ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATIONAL ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

The college is known as the last stage in education standard that prepare students to enter the professional world, but the facts show the practice of unethical behaviour is actually popular. Nowadays, people begin to wonder about many human resources resulting moral defect. The fact is clearly indicates a step backward in education. As a place of learning and training in preparing qualified human resources, character, and ethics in their respective fields, then education should start to fix this condition. Research objectives are: (1) to know the existence of violations of ethics in education and to describe students dealing with ethical violations in education, and (2) to investigate the reasons behind students in International Business Administration (IBA) program commit to acts violations of ethics in education. Theories supporting research are academic integrity and academic misconduct and ethical behaviour. The informants are adjusted to the needs of the research that they are directly involved in educational activities in IBA program that is lecturers, students and staff. Results and conclusion is there is violation of ethics in education at IBA program.

Key words: academic integrity, academic misconduct, ethical behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the development of era has brought major change in terms of human life also has significant impact on human way of thinking. Era has offering convenience but also provide a lot of difficulties that force people to do something until to the point that is not fair. Look backward to the past, where every action is considered by the truth began to look no further at this time. This development also erodes a key principle of human existence which became the standard of human thought and consideration before doing something, it is called ethics. Ethics have become fundamental in the way of human thinking in considering whether or not an action before doing so. It means that ethics is the moral principles of humans. Ethics suggest people to consider the moral values before doing anything. As it has been seen lately, the issues related to ethics have been continuous daily news that happens in everyday life. Ethics also speak in a broader perspective as well as the ethical implications within the different scope such as, social, political, legal, economic, religious and educational. People should consider an action before making a decision to carry out an action, it is human ethics principles. Talk about ethics will not simply just by some of the review because ethics itself is a broad science and covers all aspects of human life.

Nowadays, people begin to erode the value of ethics and utilize knowledge. Some cases have provided evidence. Someone is based on the principle of humanity is guilty of an act can be made lawful by manipulation of ethical principles, insincerity and humanness can be violated for reasons that can be accepted as well. It means that the value of ethics will continue to erode. Looking on these cases, some scientists trace far backward to see where the failure is currently happening in people lives. There are many opinions regarding ethical violations that found. However, the outline can be seen that it is rooted in education. For moral and non-formal educational systems is very important in shaping attitudes, thoughts and personal character. There also something that interest to discuss is ethics do not really implied in educations. As for the functions of educations as a place where the people learn about whole things in a life that directly become important things for their future, very close related to the ethics itself. It can be concluded that all the knowledge, experience and expertise gained during the training will be the basis for human in future. However, ethics in education gives many facts that
showing contrast to its existence. It means that education is not really upholding ethics and certainly adversely affects the elements in it, including learners. Education even indirectly supports multiple actions which basically wrong but by lawful for various reasons that can be accepted by a rational of human being.

The college is known as the last stage in education standards that prepared students to enter the professional world, but the facts show where the practice is actually popular. No wonder so many human resources resulting moral defect. The fact is clearly indicates a step backward in education. As a place of learning and training in preparing qualified human resources, character, and ethics in respective fields, then education should start to fix this condition. Ethics violations that occur at this time should be a serious matter to evaluate in education, and more specifically in Indonesia to immediately act upon. Therefore, in principle, as a student in the process prepared to enter the professional world is aware about the moral and clean thought and behaviour, as can be a figure for nation's future, becomes a destroyer because ethics itself was not "lived" since being in education. However, the facts have shown that the actual condition of the existence of ethics in the world of education and more specifically in a place where students gain knowledge. It is very interesting to explore education process and try to compare with the correct regulatory and ethical standards found many irregularities.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Academic Integrity and Academic Misconduct

Academic misconduct is a part of academic integrity. In a sense, a result of academic dishonesty and violates the academic standards. Academic integrity itself is a moral principle that should be implemented in education. The miraculous example of academic misconduct as follows: plagiarism examination malpractices (Ikechi K S and Akanwa U N 2012), cheating (Musa A et al. 2012), insertions and bringing of foreign materials into examination hall, falsification academically dishonesty and also lectures undertake to make student thesis (Ikechi and Akanwa, 2012). Rowland ML (2013) suggested that incidents of cheating, corruption, dishonesty, fraud, and ethical violations both in the workplace and in higher and professional education are pervasive and increasingly being reported in the mainstream media and via the internet.

Ethical Behaviour

Mc Shane and Ginnow (2008) in Misa A et al. (2012) defined ethics as the study of moral principles or values that determine whether actions are right or wrong and outcomes are good or bad. Thorne (1998) as cited by Armstrong MB et al. (2002: 2) proposed a model that integrates James Rest’s Four-Component Model of ethical behaviour with the tenets of virtue ethics theory, namely: moral sensitivity (interpreting the situation, role taking how various actions would affect the parties concerned, imagining cause-effect chains of events, and being aware that there is a moral problem when it exists), moral judgment (judging which action would be most justifiable in a moral sense), moral motivation (the degree of commitment to taking the moral course of action, valuing moral values over other values, and taking personal responsibility and for moral outcomes), and moral character (persisting in a moral task, having courage, overcoming fatigue and temptation, and implementing subroutines that serve a moral goal).

Previous Research

Misa A et al. (2012) found that most of the respondents strongly agreed that violation of university regulations and academic cheating are considered as unethical behaviours. Becker DA and Ustad I (2007) found that females may be more influenced by potential sanctions and may be more prone to obey societal rules as long as they have no special reason or justification for acting unethically, however, females will act unethically when they are able to make excuses for themselves about why it is acceptable to break laws or rules, or when they fail to see the consequences of their actions as important. Batool S et al. (2011) revealed that factors such as gender, cumulative grade point average (CGPA), work ethics, type of behaviour, competitive achievement striving, and self-esteem can significantly influence the prevalence of cheating.
RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

This study will be conducted in descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Sekaran (2009, 105), descriptive study is undertaken in order to ascertain and be able to describe the characteristics of the variables of interest in a situation. In the analysis, qualitative research used is more descriptive-analytic meaning performed overall interpretation of the content, which should be systematically. As explained in Sekaran and Bougie (2009), qualitative data are in form of words, for examples are interview notes, transcripts or focus groups, answers to open-ended questions, transcriptions of video recordings and like. Mick et al. (2005: 2) argued that the advantage of qualitative methods in exploratory research is that use of open-ended questions and it gives participants the opportunity to respond in their own words, also open-ended questions have the ability to generate responses that are meaningful and culturally salient to the participant, unanticipated by the researcher, rich and explanatory in nature.

Place and Time of Research

This study will be conducted at the Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Minahasa specifically to students in International Business Administration (IBA) program. This study will be conducted in a vulnerable period of two months between June - July 2013.

Research Instrument

The main instrument on qualitative research is the researcher. The researcher uses several tools as to assist the interview such as; writing tools, diary book and recorder. There is no limitation for sample on qualitative research. Number is important but the more important thing is the information that researcher get from the informant through interview. The information is important data in conducting the qualitative research.

Sources of Data

Therefore, to obtain valid data, the data will be taken directly from the people in the neighbourhood who are willing to study objects become informants. Informants are people who are willing to provide the information needed for research. Informants drawn from the environment in which the research carried out. The selection criteria of the informants is adjusted to the needs of the research that they are directly involved in educational activities in International Business Administration (IBA) program students, lecturers and staff. The data from qualitative studies often derives from face-to-face interviews, focus groups or observation and so tends to become consuming to collect. As for the process of data collection in qualitative research will use three types of data capture techniques (Mick et al. (2005: 2), namely Participant observation, In-Depth Interviews, and Focus Groups. Each method is particularly suited for obtaining a specific type of data.

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and collate the data obtained through interview and observations by way of organizing data into categories, describing the units into the patterns and put them together in the form of choosing which data is most important, which is needed to support research. In this qualitative research, the research actually began in the appointment of a research problem since formulated. That means it has been done before entering the object, when the object and after exploring objects outside. And will continue until the writing of research results.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

Observations Data Display

Observations is the activity of monitoring view watching and describe the circumstances that happened on the field research object in this case in the educational environment in International Business Administration (IBA) Program. In addition to seeing the overall activities and events, observations also present data from asking or discussions with some community members of IBA. Observations have been made since the final examination began, simultaneously to support the description of the data as it relates. Data findings will be presented along with the underlying reasons for such action, as well as to support the formulation of research problems.

Table 1. Table of Data Observations Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Educational Unethical acts</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plagiarism</td>
<td>Lazy, do not want to do something for a lot of times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cheating (Electronic cheating and Miss cheating)</td>
<td>- Make something easier to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To get good grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Group examinations</td>
<td>- Work in effective time make something easier to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- To get good grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bringing notes into examinations hall</td>
<td>Make sure own self can pass the examinations with good grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Falsification (Value Transcript, Signature, and Identity)</td>
<td>Passing some requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Inscriptions</td>
<td>Urgently, best answer preparations, good grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Collusions</td>
<td>Make something easy to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Student ask other to make thesis</td>
<td>- Afraid own self cannot make thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Using money to get good thesis and also grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paying for grades</td>
<td>Find for good / higher grades</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data Processed, 2013

Observations made by observing activity that took place during the educational activities within the International Business Administration and some related symptoms. The activities during the observation include discussions with students and staff and importantly the students of IBA itself. The findings that have been collected during the observation, according to table above present plagiarism and cheating dominate. And several other findings such as inscriptions, falsifications, paying for grades and students who pay other students to make a thesis. As good students, employees, and faculty who are within the scope of IBA no doubt is the people who understand ethics. Either structured or unstructured in relation to ethics education. Based on what has been observed and found, the violations of ethics in education occurred in IBA Program.

In-Depth Interview Data Display

The following findings are the result of data obtained from an in-depth interview that lasted for 2 weeks. The presentation of data will be done into two main approaches, namely the action seen in the environment and the action of the IBA student, batch 2012. When asked about ethics, informant 1 has a different view of it. He said that ethics is the moral standard of a person in considering everything before doing so. Informant 1 said that he did not really know the overall conditions in IBA, but he had seen ethical violations that occurred around. Informant 1 describes his opinion by saying "ethics violations sometimes can be lawful". It means that such violations identified as something that happened in IBA since long time ago. As for the informant 1 said his opinion on the question that whether the informant 1 ever did this action. Informant 1
everything was done among faculty and informants offer value without following dominant with some common actions such as plagiarism and cheating. It can be said that true education ethics violations occurred in the educational environment of IBA. Some interesting findings such as for lecturers who offer value without following examination means to pay the exam and students who pay grades are important information in support of the existence of the violation. Looking further, the information obtained from the informant 8 said that acts show that all elements of education are responsible of it. Not only students, but also among faculty and staff. Informants 8 also suggested that the presence of ethics in education continues to show
Focus-Group Interview Data Display

Here are the results of the data obtained from focus group interviews consisting of 8 informants from different backgrounds and different batches. Data will be presented with two special symbols which will clarify the description of the research, an explanation of the statement that the informant had seen ethical violations occurred among students of IBA by looking directly done by other students, will give the identification number (1), and a further statement that the informant had done acts in violation of ethics in education will be given identification numbers (2).

Table 2: Focus-Group Interview Data Display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unethical acts in education</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewed (1)</td>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>Violations of ethics in educational occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do (2)</td>
<td>Inscriptions</td>
<td></td>
<td>in IBA institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group examinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plagiarism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lecturer offering grades without do the examinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by paying some money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special connections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Data Processed 2013

Informants in the focus group interview consisted of 8 people from different batches. All informants in the focus group said that the knowledge and understanding of ethics has always been given both formal and nonformal. In this interaction, the informants gave the opinion that in the pronunciation of different sounds, but it has a similar meaning. Based on the main grouping "Viewed" and "Do", as in the presentation of the data in the table above, education ethics violation does occur in the education sphere in International Business Administration. Some cases students appreciate are still the most frequent violations. The activity presents some findings such as lecturers offer value to be paid, until the action is classified as acts of thuggery. With the facts, then the existence of ethics educational will continue to erode even lost due to violations of ethics education is constantly increasing frequency occurred in the education sphere. With some explanations, opinions and answers of each informant, it was concluded that all of them agree that the ethics violations in education also occur in IBA.

Discussion

From the information collected, either from in-depth interviews and focus-group interviews showed similar results. Some offense dominates, and is similar to the findings of information between one another informant. Given the same number of violations of the most common and miraculous other violations, in which the data has been through a reduction process to sort the data that is needed in which only take this type of action is considered a real violation occurs or witnessed by the informant and type of offense they have done either individually or in groups. Information will continue showing to get back on the review based on theories and growing issue. The miraculous violations are not included directly prohibited the campus, but it is its own set of ethics, such action a violation of ethics in education. Therefore, this research find information that supports which of the various generations of the informants in the in-depth interviews and focus groups to provide information that is also very relevant to the findings during observation. With the results of the three data collection process, very significant results refer to the theories and issues that develop. Then ethics violation does occur in the educational environment of International Business Administration (IBA) Program A in this investigation this research found a miraculous reasons and causes why ethical violations occurred and even continue to grow from day to day. The information obtained is explained in the concept of thinking are different from each other, but have the same goal that is "to get better results".
This research also tries to describe the findings of which will directly compare the data findings in field research that is observation and interview which will be integrated through a comparison with the results of the literature study and the issues that developed in several countries. The purpose of this comparative data is made to determine the size of a study. Means any findings will be reduced based on whether a finding is important, as the issues raised successfully. Research thus is more specific and clear to understand. And for some of the findings beyond the literature will be separated with the label ‘new findings’. Thus is the data a comparison table of field research and literature study.

These all findings is taken from literature study and field study research that was conducted. It is indicated the relevant result with previous research, means that some of findings showing similar when comparing with previous research were conducted by (Ikechi KS & Akanwa UN (2012); Musa A et al. (2012); Batool S et al. (2012). Based on these findings, it is realized that ethical violations in the world of education have entered a critical period and should have been acted upon seriously. In general, the violation occurred because most students want better results, but in the wrong way. Probably the value is going better, but the moral go decline. As limitation of the study which will be better if in an organization has special rules, but as ethics outlined that there is no specific legislation for each of these things are forbidden within the organization and ethics itself. This research is trying to collect as many issues and science through the study of literature itself and then incorporate the results in the classification based findings pointed out with moral principles as a mistake, and serve as a rule. The truth find in the literature is not a principled action. Therefore this rules made, will be used as the standard for this research. And the results of the comparison indicate violations of ethics in education occurred in environmental education in IBA

In this study, it is important to determine the validity and quality of the research. Then the study decides to take the stage of comparison between the findings of research with other findings or regulations related. As its UNSRAT is a state university, of course is also under the control of Kemendikbud, the laws that have been made are also rules with the possession of educational institutions. It is essential to present the rules, considering plagiarism as one of unethical act in the world of education and being a hot issue lately. Thus plagiarism is very clearly opposed by this research community, proving truth through legislation against plagiarism can directly represent the research to support the fact that showing act of plagiarism occurred in IBA and is more than enough to represent any other matters have also been presented in this study. To maintain the authenticity and validity of this law the author will not be doing the translation. The following will only be included one fragment of the content of the law and more will be shown on the appendix section of this study. The essence of this explanation is plagiarism occurred in the IBA plagiarism is prohibited by the government through legislation. Plagiarism is unethical act. The conclusion is a violation of ethics in education so occurred in IBA.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Based on the findings, it is very risk to say IBA became one of the institutions that are not compliant to ethics in education. The object in this study saw an ethical violation is not entirely wrong actions and addressing violations of ethics in the world of education as something that is reasonable. Given these conditions, it can be concluded that the students think about ethics is no longer matter of principle, even if adhered be a barrier to success. In some situations ethics can be violated.

Recommendations

1. IBA should conduct outreach primarily related to ethics and especially ethics in educational scope. Institution also must make the special investigation team to evaluate and act on such measures. Students need to be directed against the pattern of thought that would be an institution that became a model for other institutions in this country. Also need to establish the institution standard regulatory that directly prohibits acts which tarnished the value of education, which is also accompanied with punishment for anyone who violates.

2. For anyone who is interested in doing similar research, this research can be used as a reference that will be very helpful. In particular, it is recommended that others to conduct more specific research specifically to examine the issue of ‘lecturer undertaken to make-thesis students’. 
REFERENCES


