

Effectiveness of Group Guidance Services in Reducing Student Attitudes Toward Crime Through Social Media (Cyber Crime)

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Abstract. Crime through Media Sosila. In SMA 2 Kota Padang. This type of research is quantitative using an experimental approach. The subjects were students of class XI student of Mathematics 8 totaling 9 categories attitudes toward crime through social media (cybercrime) is very high, high, medium, low and very low. The instrument used was the Anxiety Questionnaire using a model scale likert. Data analysis using descriptive statistics Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test with the help of SPSS version 16.00. The results of the study show that in general the group guidance services effectively reduce student attitudes towards crime through social media. Specifically: (1) Describe the description of students' attitudes towards crime through social media (pre-test), (2) Explain the description of students' attitudes towards crime through social media after post-test, and (3) Compare student attitudes against crime through social media before treatment (pre-test) with student attitudes towards crime through social media after treatment (post-test).

Keyword. Effective Service Guidance Group, Attitude, Cyber Crime.

1 Introduction

The development of information technology is currently experiencing very rapid growth along with the high need for information. Information has become a major need in society after primary needs. One of the developments in information technology is internet network technology. Today the internet is present with a variety of functions specifically that support information needs. The development of information technology is able to change the paradigm of society in seeking and obtaining information, which is no longer limited to information on newspapers, audio visual and electronic, but also other sources of information, one of which through social media.

Firman, (2016) explains the misuse of development information and communication technology, so far, including terrorist networks, fraud, robbery, gambling and prostitution and so on. The websites of banking / government / education institutions are sometimes broken into by irresponsible people. The confidentiality of information, data and documents that are available, are difficult to contain and are often misused for personal and group interests. Information that is not clear in its truth and sometimes fostering or defaming other people does

not often spread in the community. Cases of defamation through social media accounts often occur until now, crime cases on social media or better known as cyber crime, to minimize or reduce these crime cases, supervision, laws to provide protection and security guarantees for technology users are needed. information. Based on data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2016, cases cyber crime each year have increased from 2011 to 2015 as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Number of cases of cyber crime in children

No	Age	Number Of Cases
1.	2011	188
2.	2012	175
3.	2013	247
4	2014	322
5	2015	463
6	2016	314
Total		1.709

(Source: Indonesia Child Protection Commission, (2016)

Based on the table above the case of cyber crime has increased in 2011, the number of cases was 188, in 2012 it has decreased by 13 cases to 175, in 2013 it has increased by 72 cases totaling 247 cases, in 2014 it has increased again by 75 cases totaling 322 cases, later 2015 has experienced an ever increasing increase of 141 cases totaling 463 cases, and in 2016 it began to decline by 149, which amounted to 314 cases, this number could again experience an increase in 2017, if no effort was made to prevent the decline of cases cybercrime based

On the results of research conducted by Papanikolaou, Vlachos, Papathanasiou, Chaikalis, Dimous & Karadimou (2014:3) It was found that, "Cyber crime represents a new and fast-growing crime category in Greece within the last few years. In particular, for 2011 our analysis shows that suicide attempts through Facebook were the most frequent occurrence of cyber crime types. In 2012, the majority of accusations and arrests occur for child pornography.

This means that crime cyber is a new and fast-growing crime category in Greece in recent years. In particular, for 2011 his analysis showed that suicide attempts through Facebook were type of crime cyber the most common. In 2012 most of the arrests occurred in cases of child pornography.

The results of research conducted by Arora, (2016:1) found that, "Harassment and defamation through social media are also a matter of concern to individuals".

This means that currently, harassment and defamation through social media are also very concerning. It can be seen that the results of the above research show that crime cyber most often occurs through social media.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Article 27 of Electronic Information and Transactions concerning matters which are prohibited from using the internet. Everyone intentionally and without the right to distribute, transmit, make access to electronic information, electronic documents that have contents that violate decency. Cyber crime is a form of violation of laws regarding information and electronic transactions that have violated decency.

The phenomenon that occurs is the increasing use of social media by students. Students in high school (SMA) have low emotional stability or often known as unstable, very vulnerable to committing crimes on social media. Various reasons why students use social media, start just entertainment, find new friends, or establish communication with many people through social

media or cyber crime that students have the opportunity to increase each year. Lately there have been frequent cases of students who share personal problems on social media that are very secretive, denounce friends or others on social media or cyber crime, break into other people's social media without their owners' knowledge and arrive at defamation. These conditions illustrate how students behave in using social media.

Bandura (in Rohman, 2016) explains that individual attitudes as a result of social learning are influenced by two interconnected factors, namely cognitive and social / environmental factors. The attitude of students on social media is an attitude that shows the tendency of crime through social media or cyber crime. The attitude of students' attitude is the tendency of intentional individuals without the right to spread false and misleading news, information that creates hatred and hostility, documents containing threats and violence, conducting interception or tapping on other people's electronic information. If students are already spreading false news, hostility, threats and violence is a form of cyber crime. Cyber crime can be said to be an act that is anti-social, detrimental and causes insecurity in society or contrary to values in society. Students who commit crimes through social media or cyber crime show students' attitudes in using social media. When using social media, students are expected to be able to control attitudes so that there is no tendency to commit crime through social media.

Guidance and counseling have been carried out in schools, one of them is group guidance services are efforts to help students obtain new information and understanding, and to develop the personality aspects of each group member as a process of personal development and problem solving of topics discussed in groups. , both free topics and assignment topics. Prayitno, (1995) describes group guidance services namely guidance and counseling services that allow a number of students together through group dynamics of various materials from BK teachers and discuss together certain topics that are useful to support their understanding and daily life and for his development, both as an individual and as a student and for consideration in making certain decisions or actions. The results of Khairani. Fadilah. Firman & Zikra, (2015) research based on those that have been obtained, concluded in general that group guidance services are effective in increasing students' understanding of aggressiveness. Based on some of the findings above, it can be concluded that students' understanding can be improved through group guidance services to reduce student attitudes towards (cyber crime).

Based on interviews with counselors at SMAN 2 in Padang City on September 2, 2017, it is known that students' problems related to crime through social media or cyber crime are addressed by individual counseling, without trying to use Guidance Group services so that students still experience tendency problems commit crimes through social media or cyber crime. Based on the results of interviews with several students in one of the high schools in Padang, it was revealed that they considered when making social media status about resentment a common thing. Some students felt uncomfortable using social media for fear of becoming victims of crime through social media, humiliation to others it is natural or normal. The student's actions address the student's attitude in using social media today.

2 Methodology

Type of research is a quantitative study quasi-experimental using a non-randomized pretest-posttest control group design. This design consists of one experimental group without a control group. The research design was measured using a pre-test given before treatment and post-test after being given treatment.

The research subjects who experienced a tendency to commit crime through social media were eighteen people with the category of attitudes towards (cyber crime) crime through social media was very high, high, medium, low and very low. Data analysis techniques using non-parametric statistics with Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test. Data analysis was aided by using SPSS version 16 o'clock.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Description

3.1.1 Condition attitude of students to the crime through social media(CyberCrime)before the treatment

Can be seen that students' attitudes toward crime through social media(cybercrime)experimental group before being given guidance service groups, the averagescore is pretest 153 and is in the high category. General description of the attitudes of students on crime through social media (cyber crime) in the experimental group of 9 students in the experimental group selected 2 people in the very high category, 3 students in the high category, 2 students in the medium category and 2 students in the low category. Variation in scores of student attitudes toward crime through social media (cyber crime) in group guidance so that each group member can exchange ideas and opinions about crime through social media.

3.1.2 Students Attitudes toward Crime through Social Media(CyberCrime)after treatment

As for the decline in students' attitudes toward crime through social media(cybercrime)experimental group after group counseling services are given an average score of posttest decline amounted to 84 and are in the low category. It is known that of the 9 students in the previous experimental group 2 people in the very high category, 3 students in the high category, 2 students in the medium category. After being given group guidance from 9 students, 2 students who had dropped their scores to moderate, 4 students scored down to low categories and 3 students dropped to very low scores. Group members already know and understand about crime through social media.

3.1.3 Students' Attitudes toward Crime throughSocial Media (Cyber Crime) Experimental

Based on description of experimental group data, there are differences in student attitudes toward crime through social media (cyber crime) between before being given group guidance and after being given group guidance treatment. It was clearly seen the difference before being given group guidance and after group guidance

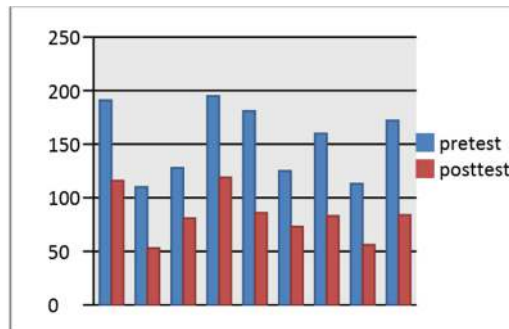


Fig. 1. Results Histogram of Pretest and Posttest Student Attitudes toward Crime Through Social Media (Cyber Crime) Experimental Groups

Based on Figure 1 it can be seen that there are differences in student attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) before and after participating in group guidance services of 9 students who were treated, all students experienced a decrease in student attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime).

Data Analysis requirements test the testing requirements for the data analysis conducted in this study is Wilcoxon.

Table 2. Result of analysis wilcoxon signed ranks test differences attitudes students crime through social media(cybercrime) on the pretest and posttest group experimental

Statisticstest ^b	
	Posttest- Pretest
Z	-2,668 ^a
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.008

a. Based on positive ranks.
b. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the attitude of students exposed to shock through social media faces a test in the Asymp column. Sig (2-tailed) significance for the two-sided test is 0.008, which in other forms is $0.008 < 0.05$. So from these results, it is known that there are significant differences in student attitudes towards crime through social media in the experimental group before and after treatment.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Description of students 'attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) pretest

The general description of students' attitudes toward crime through social media (cyber crime) is obtained through the results of pretest which is 153 with a high category, based on these results which can be interpreted as attitude students tend to commit crime through social media. Sarwono, (2011) explains if people recognize and have extensive knowledge of the object of attitude accompanied by positive feelings of cognition, they tend to approach the object of that attitude, and vice versa. Based on the results of the pretest, the attitude of students is more likely to accept actions that lead to crime through social media.

3.2.2 Descriptions of students' attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) posttest

A general description of students' attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) is obtained through posttest results, which are 84 with low categories, based on these results which can be interpreted as students' attitude committing crimes through social media has changed in terms of decreasing crime through social media. Siti Fitria, (2012) explains that with positive contributions from group guidance on student attitudes about drugs, it is suggested that teacher counselors in implementing group guidance should be properly and correctly implemented with applicable procedures so that it will attract students to follow them and have an impact on changing positive student attitudes. Based on the results of the study changes in student attitudes towards crime through social media occurred after the treatment of Group Guidance services was given.

3.2.3 Effectiveness of Group Guidance Services in reducing student attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime)

After carrying out guidance services and counseling activities on student attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) carried out 4 times in the experimental group, there are some impressions for researchers that researchers feel happy when they see the enthusiasm of the students, where students can add insight and knowledge about students' attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) that had never before do. Students feel that there are many benefits in group guidance services about crime through social media (cyber crime) what has been done, students realize that crime is important so that they can be better on social media. After being given Guidance services, the group's attitude towards crime through social media (cyber crime) was obtained through the pretest results, which was 153 reduced to 84 on average, experiencing a total score decrease of 69, with this decline in student attitudes through social media quite significantly.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of research obtained and analyzed with statistics and tested hypotheses, it can be concluded in general that effective group guidance services reduce student attitudes toward crime through social media (cyber crime), attitudes of students exposed to crime through social media face tests in the column Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) significance for the two-sided test is 0.008, which in other forms is $0.008 < 0.05$. So from these results, it is known that there are differences in the average student attitude towards crime through social media in the experimental group before and after treatment, where the average score of student attitudes towards crime through social media (cyber crime) is in the high category down to the low category.

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