Correlation between Knowledge on Gratification and Criminal Sanction with Attitude of Law Obedience. A Quantitative Study toward University Students as Candidate of Civil Servants

Destiny[1]*, Triana Rejekiningsih[2], Machmud Al Rasyid[3]

[123]Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

*) Corresponding author: ddestydesty@gmail.com

Abstract

Background*: The Indonesia National Resilience Institute known as Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional RI in November 2021 conducted seminar by carrying ultimate content based on the survey of Indonesia Survey Institute which released information that trends of corruption cases during Covid-19 pandemic raised up 39.6%. It means that such pandemic caused the increase of corruption. With this in mind, there is a need an action to reduce corruption. As student of Postgraduate program of UNS (Universitas Sebelas Maret), the first author has commitment to play role in corruption eradication, in this regard to reduce gratification. Such action is an alternative preventive contribution in social cohesion post Covid-19 pandemic.* Objectives*: This study aims to describe the correlation between knowledge on gratification (X1) and knowledge on criminal sanction (X2) with attitude of law obedience (Y). Actually, after finishing an 8-semester of study, students of STMKG (State College of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics) are recruited as civil servants to work for BMKG (Indonesia Agency for Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics) to support good governance. Therefore, it is important to measure students' attitude of law obedience.* Methodology*: Research data was gained by conducting questionnaires by involving research sample 45 students of STMKG with ultimate aim to determine correlation between X1 with Y; X2 with Y; X1 and X2 with Y. Such research refers Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 as well as Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning Indonesia Penal Code as ultimate reference supported by relevant theories.* Results*: Positive result were shown by significant correlation between X1 with Y; X2 with Y; X1 and X2 with Y.* Action plan*: Soon after graduated from Postgraduate program of UNS, the first author plans to conduct dissemination of Decree of Director General of BMKG Number 4 of 2015 concerning Gratification-control with ultimate aim of preparing anti-gratification human resource to support good governance.*
Keywords: covid-19 pandemic; criminal sanction; gratification; law obedience.

Introduction

Law - is a fundamental thing in social life, nation and state. The definition of law according to J.C.T. Simorangkir and Woerjono Sastropranoto in Kardiman, defined as rules that have a coercive nature, where these rules can determine human behavior in social life (Kardiman, 2014). As is known, Indonesia is a country of law and this is stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically in Article 1 Paragraph (3), which states that "The State of Indonesia is a country of law" (Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945). Thus, it has been agreed by all Indonesian citizens to recognize that Indonesia have the supremacy of law in which the law is positioned in the highest level.

Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that obeying the law is an

indication of legal awareness as stated by B. Kutschinsky (1973) in Soekanto which states that a person can be said to be legally aware if they know the existence of legal rules, know the contents of these regulations, have attitudes and behavioral patterns that comply with the law (Soekanto, 1977, p. 159).

Society can include individuals with various professions, one of which is Civil Servants. The meaning of Civil Servants in this context is then narrowed again to Civil Servant candidates, then those who become Civil Servant candidates include university students. Students are often referred to as an intellectual group, therefore students are considered to have broad attitudes, knowledge and skills. These three things must also be reflected in state life and law. This predicate is attached to university students, so great dedication is required to realize for it.

Gratification can be said to be a phenomenon. The phenomenon of gratification can be found not only in certain areas or levels, but seems to have become a "tradition" throughout almost the entire of Indonesia. This statement is confirmed by various studies or surveys conducted previously by official institute. In order for this phenomenon to be more comprehensive and actual, data is needed to strengthen this phenomenon. Therefore, data is important for research. Reporting from the lemhannas.go.id page, it was stated that there was a seminar in November 2021 which discussed a survey conducted by the Indonesian Survey Institute, shows there was an increase in corruption cases during the Covid-19 pandemic reaching 39.6% (Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional RI, 2021).

Substantially, this research has relevance to Pancasila and Civic Education subject, because the law was essentially created to regulate citizens. Citizens are the target subject of the implementation of a law, if legal science regulates the applicable rules then Pancasila and Civic Education becomes the subject of the realization of law in state life. Legal actualization essentially develops within the subject itself, by creating intelligent citizens and citizens who comply with the guidance of applicable norms. Thus, knowledge about gratification and criminal sanctions with an attitude of obeying the law in this case is

focused on preparing university students as early as possible before they finally enter society in the future.

The formulation of the research problem is: "Is there a correlation between knowledge on gratification and criminal sanctions with an attitude of law obedience among university students as a candidate of civil servants?" Meanwhile, the usefulness of this research is that it can generally be useful for researchers and readers in general, either as a reference or discussion material. In specific: Can be useful for STMKG agencies because this research presents correlation between knowledge on gratification and criminal sanctions with an attitude of law obedience among university students as a candidate of civil servants. So this research can be useful as a preventive measure against gratification behavior which is an act against the law.

Literature Review

A. Gratification Concept

According to the explanation of (UU No. 20 Tahun 2001) Article 12B Paragraph (1), it is stated that "*What is meant by "gratification" in this paragraph is a gift in a broad sense, which includes giving money, goods, rebates (discounts), commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment and other facilities. These gratifications are received both domestically and abroad and are made using electronic means or without electronic means*".

B. Criminal Sanction Concept

According to Prof. Mulyatno, the application of the law can shows in a "punishment", which in meaning will be interpreted more broadly than criminal and includes the civil scope. In addition, "punishment" is defined as "establishing the law" or "deciding about the law" *("berechten")* (Arief & Muladi, 2010, p. 1). This shows that "punishment" has a broader scope than the term "criminal" itself. So "punishment" can also be applied in the civil field.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, it is generally assumed that punishment is suffering and reward is pleasure. That is why the

consequences of the perpetrators do not follow it. Soerjono then said that every punishment has a certain social meaning, where the sanction is adjusted to the human perspective (Soekanto, 1988, p. 83). According to Andi Hamzah, sanctions are punishment for perpetrators who violate the law. Criminal sanctions are the legal consequences of criminal provisions in the form of actions (Hamzah, 2009, p. 138).

C. Law Obedience Concept

According to Baron in (Theories of Social Psychology) by Sarwono, obedience is a social influence where the element of power can make someone obey what other people command. In this context, power is interpreted as the power a person has over their environment. In this way, this influence can have an impact on the individual's behavior, which is why someone will obey him or not (Sarwono, 2017). Usually because this influence has an impact and if the impact or reward to be received is positive, then there will be a tendency for someone to comply with it.

In a legal context, compliance is synonymous with behavior that is in accordance with the law. If compliance is carried out repeatedly, it can be indicated as awareness. As Soerjono Soekanto said, essentially within humans there is an awareness or values regarding the law that is currently in force (*ius constitutum*) or the law that is aspired to (*ius constituendum*). For example, humans expect how the law should work and how to deal with the law. Apart from that, what is the focus of legal awareness is not the legal assessment of an event in society, but rather the values regarding the law itself (Soekanto, 1977, p. 152).

D. Indicators Knowledge of Gratification and Criminal Sanctions

B. Kutchinsky in Soerjono, states that someone can also be said to be aware of the law if they know exists rule law, understand a content of regulation, have attitudes and behavioral patterns that comply with the law (Soekanto, 1977, p. 159). Talking about knowledge, we can look back at the theory forward by Notoatmodjo in Wawan and Dewi,

which states that there are levels related to a person's knowledge of an object. As follows (A. & M, 2019):

1. Know or knowing: basically knowing is at the lowest level, this is also a process of recalling memories stored in memory.
2. Comprehension or understanding: The next level is understanding, which if interpreted more deeply means that someone not only knows but can interpret an object. Another characteristic is when someone is able to re-explain objects that have been studied previously.
3. Application: Application in this case means that when someone understands an object, they can apply it in other situations. This application can also be interpreted in terms of formulas, methods and laws.
4. Analysis or analysis: In this case, analysis is defined as when someone has the capability to describe and differentiate and find a correlation in the elements contained in an object.
5. Synthesis: This is a person's capability to formulate new things from an existing object. This can also be interpreted as relating to a person's ability to summarize or place a logical correlation on the components of knowledge they already have.
6. Evaluation or Assessment: This is a person's ability to assess a particular object based on criteria or norms that exist in society.

E. Attitude of Legal Complience

A person's legal compliance is essentially a process internalization of values that can occur due to influence from the social environment, so an environment the will give effect to individual the to pattern his behavior. Following this actually is something degrees qualitative related problem obedience law, which stated by Soerjono Soekanto (Soekanto, 1977, p. 230), then perhaps some of these things can also be used as arguments regarding the extent somebody obey law :

1. Compliance
   A person's obedience is based on the hope of a reward certain things, that reason

makes the person avoids punishment. However This obedience is not based on how much confidence someone regarding the purpose of legal rules, because the most important thing is whether you are safe or not charged penalty law. Obedience type like this usually happen because exists the strong influence of the legal controllers themselves and this is what causes someone to want to obey the law. Therefore, if there is strict supervision, then someone will continue to obeying law. So that can implementation rules law earlier (Soekanto, 1977, p. 230).

2. Identification

Identification happen if somebody obey law not only caused himself, but also that group relations are maintained. With this attraction, someone will really depend on it whether the group is good or bad. Someone might not have an attitude into the law, but with encouragement from the identification process it will process someone's attitude to obey the law. Usually somebody do this because of their worries of concequences to not obeying law, thus it is creating identification. If person got something consequence from violation law, so it will acceptance of the values of the law itself emerges (Soekanto, 1977, p. 230).

3. Internalization

In this process, someone will obey the law because there is a reward if the law is obeyed. Because these rules have mark which influence it, so that's somebody obey law and adjust these values based on what he believes. The result is the occurrence of conformity that is built from within oneself, so that it can said that the motivation to obey has emerged within the person. With thereby, so which become strength the biggest is his belief in a rule is not due to external factors like which has been explained before (Soekanto, 1977, p. 231).

F. Variable Hypothesis-test Theory

In short, is possible theory-become a 'bridge' that can connect between variable bound with variable free. In this case, a theory that will be tested is "Functional Theory" proposed by Katz. The reason for select this theory is because in this theory explained about functional attitude also consists on element knowledge, this is also explain that

function knowledge own contribution to attitude or response someone. This is comprehensive explain about this theory:

Katz in Azwar regarding functional theory says that to understand the response regarding attitudes of acceptance and rejection, then this must of course be rooted in motivational basis of human attitudes. Motivational basis as is mentioned previously is the function of individual attitudes, while the function of attitudes for man has been formulated as following (Azwar, 1995) :

1. Instrumental Function, Adjustment Function, or Benefit Function

In this function, stated that man as creature individual will try for maximize what you want as well as minimize that no desired, besides that individuals will too form attitude positive to something which profitable for him and vice versa. Likewise case with association social, because with displays appropriate attitude, so somebody will given convenience social through agreement which obtained from surroundings.

2. Ego Defense Function

In function this, if individual feel displeasure or experience threatening thing, his ego being his attitude will works as mechanism ego defense that will protect him from that reality. In case this is the attitude that is reflected gives that meaning there is problem which no resolved.

3. Value Statement Function

In this function, somebody will displays attitude certain for obtain satisfaction in state value. In case this is attitude used as means expression mark central inside himself. This is what make individual forget self moment is at in mass which own mark the same.

4. Knowledge Function

In this function, human own encouragement for look for reasoning or logic as well as initial elements and experiences. No consistent with objective for organized with individual's knowledge which then changed become something consistency. Thus, attitude works as categorizing scheme something with logical or enter sense and attitude used for evaluate as well as organize phenomenon. Katz and Stotland stated that's it principle in

this theory applies for object single, component affective, cognitive, and behavioral will move on something consistency. Even though in something system whole attitude which different, it can not become each other consistent without give rise to tension.

Method

A. Setting and Participant

This research took place at the College of Meteorology and Climatology Geophysics Jakarta, which located in Jalan Perhubungan I No. 5, Pondok Betung Urban Village, Pondok Aren District, South Tangerang City, Banten Province, Indonesia, 15221. This institution is a high school under the auspices of the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency, registered with BAN-PT with accreditation A. There are 4 (four) study programs, namely Meteorology, Climatology, Instrumentation and Geophysics with strata D-IV (Diploma Four), and chaired by Mr. Dr. I Nyoman Sukanta, S.Si., MT in 2021 until now. The research will be carried out in July until September 2023. However, place and time study This is of course adjusted to suit situation as well as conditions in field.

The reason of choosing the population based on 2 (two), there are "a known" (finitive) or limited population and "an unknown" (infinitive) or unlimited population (Syahrum & Salim, 2012, p. 113). With thereby, this study using "a known" (finitive) population that is already known or the definitive population, they are university students of Meteorology and Climatology Geophysics (STMKG) Jakarta in South Tangerang City, as many as 805 people.

Sample is part from amount population, sample must be representative of the population (Sugiyono, 2018, p. 127). This research uses respondents as much 40 students of Meteorology and Climatology Geophysics (STMKG) Jakarta in South Tangerang City.

B. Data Collection

This study used probability technique sampling that is simple random sampling. So, it taked from 805 students from the D-IV or Diploma Four program (sampling unit). Sample chosen in a way random so that

obtained sample as many as 40 people. This based on the theory by Prof. Notoatmodjo (2018) that for obtain normality distribution mark in research, then for instrument testing or questionnaire (validity and reliability test) of respondents at least must totaling 20 people (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Result and Discussion

A. Result

After testing the classical assumptions, the next stage is to test the hypothesis. This study was carried out to prove the hypotheses that will be accepted and rejected, with this research hypothesis being :

- Ha: There is a correlation between knowledge on gratification and criminal sanctions with an attitude of law obedience among university students as a candidate of civil servants.
- H0: There is no correlation between knowledge on gratification and criminal sanctions with an attitude of law obedience among university students as a candidate of civil servants.

This test was carried out by analyzing double linear regression and correlation tests.

1. Double Linear Regression Test

Figure 1.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	84.574	5.819		14.535	.000
	Gratification	.091	.664	.038	.137	.892
	Criminal Sanction	-.037	.615	-.016	-.060	.953

a. Dependent Variable: Attitude of Law Obedience

Source : SPSS Data Ouput

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the regression equation is $Y = 84.57 + 0.91 X1 + |-0.37| X2$, where X1 is the gratification knowledge variable, X2 is the criminal sanction knowledge and Y is the attitude variable. As for the different direction between X2 and Y, this shows that the direction of the relationship between X and Y is negative. Considering that the basic rule regarding the existence of an influence or relationship in this test is to look at a significance value of less than 0.05, it can be said that in this study there is no influence or correlation between variable X and variable

Y. This is proven by the "n" value significance which has a price of variable X1 and Y is 0.892 then X2 and Y is 0.953.

2. Coefficient Pearson Correlation Test

Figure 2.

Source : SPSS Data Ouput

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significance value obtained of variable X1 and Y is 0.880 then X2 and Y is 0.932, which if you look at the basic rule of this test is that if the significance value is less than 0.05 then **there is a correlation between variable X1, X2 and variable Y**. The Pearson correlation value obtained this means that the value obtained of variable X1 and Y is 0.25 then X2 and Y is 0.14. **This value indicates that there is a high relationship.** The r-table obtained is 0.312, which means the calculated of this r value is smaller than the r table. To calculate the percentage from the table above, it can be produced as follows: Coefficient value X1 to Y = .880 x .880 x 100 = 77.4% then X2 to Y = .932 x .932 x 100 = 86.8%.

B. Discussion

Looking back at the results of data calculations and research hypothesis testing, it is known that the relationship between variables. Thus, the hypothesis **Ha is accepted or H0 is rejected**. This shows that a person's knowledge of gratification and criminal sanctions has a very high correlation with their attitude to obeying the law. Considering that the bridging theory contained in quantitative methods is to be proven, the theory used in this research **can be proven to be true**. This connecting theory between variables uses the functional theory of attitudes by Katz, in which it is written that attitudes have various functions and these elements contribute to taking an attitude. The explanation is below:

1. Instrumental Function, Adjustment Function, or Benefit Function

Humans as individual creatures will try to maximize what they want and form a positive attitude towards something that benefits them. In the context of indicators of attitudes towards complying with the law, this is included in compliance. If it is related to students' gratification attitudes, students will tend to avoid gratification and criminal act because there are sanctions that are detrimental to the individual.

2. Ego Defense Function

If an individual feels displeasure or experiences something that threatens his ego, his attitude will function as an ego defense mechanism that will protect him from this reality. In the context of indicators of attitudes towards complying with the law, this is included in identification. When it comes to gratification and criminal sanction among students, legal compliance among students really depends on the good and bad relationships between individuals.

3. Value Statement Function

A person will display a certain attitude to obtain satisfaction in expressing values. In this case, attitudes are used as a means of expressing central values within themselves. This is what makes individuals forget themselves when they are in a mass that has the same values. In the context of indicators of attitudes towards obeying the law, this is included in internalization. When it comes to gratification and criminal sanction, students obey the law because they believe that there is a purpose to the law itself.

4. Knowledge Function

Attitudes function as schemes that categorize things logically or make sense and attitudes are used to evaluate and organize existing phenomena. Katz and Stotland stated that the principles in this theory apply to a single object, the affective, cognitive and behavioral components will move in a consistent manner. However, within an overall system different attitudes can be mutually inconsistent without creating tension. In the context of knowledge indicators, this can start from knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

With the knowledge function, a person will continue to receive information as encouragement from their environment. In this

situation, someone may have the motivation to seek information related to giving meaning to something that is disorganized and chaotic. Thus, attitudes that are related to the function of knowledge will make someone have a standard or frame of reference for understanding this matter (Azwar, 1995). The interpretation of this is that attitude helps a person to organize various perceptions into an overall picture. As Eagly and Chaiken in Haddock say, knowledge functions as a organizer and simplifier of experience, having conceptual similarities with ideas related to schemes that are needed by someone to receive experience and make meaning of it (Haddock & Maio, 2010).

As Professor Lemaire in Lamintang states, there are several reasons why someone wants to know and study law, it is because there is a desire within oneself to know the position of law in society. Apart from that, awareness of what should and cannot be done in law, as well as what kind of attitude other people should take towards themselves, will also influence a person's ability to obtain legal knowledge. These things can be said to be practical necessities of life *(de wereld van het practische leven)*. However, when someone only wants to know the law based on practical needs, more theoretical matters will be put aside, such as legal understanding (*rechtsbegrip*), legal thinking (*rechtsidee*), legal basis, and ongoing metaphysical problems (Lamintang, 2013, p. 22).

Based on this, humans basically have the desire to learn things in their lives. With this desire, a person will think about knowing the law because he thinks he needs the law. However, when a person is aware of the nature of the law, he will act as he should. Apart from that, the influence of other people on him can also determine whether a person has legal knowledge or not.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the correlation between knowledge of gratification and criminal sanctions with attitudes the law obedience in students. Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between variable or almost no correlation. However,

this is not absolute in the field and these results cannot be generalized to different locations in the same context.

When referring to analysis and hypothesis testing, it can be seen that the correlation between knowledge of gratification and criminal sanctions with attitudes the law obedience in students attitudes towards **has a high correlation**. Students who have sufficient knowledge of gratification and criminal sanctions have an attitude to obeying the law. But sometimes attitudes also depend on the environment and individual experiences, and knowledge is not the only element in determining a student's attitude.

References

A., W., & M, D. (2019). *Teori & Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku.* Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.

Arief, B. N., & Muladi. (2010). *Teori-Teori dan Kebijakan Pidana.* Bandung: P.T. ALUMNI.

Azwar, S. (1995). *Sikap Manusia : Teori dan Pengukurannya.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Haddock, G., & Maio, G. R. (2010). Attitudes : Content, Structure and Functions. In G. Haddock, & G. R. Maio, *The Psychology of Attitudes and Attitudes Change* (p. 114). United States: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Hamzah, A. (2009). *Terminologi Hukum Pidana.* Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Kardiman, Y. (2014). *Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan untuk SMA/MA Kelas X.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Lamintang, P. (2013). *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Indonesia* (V ed.). Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti.

Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional RI. (2021, November 29). *Gubernur Lemhannas RI: Pencegahan Korupsi Tidak Boleh Hanya Menjadi Slogan*. Retrieved Juli 18, 2023, from lemhannas.go.id: https://www.lemhannas.go.id/index.php/berita/berita-utama/1342-gubernur-lemhannas-ri-pencegahan-korupsi-tidak-boleh-hanya-menjadi-slogan

Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Sarwono, S. W. (2017). *Teori-Teori Psikologi Sosial.* Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Soekanto, S. (1977). *Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum.* Jakarta: CV. Rajawali Jakarta.

Soekanto, S. (1988). *Efektivikasi Hukum dan Peranan Sanksi.* Bandung: Remadja Karya.

Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Syahrum, & Salim. (2012). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif.* Bandung: Citapustaka Media.

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 . (n.d.).

UU No. 20 Tahun 2001. (n.d.). *Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi.*