



Implementation of Anti-Corruption Meaning in Development of Campus Bureaucracy STIHP Pelopor Bangsa

Supriyadi

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Abstract

As one of the crimes that has greatly affected human life, acts of corruption should actually be immediately abolished from various government agencies and institutions in Indonesia. corruption in the country. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach and data triangulation analysis, the results of the study explain that anti-corruption education is indeed an alternative that is being implemented by the government in various educational environments in Indonesia, as we know that the educational environment is one of the places that This is the most strategic strategy in an effort to convey various materials about the dangers of corruption for the next generation of the nation, for that there is a need for proper and comprehensive integration in efforts to instill anti-corruption education within the university environment, besides that universities are also known as one of the educational institutions that often print the young generation who are superior, creative and innovative, by having various briefings and knowledge about the dangers of corruption for the progress of the nation and state, it is hoped that the university environment can become the main fortress in eradicating corruption in the country.

Keywords: Corruption, Bureaucracy, Development

1. Introduction

All countries in the world certainly have a noble and substantial goal, in order to protect and prosper all their people, but what distinguishes them is the state system that they implement or the method taken to achieve that goal, the availability of available facilities and infrastructure plus additional resources. qualified human resources, it is highly demanded to always be improved and strive for all the achievements that have been compiled can be realized in a timely manner. As with Indonesia, as one of the largest democracies in the world, Indonesia also has lofty ideals in its efforts to protect the rights and interests of all its citizens. The 1945 Constitution which includes protecting the entire homeland of Indonesia, promoting

public welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in world order (Purnamasari, 2019; Kristiono et al, 2020).

In addition to the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the goals of the Indonesian state are also contained in the articles of the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila as the nation's ideology, these goals have interrelated ties with one another, and become the most valuable capital and must always be enforced by all its people, has noble goals and noble ideals of the nation, is one clear proof that the state really cares and always strives for comprehensive protection and welfare because in this way it is hoped that the community will be able to interpret each state's foundations, and apply it in daily life, one of the systems that must immediately get comprehensive attention from the government is quality public services and bureaucracies that are completely clean of all practices that are closer to corruption, collusion and nepotism, eradicating corruption is one of the important agendas (Wiranta, 2015). which must be i maximize it as best as possible and get support from various parties, for that there is a need for improvement and improvement in every work of state administration, to completely eliminate acts of corruption in every Indonesian government, various public policies to form an anti-corruption agency have been issued, but so far it is still not yet effective and corruption is still increasing (Rahmat&Somad, 2016; Ajie, 2018; Achmad, 2021)

Corruption is an act that is not commendable and often harms many parties, besides injuring national values, corruption is also very miserable for the general public, and worsens the image of the country in the international world, in the literature review, corruption has many meanings and interpretations. an official accepts a gift offered by a person or private party with the intention of influencing him to give special attention to the interests of the giver (Yusnawati, 2014; Simajuntak&Benuf, 2020).

Corruption activities are often identified with abuse and abuse of power in the world of bureaucracy and government, some of the characteristics that include betrayal of power include betrayal of trust, neglecting the public interest for a personal interest, then actions that are kept secret, and the last is the existence of obligations and interests together in the form of material and power appointments, initially the laws and regulations that became the legal reference for corruption in Indonesia were contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP), especially Chapter XXVIII on Offenses, but In the process of its implementation, the legal provisions contained in the Criminal Code are not sufficient to crack down and eradicate corruption in Indonesia, so it is necessary to formulate a new law that is more appropriate and increases awareness of all forms that can harm the finances. In the course of the Indonesian state and society, both laws and presidential decisions relating to criminal acts of corruption have always undergone several evolutions and more complex reforms, such as the change of the Criminal Code to regulations governing the examination of criminal acts of corruption and surveillance of property Perperpu /0131 1958 No. Prt. but in reality the regulation was only temporary so that it was changed back into a government regulation in lieu of the law on January 1, 1961, regarding the investigation, prosecution, and examination of criminal acts of corruption.

The government is still dissatisfied with the performance and several decisions contained in the law and previous presidential decisions which are considered to have not been tested optimally in taking action against every corruption crime that occurred in Indonesia, on December 2, 1967 the government officially formed a team to eradicate corruption. corruption with the aim of being more effective and comprehensive in eradicating corruption in the world of national government, such as the previous law, the corruption eradication team was reformed again into a new draft law which was marked with a letter No: R- 07/PU/VIII/70 dated August 13, 1970, the President of the Republic of Indonesia submitted the Draft Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption to the DPR-RI, which was then promulgated on March 29, 1971 under the name of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 1971 concerning Eradication Corruption Crimes, then the government again replaced and revoked these rules to be further forwarded into Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption which was later amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption The existing law has not yet been able to eradicate corruption, so the President of the Republic of Indonesia has instructed law enforcement officials to accelerate the eradication of corruption through Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2004 concerning the Acceleration of Eradication of Corruption Crimes (Dalimunthe, 2019; Yunas, 2020).

In fact, the government really cares about all forms of prevention that can eliminate criminal acts of corruption from the Indonesian state, the KPK as one of the independent institutions that holds the deepest authority in taking action against all acts that can lead to corruption is considered not to work optimally and needs full support. from all Indonesian people, for that the need for awareness and attention from each individual to further increase his vigilance in eradicating corruption in the country, besides that the government is also obliged to provide various education and comprehensive education to every young generation so that they understand the crime of corruption. It can be learned and applied in everyday life. As we know, the cheapest and most effective way to eradicate corruption is by taking preventive measures. Such as anti-corruption education and instilling the values of integrity in children from an early age

2. Approach Method

This research uses descriptive analysis research using qualitative methods. Researchers also want to examine a phenomenon that discusses the Implementation of Anti-Corruption Meaning in Bureaucratic Development at the STIHP Pelopor Bangsa, qualitative research is aimed at a very detailed and detailed study where the results of the research are studied in depth and then interpreted clearly. There are two sources of data used in this study, where the data includes primary data and also secondary data, then the facts of the findings are described in a very easy form of discussion so that researchers can find a complex and structured understanding in a directed manner.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Education Policies on the Establishment of a Bureaucracy in Higher Education

The problem of eradicating corruption is indeed not only a matter of law enforcement agencies, more than that in a broader reality, that every citizen has the right to take actions that can accelerate the eradication of corruption in Indonesia, one of which is through the education method, because it introduces crime. and the danger of corruption in the younger generation must be done as soon as possible, so that they can recognize the various general symptoms that can bring them closer to acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism, education is seen as the right and most effective forum in delivering messages or seminars. seminars on anti-corruption education to students and college students around the university environment, so that they can better equip themselves with various understandings and at the same time redistribute them to the wider community (Sudarmanto et al, 2020; Simarmata et al, 2020).

Education is believed to be the key to the nation's future and as a creator of the younger generation who understand various sciences, then introducing anti-corruption education in various schools and universities is a joint obligation as a form of concern for efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, in addition to shaping the quality of human resources (Harto, 2014). Superior human resources are another requirement that must always be improved so that the development of anti-corruption education can be carried out quickly, accurately and in synergy with all levels of Indonesian society, especially in universities, which have a higher level of education and have been proven to always produce the best graduates, it is highly demanded to be able to implement various anti-corruption education methods that can foster enthusiasm and more roles from students in their participation in cracking down on various acts of corruption in this country, higher education is have a greater ability to produce individuals who have high integrity as a preventive or corruption prevention effort. So from the results of this study it is suggested the importance of establishing anti-corruption education in higher education (Alhudawi & Sujastika, 2020).

Anti-corruption education that has been launched by the Indonesian government, seeks to internalize, and improve integrity among individuals with various methods of character education and anti-corruption education, especially in national universities, there are four stages contained in the internalization of anti-corruption educational values. these, and among them are, understanding and understanding the character of integrity, then the second is a feeling of integrity, acts of integrity, and the last is the internalization of values such as, the value of faith, ethical values, and moral values. important aspects that must be included in educational materials so that they can be digested and interpreted quickly by students / students, namely, cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects, thus the cultivation of anti-corruption education can produce the next generation of the nation, with capital character Strong and have high self-integrity to strengthen the potential for anti-corruption behavior in Indonesia, Destianingrum et al (2017), through education, corruption eradication efforts must be carried out because education is a forum for the younger generation to learn and gain knowledge,

especially in instilling the values of life. One of them is anti-corruption. Education is very effective in forming and instilling a comprehensive understanding among the public about the dangers of a culture of corruption.

Other efforts that can be taken by students in their efforts to instill anti-corruption education in the lecture environment are, through anti-corruption socialization activities, campaigning in accordance with the noble goal of voicing the dangers of corruption to the social environment, seminars on inculcating anti-corruption values and Of course, practicing every anti-corruption education material in everyday life, with the various efforts and actions that have been carried out thoroughly, it is hoped that the role of students can be channeled appropriately, in order to eradicate various acts of corruption both occurring in the university environment. as well as in various governments in Indonesia, besides that the long-term goal that can be learned from the cultivation of anti-corruption among universities is that students can know the dangers of corruption from an early age so that they avoid actions that can lead to corruption. envy the activities of corruption crimes (Hidayah, 2018).

The involvement of students in participating in various anti-corruption activities can basically be divided into four areas, firstly within the scope of the family, the lecture environment, the social environment, and the national environment. the most basic in avoiding and keeping someone away from the bad effects caused by the act of corruption (Poluakan et al, 2019; Halimang, 2020). Students are students who are required to have emotional intelligence, and high spiritual intelligence, this is clarified by having an intellectual intelligence so that it prevents someone from being selfish and greedy, these two traits are at least included in the part of corruption, besides that students can become a differentiating individual and reformer who can bring about various changes to the country and the nation. Cross-curriculum strategies or subjects are relatively common in the implementation of anti-corruption education in Indonesia, the practical form is for example: inserting anti-corruption material in several subjects, Meanwhile, the involvement of schools and other parties are relatively rare in anti-corruption learning in formal schools and campuses, but it is precisely this strategy that needs to be further developed and implemented in helping to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

3.2 The Concept of Anti-Corruption Education at STHIP Pelopor Bangsa

Corruption has become a very crucial problem for the Indonesian people, Corruption has mushroomed into various aspects of life, causing many losses, both material and immaterial. Materially, there is a loss to state finances while immaterially there is a loss to the morality and mentality of the Indonesian nation which in the end will be difficult to fix, of course this is a very serious threat for the next generation of the nation who must immediately change the image of the Indonesian nation through various actions. which can accelerate the elimination of corruption in this country.

One of the efforts currently being fought by the government is to instill anti-corruption education in various universities in Indonesia. To be able to play an optimal role in helping to eradicate corruption through various methods of anti-corruption education in the lecture environment, first of all, improving themselves

and the campus environment demonstrate that themselves and their campuses must be clean and away from all forms of acts of corruption, because through the integration of strong lecturing institutions, the norms that are formed will lead to things that lead to a much more positive and directed change (Suryani, 2015).

Furthermore, the preparation of several anti-corruption education programs must have a broad plan, be held regularly and independently, then formulate some anti-corruption educational materials into the lecture curriculum, of course, a mandatory requirement that must be carried out for several semesters so that students can quickly understand and practice the material. the material until it becomes a habit. Then the availability of various adequate facilities and infrastructure in the process of developing anti-corruption education is the most important thing that must be pursued by higher education institutions, because the availability of various supporting media can accelerate the integration of anti-corruption education in every existing subject. detect the existence of an act of corruption comprehensively starting from the form, process, violated regulations, perpetrators, losses/impacts caused, then able to produce problem solving, reporting to law enforcement is possible, but must have valid evidence (Nanggala, 2020).

Internationally, corruption is recognized as a very complex, systematic, and widespread problem. Corruption has a very broad dimension of action including criminal acts of bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, abuse of office, abuse of power, to the use of one's position in business activities for individual interests that are illegal, for that acts of corruption are categorized as extraordinary crimes and to eradicate it also requires a very extraordinary and comprehensive action. Formal and non-formal education eventually became an option to become a form of approach to preventing corruption from a cultural perspective, in general, education is aimed at rebuilding the correct understanding of the community regarding corruption, increasing awareness of all potential corrupt acts that occur, not committing acts of corruption. no matter how small, and dare to oppose acts of corruption that occur in all spheres of life.

Through an effective and efficient implementation of the important role of educational institutions in assisting various actions to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, it is indeed necessary to improve and implement it as quickly as possible, anti-corruption education as an instrument of curriculum development as well as forming the potential of students contains several very important individual characters. challenges such as eradicating crime, taking action against various public violations to the core point of eradicating various acts of corruption that occur in Indonesia.

An educational supervision and control system needs to be involved as a form of corruption prevention efforts through anti-corruption education programs, especially in universities, having strong, honest, and highly knowledgeable character traits, of course, these attitudes are in line with efforts to cultivate anti-corruption in students. Building a better personality, building an anti-corruption personality must be done continuously by institutionalizing anti-corruption through various courses, providing knowledge about anti-corruption values, encouraging the dissemination of discourse that corruption is a common enemy that must be fought and avoided. , create a citizenship character building that has dedication and sensitivity towards preventing

corruption for the realization of a clean country, as well as having legal awareness and encouraging a fair, transparent and accountable government.

The points above are a complex whole and have been thoroughly integrated, by all parties involved in the effort to inculcate anti-corruption education in the university environment, it is necessary to emphasize again that all aspects must be completely sterile from behavior and actions. actions that can damage the image of universities as one of the educational institutions in Indonesia, which always prints the next generation of the nation, a generation that cares about all threats that will damage the nation's morale, one of which is through the crime of corruption which has always been a real enemy for all Indonesian citizens. , and it is hoped that the implementation of anti-corruption education in various educational institutions, especially in the university environment will help the government's role in eradicating corruption in various fields of government, agencies, and Indonesian institutions. The three components (behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, control beliefs) are strong so that they can contribute to the formation of attitudes toward behavior, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, which in turn will determine the level of strength of the intention of anti-corruption behavior in individuals.

4. Conclusion

Anti-corruption education is one of the most important aspects that must be carried out in various educational institutions in Indonesia, as we know that the crime of corruption is one of the most miserable crimes for all Indonesian people, in addition to harming money and state assets, corruption will also threaten the existence of the younger generation. in the country, for that the government is demanded to concentrate and support every effort to eradicate corruption from various circles, one of which is through university governance. Universities must be sterile from corrupt behavior. Providing motivation and anti-corruption spirit through lecture media, disseminating discourse through publications, building anti-corruption figures, and enforcing legal awareness are a series of anti-corruption institutionalization efforts. Higher education actually returns to its function, namely as a bulwark of honesty, morality, and defenders of the truth for all Indonesian citizens, this role is indeed difficult and requires a very long time, but universities must free themselves from the circle of corruption. and the printers of generations who are superior and rich in various sciences. In addition, universities must build public trust as the most serious anti-corruption institution in dealing with various acts of corruption, above all, universities are required to carry out internal reforms. by adopting the principles of transparency, participatory, and accountability.

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