Teaching Anti-corruption Education to University Students as a Preventive Measures of Corruption

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Abstract

Background: The preamble of the UN Convention against Corruption 2003 concerns cases of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States. It was ratified by Indonesian Government via Law Number 7 of 2006; it means that corruption eradication has been being concern of most countries in the world includes Indonesia. Objectives: This study aims to describe the role of lecturers in providing preventive measures of corruption by teaching anti-corruption education to university students. Actually, after finishing an 8-semester of study, students of STMKG are recruited as civil servants to work for BMKG to support good governance. Therefore, teaching anti-corruption education at STMKG has been conducted since 2014 which then followed by declaration of anti-cheating and anti-plagiarism by students of STMKG in 2015. Methodology: Research data was gained by teaching Anti-corruption Education that was conducted in early 2021 by involving research sample 106 students in 8ᵗʰ semester with ultimate aim to educate students on the application of Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 about Eradication of Corruption as lectures main material by analyzing real corruption cases as well as Decree of Director General of BMKG Number 4 of 2015 about Gratification-control as complementary material. Conducting lectures by zoom meeting due to Covid-19 pandemic, student-centered learning was implemented as teaching methodology which provides significant effect. Results: positive result were shown by (1) the ability of students in understanding the punishment of the judge to be sentenced to imprisonment also to a fine as well as various social sanctions because of doing corruption and (2) the ability of students to express their capability to prevent them-selves of doing corruption as self-competence. It can be concluded that partial preventive measures of corruption are achieved by conducting anti-corruption education to university students.

Keywords: corruption-eradication; preventive-measures.

Introduction

Fig 1: Corruption Perception Index 2020

The above Corruption Perceptions Index 2020 shows almost all parts of the world visualized in red color which means that most countries are facing the problem of corruption. Furthermore the preamble of the UN Convention against Corruption 2003 concerns cases of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States. It was ratified by Indonesian Government via Law Number 7 of 2006; which means that corruption eradication has been being concern of most countries in the world includes Indonesia. Understanding the importance of corruption eradication, the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) conducted an event Declaration of Integrity Development toward Corruption-Free Zone on 3 February 2015.

Fig 2: Declaration of Corruption-Free Zone

STMKG (School of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics) is a university under organization structure of BMKG which then following the similar step by conducting Declaration of Anti Cheating and Anti Plagiarism on 11 May 2015.

Fig 3: Declaration of Anti Cheating and Anti Plagiarism

Bambang Suprihadi as the first author in this research was in the middle of the picture because his position as an associate professor that teaches Anti- corruption education for students of STMKG.

Literature Review

Referring to the hand-book entitled Anti-corruption education for university (*Pendidikan Anti Korupsi untuk Perguruan Tinggi*) published by Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture on 2011, the objectives of Anti-corruption education is forming students' anti-corruption personality and building-up their spirits and competence as

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agent of change toward a life within society and nations that clean and free of corruption-threat. Meanwhile, the three standards of competence for university students are as follows:

1. Students' capability to prevent them-selves of doing corruption (self-competence).
2. Students' capability to prevent other of doing corruption by reminding other.
3. Students' capability to detect any corruption acts (and report it to the law up-holder).

Correlation between the objective and three standards of competence for university students can be visualized as follow:
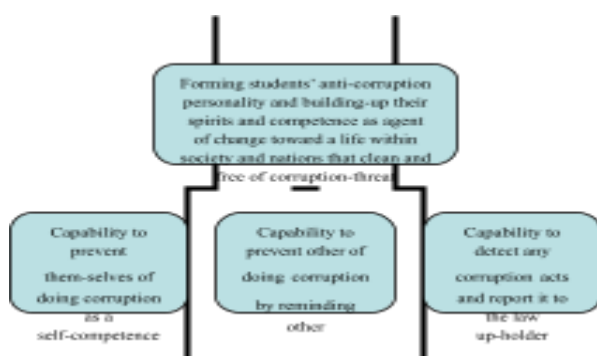

Fig 4: Standard of competence

Method

Setting and Participant

Research population is the students of STMKG amounting to 1007 male and female students who are studying at program-study of meteorology, climatology, geophysics and instrumentation.

Data Collection

The data was taken from 106 samples i.e. the on-going students of

semester 8 studying at STMKG as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Research sample of STMKG students

No	Study program	Σ
1	Meteorology Semester 8-A	35
2	Meteorology Semester 8-B	34
3	Climatology Semester 8-A	19
4	Climatology Semester 8-B	18
	Total	106

Table 2: Name and ID of research sample

Students of Study Program Meteorology Semester 8-A

No	Name of student	CRN	Sex
01	Anriko Ramadhan S	11.17.00 01	M
02	Anwar Budi N	11.17.00 02	M
03	Atmaja Kusuma Y	11.17.00 03	M
04	Bagas Briliano	11.17.00 04	M
05	Baiat Al Hadid	11.17.00 05	M
06	Destion Fajar P	11.17.00 07	M
07	Faqih Musyaffa	11.17.00 08	M
08	Ferry Ferdiawan	11.17.00 09	M
09	Gabriel Andersen M	11.17.00 10	M

No	Name	CRN	Sex
10	Guntur Syinyo J K	11.17.0011	M
11	Herawan Adry D	11.17.0012	M
12	Izza Nur Rahman	11.17.0013	M
13	Kania Mustikawati	11.17.0014	F
14	Muhammad Dias N	11.17.0015	M
15	Muhammad Ishlah A	11.17.0016	M
16	Muhammad Rafli	11.17.0017	M
17	Muhammad Wira P	11.17.0018	M
18	N. Ela Lathifah W	11.17.0019	F
19	Nabila Arafyah	11.17.0020	F
20	Niluh Ayu Agnes D	11.17.0021	F
21	Putri Ulzanati Raju	11.17.0022	F
22	Rara Rahmita N	11.17.0023	F
23	Rinaldi	11.17.0024	M
24	Risa Yurisma	11.17.0025	F
25	Rivandy Andu R	11.17.0026	M
26	Rusdi Alamsyah	11.17.0027	M
27	Salsabila Nadhifvira	11.17.0028	F
28	Selviana Pratiwi	11.17.0029	F
29	Silvya Winda S	11.17.0030	F
30	Sukma Indah N	11.17.0031	F

No	Name	CRN	Sex
31	Tri Wahyu K W	11.17.0032	M
32	Vitro Nurvandyanto	11.17.0033	M
33	Willem Wombon	11.17.0034	M
34	Wira Helpon N	11.17.0035	M
35	Yakubos Samoria	11.17.0036	M

Students of Study Program Meteorology Semester 8-B

No	Name of student	CRN	Sex
01	Alifficionaldo A P	11.17.0037	M
02	Ari Sofyan Sauri	11.17.0038	M
03	Arif Ripcy Pradana	11.17.0039	M
04	Auliya Ayu C Nisa	11.17.0040	F
05	Aurel Dwiyana Sigalingging	11.17.0041	F
06	Ayu Feminia	11.17.0042	F
07	Bayu Christian	11.17.0043	M
08	Bedi Hursepuny	11.17.0044	M
09	Danurahni Aryashta	11.17.0045	M
10	Dendi Rona Purnama	11.17.0047	M
11	Dewangga Palguna	11.17.0048	M
12	Falihah Farid Nazario	11.17.0049	M

13	Gandhi Mahendran	11.17.0050	M
14	I Nyoman Agus AP	11.17.0051	M
15	Ika Ainun Tajalla	11.17.0052	F
16	Kiki Oktriswandi M	11.17.0053	M
17	M. Caesar Agni P	11.17.0054	M
18	Muhammad Hanif A	11.17.0055	M
19	Muhammad Iqbal	11.17.0056	M
20	Muhammad Isro	11.17.0057	M
21	Nadya Safira	11.17.0058	F
22	Nindya Pradita	11.17.0059	F
23	Nur Muslikhah	11.17.0060	F
24	Priscellia Tati B	11.17.0061	F
25	Puteri Sunitha A C	11.17.0062	F
26	Rahmat Febrianto	11.17.0063	M
27	Reny Shahputri	11.17.0064	F
28	Rizki Dwi Prasetyo	11.17.0065	M
29	Sarfudin Rideng	11.17.0066	M
30	Saveira Fairuz I	11.17.0067	F
31	Sinto Lestari	11.17.0068	F
32	Siti Anisa Eka B	11.17.0069	F
33	Syaiful Aziz Ashari	11.17.0070	M

34	Wiliam	11.17.0071	M

Students of Study Program Climatology Semester 8-A

No	Name of student	CRN	Sex
01	Aberta Rulinri S	21.17.0001	F
02	Ade Nova Fitrianto	21.17.0002	F
03	Dinda Raisa Salsabila	21.17.0005	F
04	Fajar Bima Dewantara	21.17.0007	M
05	Faturrohman	21.17.0010	M
06	Hafidh Irvan Ri	21.17.0012	M
07	Kahlil Gibran	21.17.0013	M
08	Lulut Ajeng Heryana	21.17.0016	F
09	Minkowelia M	21.17.0018	F
10	Muhammad Ichwan S	21.17.0021	M
11	Muhammad Suluh M	21.17.0022	M
12	Mustofa Angkie B P	21.17.0023	M
13	Naufan Rasyid W	21.17.0024	L
14	Nisrina Aryanti	21.17.0025	F
15	Putri Aliyyah U	21.17.0026	F
16	Ryan Fajar S	21.17.0030	M
17	Tri Putri Ganesh S	21.17.0034	F

| 18 | Willy Ratno P | 21.17.0035 | M |
| 19 | Yosef Peterson MS M | 21.17.0037 | M |

16	Setia Utami	21.17.0032	F
17	Thursina M Ahsan	21.17.0033	M
18	Yohanes Agung K	21.17.0036	M

Students of Study Program Climatology Semester 8-B

No	Name of student	CRN	Sex
01	Ayusri Wijaya Putri	21.17.0003	F
02	Bintang Galih Edi P	21.17.0004	M
03	E.M.Faridhal Fahmi	21.17.0006	M
04	Farid Hardiansyah	21.17.0008	M
05	Fathiya Nurrahmanita	21.17.0009	F
06	Fendiarni Luthfi M	21.17.0011	F
07	Kharir Frestia D	21.17.0014	F
08	Kiagus Ardi Z	21.17.0015	M
09	Maria Imaculata T	21.17.0017	F
10	Mudayu Ekaning P	21.17.0019	F
11	Muhammad Fahmi AR	21.17.0020	M
12	Raihan Falah	21.17.0027	M
13	Robbi Azis Ramadhan	21.17.0028	M
14	Rozy Ari Ramadhan	21.17.0029	M
15	Serly	21.17.0031	F

Result and Discussion

This study introduced an effective method of teaching anti-corruption education to university students, in this regards STMKG students. It is known that before participating in the lectures, the students didn't have knowledge on criminal acts of corruption, thus, the 14 times online meeting was designed for the students to master the following contents:
1. Definition of criminal act of corruption
2. Causal factors of corruption
3. Massive impact of corruption
4. Value and principle of anti-corruption
5. Corruption eradication in Indonesia
6. Movement, cooperation and international instrument for preventing corruption
7. Legal instruments of criminal act of corruption
8. Role of university students in anti-corruption movement.

Particular attention was intended to item 7 by teaching students on the application of legal instruments of criminal act of corruption.
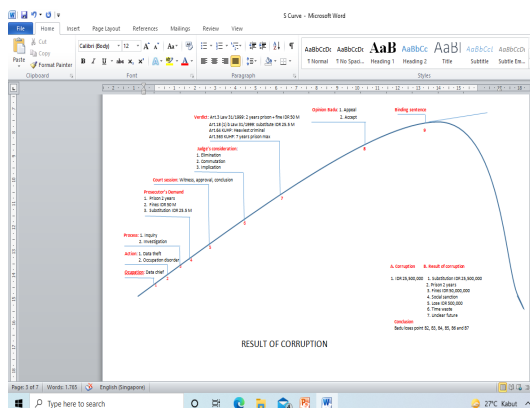
Fig 5: Process of criminal act of corruption

The students were drilled on process of criminal act of corruption as shown in fig 5, to make them fully understanding the real case of corruption. In fig 5, it is described a case-study simulation in which someone, known as the Data Chief, taking data illegally for the benefit of himself by receiving money worth IDR 25,500,000. Such action against Article 3 of Law Number 31 year 1999 on Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption and Law Number 20 year 2001 on Amendment to Law Number 31 year 1999 on Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption. Based on Article 18 (1) b of said Laws, the accused shall substitute money worth IDR 25,500,000. Besides, the accused will face social sanctions, labeling as corruptor, bad-future and has to stay in the prison. It is widely known that in general, after graduation the students shall work at BMKG observing stations. They will work as observer, forecaster and analyst. The chance of being Data chief is widely opened for them, and that is why this research is important for the STMKG students

as a reminder not to do corruption. The declaration of Anti-cheating and Anti-plagiarism was conducted to remind the students that cheating and plagiarism are kind of corruptive actions which must be avoided. In addition, the students were drilled on the implementation of Decree of Director General of BMKG Number 4 of 2015 about Gratification-control so that they can prepare themselves for avoiding gratification which might be faced in the near future. Therefore, it is a need to teach Anti-corruption Education as a preventive measure of corruption.

Students' preventive measure of corruption

There were 106 students involved in this study. Doing the final semester test, each student was ordered to express 5 (five) actions as his own perspective concerning preventive measures of corruption. The following table shows 24 of 530 types of students' perspective concerning preventive measures of corruption which were provided randomly.

Table 3: Students' expression

No	Student ID	Student's Expression
1	11.17.0001	Maintaining willingness, spirit and commitment to eradicate corruption

2	11.17.0004	Saving my own salary for preparing myself to buy something I need
3	11.17.0014	Managing personal finance as a measure to refuse corruption
4	11.17.0020	Narrowing chance to do corruption by understanding law and impact of corruption
5	11.17.0024	Feeling afraid of God and Law and self-educating toward impact of judge sentence
6	11.17.0035	Maintaining honesty, fair and brave to report any corruption to the authority
7	11.17.0037	Understanding bad impact of corruption which leads to refuse doing corruption
8	11.17.0038	Refusing all type of gratification and report any kind of corruption to the authority

9	11.17.0039	Working hard to avoid short-way for gaining bribery
10	11.17.0041	Refusing all kind of invitation to do criminal acts of corruption
11	11.17.0044	Holding religion principles toward working honestly to avoid corruption
12	11.17.0047	Refusing all corruptive measures such as unfair action and doing anti-plagiarism
13	21.17.0002	Understanding anti-corruption education to know bad impact of doing corruption
14	21.17.0006	Improving faithful to Allah as remainder not to do actions against Law
15	21.17.0007	Maintaining life style according to my own financial condition and to avoid hedonism
16	21.17.0008	Providing services by refusing unlawful

		additional payment
17	21.17.0014	Getting closer to Allah as an effort to remember that corruption is a sin
18	21.17.0016	Focusing on my own job and responsibility and solve the problem based on Law
19	21.17.0019	Maintaining awareness that corruption is a kind of action prohibited by Allah
20	21.17.0025	Avoiding to cheat while doing the test as the first step of refusing corruption
21	21.17.0028	Learning and understanding criminal law on corruption includes its sanctions
22	21.17.0032	Campaigning anti-corruption via online by sharing flyer on corruption and its impacts
23	21.17.0034	Stating not easy to accept money which is not clear its source

24	21.17.0035	Being discipline and timely because untimely and indiscipline are small type of corruption

Conclusion

It could be concluded that after attending a 14 times of online lectures on anti-corruption education, the students were capable to show their own preventive measure of corruption which were indicated by their expression as shown in the above mentioned table.

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