

ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION IN THE MILLENNIAL ERA AT PLTEKES KEMENKES

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Abstract

College students are the next generation that should be instilled Anti-Corruption Culture Education by making use of information and communication technology, which is growing increasingly advanced in this millennial era. In order to behave anti-corruption in family environment, society, nation and state, so it creates a nation that is clean and free of corruption.

Higher Education played an active role in the anti-corruption movement by giving the anti-corruption culture that handled by educators. The role of educators were to provide the understanding and set an example in the anti-corruption movement to students by utilizing information and communication technologies which are growing increasingly sophisticated in this millennial era. College students were able to perform the anti-corruption action and got involved in supporting anti-corruption movement in the family environment, campus, local and national communities in order to create a clean, corruption-free nation.

Keywords : College Students, Anti-Corruption Culture Education, Millennial Era, Poltekkes Pangkalpinang.

INTRODUCTION

Regarding the data corruption. According to the Corruption Eradication Commission's databases (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, KPK) in the year of 2004-2010 showed that Indonesia's corruption was widespread and getting worse. Corruption can be likened to such cancer cells that undermined the body and ended with the death of the body, though they still got the nutrients from the body. Corruption is detrimental and harmful action to the state and it must be eradicated. In eradicating corruption, college students were not expected to

engage in law enforcement efforts which were the authority of law enforcement institutions, but college students played an active role in prevention efforts. College students were asked to focus in building anti-corruption culture in the society. (Dikti, 2011)

College students are the next generation who determine the fate of the nation in the future. It was believed that the figure of those students had pure soul in their heart because of their idealism, they had youthful spirit, high intellectual abilities, and innovation. From this

point of views, students were considered as agents of change in a society. They should be instilled Anti-Corruption Culture Education by educators at college-level education (particularly, Poltekkes Kemenkes Pangkalpinang).

Anti-corruption movement is a movement to improve the individual behaviors (human) as well as a system to prevent corrupt behaviors. This movement must be a concerted effort from all components of the nation. This movement also required a long time and it should involve all relevant stakeholders, such as government, private sector, and community that aimed to reduce opportunities for the corruption in this country (Dikti, 2011)

Millennials should not only be empowered for the instant benefits of practical politics because of their large numbers. The millennials' qualities should also be taken into consideration in which the role of the millennials were the main actor for eradicating corruption. The challenges of each era must be different, but the practice of corruption will remain until humans no longer have libido to enrich themselves and their groups. The presence of the millennial generation, with a list of the advantages of the bargain values,

was expected to be able to bring new wind to resolve corruption in Indonesia.

In this millennial era, distance and time are not an obstacle anymore. Humans can know all the information quickly and easily through information and communication technology, which is growing increasingly sophisticated. The sophistication of technology, information and communication are like a knife, which when it was used for bad things it caused danger and harm ourselves, others as well as the nation, and when it was used for the positive things, it gave us benefits. In providing an anti-corruption culture education, the college education utilized the technology, information, and communication that were familiar in all circles, particularly students. The use of social media such as facebook and whatsapp were mostly exist in college students' smartphone applications and it enabled them to access it anytime, and anywhere. The placement of posters and banners on anti-corruption behaviors were available in every corner of the campus of each departments. Role play of anti-corruption behaviours had been carried out by utilizing video recordings that were packaged in a

unique and interesting way, and so on.

All efforts were made to allow students in order to behave anti-corruption within the family, community, state and nation. Thus, it created a nation that was clean and free of corruption.

METHODS

An understanding of Anti-Corruption Culture Education was given in theory and practice. Theoretically, it consisted of understanding of the concept of the notion of corruption, an indication of corruption, the impact and dangers of corruption against ourselves, families and the state, the risk in doing the act of corruption, the notion of anti-corruption, sense of values that indicated the behavior of Anti-corruption, and so on.

It was conducted by implementing of Anti-corruption Culture Education. The type of implementation of Anti-corruption Culture Education Practices including the following:

1. The implementation of Role Play on internal and external causes
2. Making anti-corruption media with the themes that were packaged in unique and interesting ways.
3. Doing activities that demonstrated the values and principles of the anti-corruption.
4. Socialization/Counseling.

The implementation of Anti-Corruption Culture Education was conducted from April to July 2018. The implementation of the Anti-Corruption Culture Education was given to the entire of college students in all departments in Poltekkes Pangkalpinang.

DISCUSSION

After getting the Anti-Corruption Culture Education, students behaved in a manner that was consistent with anti-corruption manner within the family, community, nation and state, so it created a clean and anti-corruption nation. An understanding of Anti-Corruption Culture Education was given in theory and practice.

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It was applied by implementing of Anti-corruption Culture Education. The type of implementation of Anti-corruption Culture Education Practices including the following:

1. The implementation of Role Play
Anti-corruption education is education that carried out by repeated reinforcement.

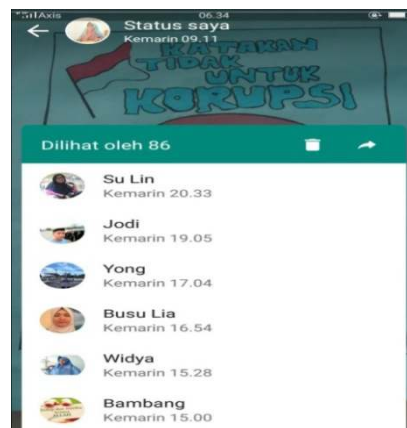
Anti-corruption educational model offered is a model of education through educative play method namely *role playing* through socio-drama. Socio-drama is a model in which the role play not only on the playing area but also in the learning area of the social issues of the role being played. Role Play was played by college students with the theme of indications of corruption, the impact and dangers of corruption on themselves, their families and the state, the risk of committing acts of corruption, values that indicated anti-corruption behavior. In order to make them realized that corruption is a disgraceful act and it will be punished.



2. Making anti-corruption media with the themes that were packaged in unique and interesting ways
Poster
(description of the poster)



Group Whatsapp



Facebook Group “Anti-Corruption Culture in Poltekkes Kemenkes Pangkalpinang”
(Description of the Facebook Group)



3. Doing activities that demonstrated the values and principles of the anti-corruption.

Honesty Canteen

(Description of honesty canteen)



Daily Activities

Someone commits corruption if there are intentions and opportunities. The campus is also a place for the development of intentions and opportunities to behave corrupt. For this reason, the creation of a campus environment that it was free of corruption should be started with the awareness of the entire campus academics and enforced strict rules. The campus can be referred to as a miniature of the country.

The campus also have to create a culture of transparency, both within campus officials and campus managers as a whole. The lecturers showed full exemplary. The common things that were the emergence of plagiarism or piracy of other people's work, either by photocopying, copy pasting or replacing some parts that seem to be a copyrighted work for the plagiarist. Kampus Poltekkes

Pangkalpinang always crack down firmly against plagiarism for assignments, examinations and Scientific Writing (KTI).

The root of the problems of corruption, collusion and nepotism in Indonesia was dishonesty at the time when one's was being a college student. Poltekkes Kemenkes Pangkalpinang tried to prevent the college students from dishonesty behaviors, such as: data manipulation, cheating, plagiarism and illegal absent.

First, the example of culture of dishonesty was data manipulation. This behavior indicated one's action of changing the results of the research / data that had been obtained. The data that had been obtained were changed not in accordance with the reality. If this continues, it can adversely affect science in Indonesia.

Second, a cultural example of dishonesty was cheating. This behavior caused one's was being cheated had certainly been "taken away" their justice and abilities. When a student who was being cheated learned night and day, but the cheater easily stole the results of his friend's hard work. Cheating will eliminate college students' confidence. If the habit continues, the confidence in

one's abilities will fade, so the learning spirit will be lost.

Third, an example of dishonesty behavior was plagiarism (plagiarism of writing) which had always been a scourge for education in Indonesia. Plagiarism is a barometer of the quality of a college.

Fourth, the example of student dishonesty was illegal absence. The attendance was signed by other student caused the it was often misused.

Disgraceful behaviors such as data manipulation, cheating, plagiarism and illegal absence were manifestations of dishonesty. This led to corrupt behaviors. The issues of dishonesty were things that were worrying and needed our serious attention. These were inversely proportional to the true nature of education, namely in order to build good character of humanbeings that they had self-knowledge and acted in morally.



Field Survey to the Ministry of Health's Public Service Program

Students can conduct anti-corruption movement and instill the values of anti-corruption in the surrounding communities. Students can play a role as an observer in its environment, students can also contribute to improvements in the strategy system i.e. monitoring, conducting studies and research on the public service, as the following:

The process of a survey conducted by students to the official who the initial was M at the Ministry of X, it was said there was no illegal absence from the office environment because they had implemented a fingerprint system since 3-4 years ago. The way to deal with corruption in the office environment, namely the signing of an integrity pact by echelon officials before conducting activities in the office and it was often carried out at the beginning of the year, not accepting gifts of any kind, socializing family-based corruption prevention.

There were efforts to prevent corruption through the SPAK movement (I am an Anti-Corruption Woman, Saya Perempuan Anti Korupsi) and there had never been cases of corruption in the ministry and sanctions for late employees were SP 1: Reprimand, SP 2: Reprimand or summoned by superiors and SP 3: Issued SK (Decree) that the employee concerned will be followed up.

There were still many surveys conducted by students as a form of observation of public services.



Visiting The Indonesian Court for Corruption Crimes or Tipikor Court

Tipikor Court is a special court located in the general court environment and domiciled in each capital of the district/city that jurisdiction covers the relevant legal court area of the district court. Corruption courts are regulated by Law No. 46 of 2009 on the Corruption Court. Students made a visit that aimed to find out the duties and

authority of Tipikor court as well as to know the judicial process in Indonesia. In addition, students could directly witnessed the cells of prisoners. This made students aware that every act of corruption got a punishment according to the regulations in Indonesia.



4. Socialization and Counseling

The old proverb says "Knowledge without sharing is like storing meat in the ground". Knowledge becomes futile and useless knowledge if it is not shared with others. Therefore, we need to conduct socialization / counseling both internally within the campus and externally in the wider community.

* Intern



* Exstern



CONCLUSIONS

1. Higher education can play an active role in the anti-corruption movement by giving the anti-corruption culture education that conducted by educators.
2. The role of educators were to provide the understandings and set an example in the anti-corruption movement to

students by utilizing information and communication technologies which were developing increasingly sophisticated in this millennial era.

3. College students can perform anti-corruption behaviors and take a part in supporting anti-corruption movements in the family environment, campus, local and national communities. In order to create a clean, and free-corruption nation.