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Implementing Aspects Of Integrity In Student Environment As a Corruption Prevention Effort

Dea Amelia¹, Meli Amalia², Muhammad Guntur Nugroho³, Nurani Saidah Latifah⁴, Selvi Komalasari⁵, Masduki Asbari⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5} Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Insan Pembangunan, Indonesia

⁶ STMIK Insan Pembangunan, Indonesia

*Corresponding author email: selvikomalasari15@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history</p> <p>Received: June 2022 Revised June 2022 Accepted June 2022 Published: Okt 2022</p> <p>Keywords <i>Corruption, The aspect of integrity</i></p>	<p>This article aims to understand the dangers of corruption for the State and society and is intended to guide young students to avoid committing acts of corruption. Many political figures who commit acts of corruption because of this, even educated people cannot be separated from corruption, we can draw that high education is not enough to avoid corruption because that is why a strong mentality is needed to maintain honesty, responsibility, and trust that has been given. given to work. Honesty itself must be improved because there are many examples of corruption that occur around us, but we do not realize it because of this we must understand broadly the meaning of corruption itself.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The global era that is developing and unstoppable is now increasingly leading people to follow their desires for the world to give birth to humans who are hedonists, materialists, and pragmatists. The result is not the progress of the existing nation but gives birth to new problems, especially a moral crisis. The problem of the moral crisis that has not been resolved until now is the rampant criminal acts carried out at the elite level to the elite level with their authoritarian attitude toward the weak. Other cases in the form of plagiarism (intellectual property theft) among academics seem to be something that is commonly done, as well as acts of extortion against small people carried out by irresponsible government parties. Based on the results of a report conducted by the World Justice Project (WJP), the facts show that Indonesia is ranked 14th of the 15 most corrupt countries in the world and ranked 80th out of 90 countries in the world. (WJP, 2015: 13).

Corruption or stealing (Latin: *corruptio* from the verb *corrumpere* which means rotten, damaged, destabilizing, twisting, bribing, stealing, stealing) is the act of public officials, both politicians, and civil servants, as well as other parties involved in these actions who unreasonably and illegally abuse the public trust that is authorized in them to gain a unilateral advantage.

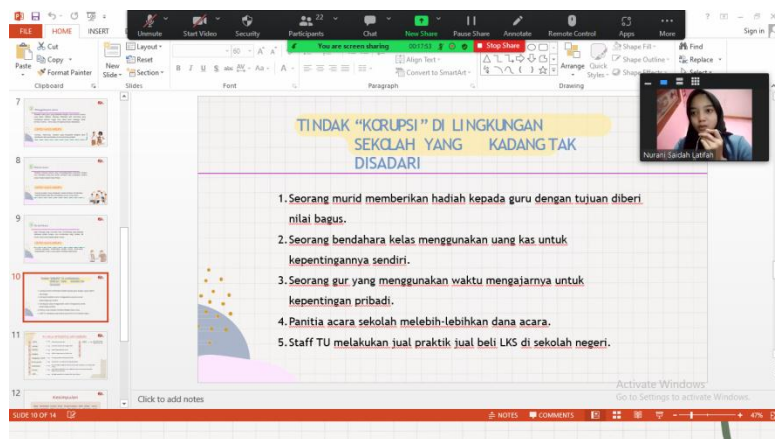
During an increasingly secular life, the measure is how much a person can access wealth. The richer you are, the more successful you are. So when someone occupies a space to be able to access wealth, then someone will do it to the fullest. In this world, many people are easily tempted by wealth. Because of the perception of wealth as a measure of one's success, one will pursue wealth without taking into account how the wealth was obtained. In many cases, the reason a person commits corruption is because of his seduction for the material world of wealth that he is unable to contain. When the urge to be rich cannot be resisted while access to wealth can be obtained through corruption, then someone will commit corruption. So, if you use this perspective on the causes of corruption, then one of the causes of corruption is the perspective on wealth. The wrong way of looking at wealth will lead to the wrong way of accessing wealth. Corruption is thus likely to continue, as long as there are errors about how to view wealth. The more people wrongly view wealth, the more likely people will commit corruption. Therefore, this paper will thoroughly explore the deep-rooted culture of corruption leading to a cleaner Indonesia.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This writing uses empirical or non-doctrinal methods, the types of data used in this study are primary and secondary data, in this case, the author has conducted an assessment through library materials or secondary data consisting of primary and secondary materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corruption is officials, both politicians/politicians and civil servants, who are unnatural and illegal by themselves, by abusing the power of those close to them. The severity of corruption varies, from the lightest in the form of the use of influence and support to give and receive aid, to the serious corruption that is legalized, and so on. The point of corruption is kleptocracy, which means the crime of government by thieves, were pretending, to be honest, doesn't exist at all. The following are the impacts or effects of acts of corruption on the state and society:



Gambar 1. Beginning of Activity

1. The general welfare of the State.

Political corruption exists in many countries and poses a grave threat to their citizens. Political corruption means that government policies often benefit bribe givers, not the people at large. One more example is how politicians make regulations that protect big companies but harm small companies (SMEs). These “pro-business” politicians are simply returning favors to big companies that make big contributions to their election campaigns.

2. Democracy.

In general, corruption erodes the institutional capacity of the government, due to neglect of procedures, draining of resources, and officials being appointed or promoted not because of achievement. At the same time, corruption complicates the legitimacy of governance and democratic values such as trust and tolerance.

3. Inhibit investment and economic growth.

According to Chetwynd et al (2003), corruption will hinder investment growth. Both domestic and foreign investment. They gave an example of the fact that business failure in Bulgaria reached 25 percent. One in four companies in the country fails to expand their business and investment each year due to government corruption.

4. Corruption weakens the government's capacity and ability to carry out development programs.

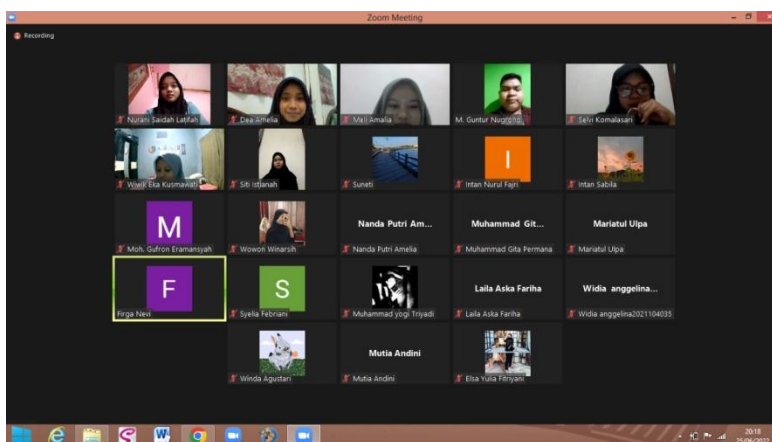
In government institutions that have low corruption rates, public services tend to be better and cheaper.

5. Corruption has an impact on the decline in moral and moral quality.

Both individuals and society as a whole. In addition to increasing greed and greed for asset control and wealth, corruption will also cause a loss of sensitivity and concern for others.

6. Economy.

Corruption also complicates economic development and reduces the quality of government services. Corruption also complicates economic development by creating distortions and high inefficiencies. In the private sector, corruption increases the cost of trading because of losses from illegal payments, management costs in negotiating with corrupt officials, and the risk of canceling agreements or due to investigations. While some argue that corruption reduces (trade) costs by simplifying bureaucracy, the emerging consensus concludes that the availability of bribes causes officials to make new rules and new obstacles. Where corruption causes the inflation of the cost of commerce, corruption also disrupts the "field of commerce". Companies with connections are protected from competition and as a result, retain inefficient companies.



Gambar 2. Activity

Atmosphere

Corruption in various forms, including extortion, bribery, and gratification, has occurred for a long time with perpetrators ranging from state officials to the lowest level employees. Corruption essentially starts from a habit that is not realized by every officer, starting from the habit of receiving tribute, gifts, bribes, giving certain facilities, or others in the end, these habits will eventually become seeds of real corruption and can be detrimental. state finances. Some forms of corruption include the following :

1. Bribery

Bribery (Bribery) is the act of giving money, goods, or other forms of retaliation from the giver of the swab to the recipient of a bribe which is carried out to change the attitude of the recipient towards an interest. Bribery Bribes are transactional and direct, which are given simultaneously with the ongoing cooperation process. The penalty of Bribery Bribery (Bribery) = Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery. Law Number 11 of 1980 dated 27 October 1980, concerning the Crime of Bribery on Financial/Administrative Rights of Leaders and Members of the Highest State Institutions and Former Members of State High Institutions and Former Leaders of State Highest Institutions and Former Members of State High Institutions. Bribery (Bribery)) based on Law No. 11 of 1980: Imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of up to 15 million rupiahs. An example of a bribery case is the

bribery case of the PUPR office project Masi Banyuasin, Alex Noerdin's son was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

2. Gratuity

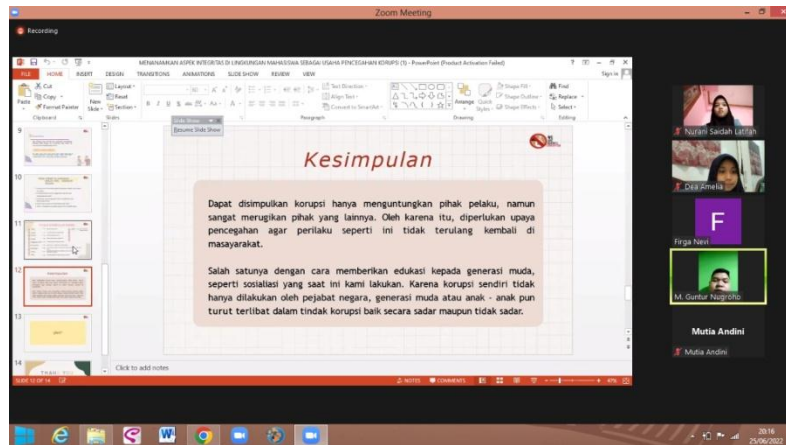
Gratification is a gift in a broad sense which includes the provision of additional money (fees), cash prizes, goods, rebates (discounts), interest-free loan commissions, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, and free medical treatment, and other facilities. Sanctions or Penalties for Gratification, namely Gratification based on Law Number 20 of 2001: Life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 20 years, or a fine of at least 200 million rupiahs and a maximum of 1 billion rupiahs. What to Do When Receiving Gratuities, namely in Law Number 20 of 2001, every gratuity received by a Civil Servant or State Administrator must be reported to the KPK no later than 30 days after receiving the gratuity, if it is not reported, it is considered a bribe. Reported gratuities, whether received domestically or abroad and carried out using electronic means or without electronic means. Threats for the crime of receiving gratification are life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 20 years and a fine of at least 200 million rupiahs and a maximum of 1 billion rupiahs. An example of the gratification case Sri Wahyumi Maria Manalip was named a suspect in the alleged corruption case of receiving gratuities by state officials related to infrastructure work projects in the Talaud Islands Regency in 2014-2017.

3. Embezzlement of funds

Embezzlement of funds is an act of dishonesty by hiding other people's goods/assets by one or more people without the knowledge of the owner of the goods to transfer ownership (theft), control, or being used for other purposes. Sanctions or Punishments for Embezzlement of Funds, namely legal sanctions Referring to the provisions of Article 372 of the Criminal Code, the perpetrators of embezzlement, in addition, can be threatened with imprisonment of four years and or a maximum fine of nine hundred rupiahs. Regarding compensation with a fine is different. If what is meant is compensation related to embezzlement of money. In embezzlement of funds, there is an expiration date, namely the expiration period for cases of embezzlement or embezzlement with a weighting for prosecution after 12 years. However, if the perpetrator is under 18 years of age, the expiration period is 4 years. In 2011, Indonesia was shocked by a case of embezzlement of company money by an employee of PT Kusuma Agung Mulya named Beni. Unmitigated the amount of money embezzled reached 774 million rupiahs. Beni served as sales in the company. The money collected is used for his interests. Worse yet, he used company money to gamble. The Jelutung police chief managed to arrest Beni in his office. He is entangled in Article 374 of the Criminal Code regarding embezzlement in office. The maximum penalty for embezzling the company's money is 5 years in prison.

4. Blackmail

Extortion or Chantage is a term in criminal law for extortion or slander. Change is defined as extortion by forcing people to hand over goods or money and so on with threats, including revealing secrets that can defame their names in public. Extortion is one of the common crimes known in Indonesian criminal law. SANCTIONS or PUNISHMENT, namely extortion sanctions, as stipulated in Article 368 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. This provision is based on Article 368 paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 365 paragraph (2) 1 of the Criminal Code with a penalty of twelve years imprisonment. 2. The crime of confiscation is carried out by two or more persons jointly. The article on extortion is punishable by a maximum sentence of nine years and there is a possibility that it will be aggravated. However, in terms of threats, the maximum prison sentence is four years and it is not possible to increase it. In Article 368 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, the maximum penalty is 9 years imprisonment. One example is that three prosecutors are suspects in the extortion case against 63 junior high school principals in Inhu Regency, Riau, allegedly receiving money worth Rp. 650 million.



Gambar 3. Q&A Session

Kartono (1983) suggests the prevention of corruption as follows: There is awareness of the people to take responsibility for political participation and social control, by being indifferent. Instilling positive national aspirations, namely prioritizing national interests. Leaders and officials set an example, eradicate and crack down on corruption. There are sanctions and powers to take action and eradicate and punish acts of corruption. Reorganization and rationalization of government organizations, through the simplification of the number of departments, and their subordinates.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the understanding, causes, and effects, several suggestions can be input for efforts to prevent and eradicate (slowly) corruption. First, people are expected to get used to not being extravagant and living a glamorous life and changing the way of thinking and wanting to live that always wants this and wants it excessively. Because it can lead to a sense of wanting to corrupt for personal interests and wealth that can harm many people, and for the government, it is hoped that it can strengthen coordination between the government and non-government institutions in monitoring the process of the policies and performance of its members, after which the government must tighten regulations related to the public budget and the state budget, if necessary to provide severe penalties for those who commit criminal acts of corruption, and the government is expected to be more sensitive and more assertive towards members of the perpetrators who commit acts of corruption. It is hoped that the public and the government are aware of the consequences of acts of corruption, it is also hoped that the community and the government can work together well and not blame each other because the role of government and the role of society is very important in preventing and eradicating acts of corruption.

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