishonesty during their previous lectures (Herdian, Nuraeni & Septiningsih, 2019). They are referring to the term academic dishonesty as a form of cheating or plagiarism that gives students an unauthorized advantage during an assignment or assessment (Bleeker, 2008). While Jones (2011) says that academic dishonesty includes cheating, cheating, plagiarism, and theft of ideas, whether published or not published. Academic dishonesty according to Garavalia, Olson, Russell, & Christensen, (2007) is divided into 3 independently planned, socially-active, and socially-passive. Independently planned cheating is that students use resources that were produced privately during the

exam, such as notes. Socially-active cheating is copying other students' answers without the student's knowledge. Socially-passive cheating is a student who allows other students to allow copying the answers without objection.

Academic dishonesty factors according to Ekawarti and Januarti (2017) say that pressure, opportunity, and rationalization. Other research says that peers strongly influence academic dishonesty, based on empirical literature which reports that there is strong evidence of what is called the peer effect on student cheating (Carrell et al., 2008; McCabe and Trevino, 1993; OLeary and Pangemanan, 2007; McCabe et al., 2001; McCabe and Trevino, 1997). Previous research reports that academic dishonesty is dominated by motivational factors (Handayani & Baridwan, 2013; Nursani & Irianto; 2013). Described by McCabe (1999) the general motivation found in academic dishonesty practices is motivated by the pressure to get higher grades, the desire to excel, the lack of preparation, and the pressure to get a job after finishing studies. A preliminary study conducted based on an interview with one of the lecturers at the Faculty of Economics and business said that dishonest behavior often occurs in the student environment, one of the situations that is often exploited is when doing assignments. If this behavior is still allowed to occur to students it will greatly affect the formation of character and have an impact on performance that is not good in the future. Moreover, graduates from the faculties of economics and business are generally absorbed into the banking world.

Based on the description of empirical and theoretical studies above, it is important to do research on academic dishonesty in the tertiary environment, especially the Faculty of Economics and Business. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of academic dishonesty and the purpose of conducting academic dishonesty. Determination of the setting or focus of research into academic dishonesty behavior is specific to the situation of doing college work. The choice of situation settings is because when working on college assignments, students will work on assignments without direct supervision, such as a class exam

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sugiyono (2014) explains that in a research method it is basically a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. In a preliminary study that researchers conducted, researchers used qualitative research. This study uses a qualitative method with the Phenomenology approach. The informants of this study were 12 students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University X in Purwokerto. Profile of the informant can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Informan profile

INF	SEX	AGE	GPA
cc	Female	18	2,76 – 3,50
ns	Female	21	2,00 – 2,75
ss	Female	19	2,76 – 3,50
ct	Female	20	2,76 – 3,50
mn	Female	20	2,76 – 3,50
es	Female	21	3,51 – 4,00
tr	Female	18	3,51 – 4,00
rd	Male	20	2,76 – 3,50
ma	Male	21	2,76 – 3,50
am	Male	20	2,76 – 3,50
tk	Male	19	3,51 – 4,00
ra	Male	20	2,76 – 3,50

The data collection tool uses an open questionnaire in the form of vignette used by previous research by Herdian (2017). The reason for using the vignette method is that it is a method of extracting data in a projective manner that has a distinctive advantage, namely expressing the values and beliefs of participants (Finch, 1987).

The following items are vignette questionnaire questions;

1. CT Was confused because he forgot to do the assignment from his lecturer, which must be collected today. He remembered his best friend must have finished the task. CT approaches his best friend.

2. CT gets an assignment from the lecturer to compile a paper. CT had difficulty finding books that were used as material for compiling papers. CT knows friends who do assignments just by quoting from the blog. The questions on each item are asking what the CT will do and the purpose of the CT. Data analysis in this study uses content analysis. analytical techniques used to examine human behavior indirectly through analysis of participatory communication in the vignette questionnaire

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study describes the form of dishonest behavior when doing a task and the purpose of doing dishonesty. There are 2 situations that reveal these behaviors namely when forgetting to do a task and compile a paper. The following are explained based on these two situations.

Situation Forgot to Do the Task: Based on the situation when forgetting to do the work, the results show that 4 informants chose to do academic dishonesty while 8 informants chose to do academic honesty. Form of academic dishonesty is asking, seeing, asking and cheating answers / taught by friends whereas the honest form includes asking questions then doing it by yourself, asking questions related to the collection, immediately looking for answers, etc. More clearly presented in table 2.

Table 2. Form and Purpose of Honest Behavior in Situations Forgot to Do Tasks

NO	Form	Goal	Information
1	asking for answers	completing the task	Dishonest
2	see the answer	For forgetting to do assignments from the lecturer	Dishonest
3	ask then do it yourself	independent and responsibility	Honest
4	ask to be taught	completing the task	Dishonest
5	do everything you can	try your best and be confident	Honest
6	ask the task then do it yourself	doing task	Honest
7	Cheating	completing the task	Dishonest
8	ask for an explanation then do it yourself	take responsibility with your own work	Honest
9	ask about collection	in order to keep collecting even if it's late	Honest
10	looking for answers to assignments to be collected	to keep collecting	Honest
11	ask questions then do the work yourself	explain the task	Honest
12	ask the task then do it yourself	completing the task	Honest

In table 2. It also explains the purpose of dishonest behavior, which is to complete the task. Whereas academic honesty has the goal of being independent and responsible, learning as much as possible and confident, responsible for one's own work, etc.

The situation of Composing Papers: Based on the situation of working on paper assignments, it was found that 3 informants committed academic dishonesty, while 9 informants did academic honesty. Form of dishonest behavior in the situation of compiling paper assignments is to quote from a blog and select quotes from a blog. Form of honest behavior that is trying to find somewhere (source) other, looking to the library or to other places, etc. More clearly presented in table 3. In table 3. Description of the purpose of dishonesty is to get it done quickly, fulfill the task, and complete the task. While honest behavior aims to complete the task, assume the blog is not clear, not just quoting from blogs etc.

Table 3. Form and Purpose of Honest Behavior in Working Situations Paper Task

NO	Form	Goal	Information
1	looking for information to the library	completing the task	Honest
2	try to look elsewhere	content of the blog is unclear	Honest
3	quote from the blog	get it over with	Dishonest
4	try to look elsewhere	don't just quote from the blog	Honest
5	try to look elsewhere	So as not to depend on other people	Honest
6	look elsewhere like a library	many references and trusted	Honest
7	come to mimic blog quotes	fulfill the task	Dishonest
8	looking for book sources from the internet	trying to work hard	Honest
9	do not follow	Risky	Honest
10	look for theories from books	books are better than blogs	Honest
11	Selecting	Opportunities to complete assignments	Dishonest
12	Look for references about their assignments	To get information so it is easier to find books in the library	Honest

Based on the results of this study, the form of dishonesty in the students of the Faculty of Economics and Business is asking, seeing, asking, and cheating answers / being taught by friends to quote from a blog and selecting quotes from a blog. Referring to the theory conveyed by Garavalia, Olson, Russell, & Christensen, (2007) these forms of academic dishonesty fall into the definition of social active cheating, where dishonest behavior is committed by students to their peers and independently planned using resources themselves to find sources answers on the internet specifically quote from blogs. The results of this study are consistent with the results of Herdian and Wulandari's research (2017) which says that one form of academic dishonesty when doing assignments is to quote from a blog. Another form of behavior is to ask to be taught or see the answer, enter in cheating. Where cheating is one form that is generally used by students in conducting academic dishonesty.

The objective of dishonest behavior in the Faculty of Economics students is dominated by fulfilling an assignment or completing an assignment. Students implicitly commit academic dishonesty more on the demands of work to be done or done according to instructions. This research is in line with research conducted by Lestari and Asyanti (2015) that the purpose of doing dishonesty is to want to complete a task. Referring to Law No. 20 of 2003 article 3, which contains the purpose of education in Indonesia, the behavior of academic dishonesty is not in accordance with what is stated in the regulation. The expected character is a noble character, in this case, interpreted as a positive character, one of which is honesty. Dishonesty that occurs among students can be a character that will be carried into the outside world if left unchecked. The results of interviews with instructors at the Faculty of Economics and Business said that

"On average students who graduate from our faculty are absorbed into the banking field"
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Individuals who are accustomed to doing dishonesty will bring the behavior to other environments, including the work environment. Seeing the profile of graduates who, on average work in the banking sector, they will be workers who can be predicted not to have high honesty values. This will affect bad behavior such as corruption. Therefore there is a need for early prevention as an effort to improve the honest character of individuals starting from studying in tertiary institutions.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, students choose to do dishonesty when they forget to do a task of 4 out of 12 people. While dishonest behavior when working on paper assignments as many as 3 people. Form of dishonest behavior when doing a task that is asking, seeing, asking, and cheating answers / taught friends to quote from the blog and selecting quotes from the blog. The dishonest behavior of students aims to complete the task

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