ACHIEVEMENT OF CIVIC DISPOSITION BASED ON STUDENT'S CHEATING BEHAVIOR DURING SCHOOL EXAM

Ardhin Prasetyo Universitas Sebelas Maret

prasardhiin@student.uns.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This article aims to find out how the achievement of civic disposition is based on students' cheating behavior during exams. The method used in this research is the literature study method with descriptive qualitative research through searching books and journal articles related to civic disposition and student cheating behavior. The data analysis technique used is to connect the data from the literature study with the phenomena and problems that occur. Based on the literature review, it can be concluded that the achievement of civic disposition based on students' cheating behavior during school exams is still not optimal. This can be seen from the number of students who have seen and carried out cheating behavior during school exams

Keyword: civic disposition, cheating, school exams

Introduction

The character of citizenship (civic disposition) as one of the domains greatly determines the success of citizens in learning (Malatuny, 2016). Based on Mulyono (2017) Civic disposition is the most substantive and essential competence in Civics subjects. Civic disposition is one component of civic education which is translated as character, attitude, or

citizenship character, and can also be referred to as civic value (Nurlita, 2019).

Cheating behavior, taking notes, or carrying answer keys are dishonest behaviors that are often done by students during school exams. Cheating behavior is common in the world of education. Almost all students have known or done it (Khusartanti, 2009). This of course has violated the norms that exist in the school. Based on Pratiwi and Kurniawan

(2021) The high cheating behavior of students reflects that many students manipulate their achievements because the results obtained are not sourced purely from their thoughts.

The following data is based on research in the Guidance and Counseling Research journal of IAIN Kerinci in 2020:

Tabel 2. Distribusi Skor *Pretest* Perilaku Menyontek Siswa

No.	Kode Responden	Skor	Kategori
1	RO	140	Tinggi
2	IN	137	Tinggi
3	WU	136	Tinggi
4	MH	122	Tinggi
5	MD	118	Tinggi
6	ED	115	Tinggi
7	MI	112	Sedang
8	AM	103	Sedang
9	SH	92	Rendah
10	ZM	91	Rendah

Method

The method used in this article is a literature study method with descriptive qualitative research through searching books and journal articles related to civic disposition and student cheating behavior. The data analysis technique is done by connecting the data from the literature study with the phenomena and problems that occur.

Result

The achievement of civic disposition is one of the objectives of Civics learning. One indicator to see the achievement of civic disposition is through students' honesty. Based on Permendikbud Number 37 of 2018, there are Core Competencies that must be achieved by each student, namely Core Competence 2 with one of the indicators showing honest behavior. Forms of

dishonest behavior that students often do include using notes during exams. plagiarizing friends' work, viewing answers via smartphones, plagiarism, and helping others to engage in cheating behavior (Hartanto, 2012). These behaviors are often found in schools. Dishonest behavior at this time has become a culture for most students. Some students even think that this behavior is a common thing to do. Whereas this behavior can affect other things such as the habit of lying, and lack of integrity. The dishonesty nature of these students is a manifestation of the lack of maximum learning achievement on civic disposition competencies.

Conclusion

Civic disposition in schools is still not maximally achieved. This is because there are still many students who have not been able to behave honestly, especially during school exams. Students' dishonest behavior includes looking for answers via smartphones, carrying small notes during exams, asking friends, and plagiarizing their friends' work.

Reference

Malatuny, Y., G. (2016). Jurnal Pedagogika dan Dinamika Pendidikan. J. Pedagog. dan Din. Pendidik., vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 87–95, 2016.

Mulyono, B. (2017). Reorientasi civic disposition dalam kurikulum Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan sebagai upaya membentuk warga negara yang ideal. J. Civ. Media Kaji. Kewarganegaraan, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 218–225, 2017, doi: 10.21831/civics.v14i2.17007.

Nurlita, R., Damanhuri, and Legiani, W.,H., (2019). Implementasi program

- penguatan pendidikan karakter di Sekolah untuk meningkatkan civic disposition siswa," Untirta Civ. Educ. J., vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 67–88, 2019.
- Kushartanti, A. (2009) . Perilaku Menyontek Ditinjau Dari Kepercayaan Diri," J. Ilm. Berk. Psikol., vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 38–46, 2009.
- Pratiwi, F., Y., N. and Kurniawan, K. (2021). "Penalaran Moral dan

- Perilaku Menyontek: Deskripsi Tingkatan serta Korelasinya pada Siswa," ENLIGHTEN (Jurnal dan Bimbing. Konseling Islam., vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 88–97, 2021, doi: 10.32505/enlighten.v4i2.3155.
- Hartanto, and Dody.. (2012).Bimbingan dan Konseling Menyontek: Mengungkap Akar Masalah dan Solusinya. Jakarta Barat: Indeks Jakarta.