



## Prevention and Eradication of Corruption With Information and Communication Technology Progress

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**Abstract:** Often we hear the word "corruption" in this country of Indonesia. The word corruption literally comes from the Latin corruptio or corruptus. Furthermore, it is stated that the macorruptio also comes from the root corrupere, an older Latin word. From Latin, most European languages, such as English: French: Corruption, and Dutch: Corruptie, came down. We can have the courage that it is from this Dutch language that the word came down to Indonesian: "corruption" 1. Then the meaning of the word corruption has been accepted in the Indonesian vocabulary, concluded by Poerwadarminta in the General Indonesian Dictionary: "Corruption is a bad act like embezzlement. money, receiving bribes and so on. "2. And most importantly, the progress of a country is largely determined by its ability and success in implementing development. Development as a planned change process covers all aspects of community life. The effectiveness and success of development is mainly determined by two factors, namely human resources, namely (the people involved from planning to implementation) and financing. Among these two factors, the most dominant factor is the human factor. Indonesia is one of the richest countries in Asia in terms of its diversity of natural resources. But ironically, this beloved country compared to other countries in the Asian region is not a rich country but a poor country.

**Keywords:** The Influence Of National Moral Intensity On Corruption

### INTRODUCTION

Many people think that corruption that has gotten so severe is linked to moral problems. The root cause of the main problem of corruption in Indonesia is the morality of a nation that is corrupt, corrupt and in ruins. Is that right? It is appropriate for us to discuss it so that we do not immediately believe the statement that the seriousness of corruption in Indonesia is the result of bad national morals. We must not give up, but only blame moral problems as the cause of the proliferation of corruption in Indonesia.

Unfortunately, there are so many heard of simple campaign efforts (soft campaign), from the government, community leaders, NGOs / NGOs, to religious figures about the calls and appeals to the public to continue to improve morals and moral values which have been considered the cause of corruption. in Indonesia. The media used are various, ranging from TV commercials, newspapers, magazines, tabloids to pamphlets and leaflets, the point of which is to emphasize to the public that, "if you want corruption to be eradicated, then improve our basic morals and morals, because corrupt morals are the root cause of corruption. in Indonesia".

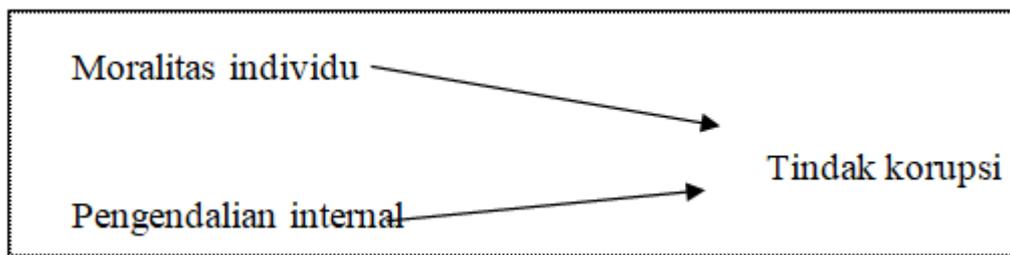
Human development and the competitiveness of the nation are important to improve so that corruption can be stopped. Corruption in Indonesia is still rampant until this year 2020. Corruption as we know it has the meaning of misuse of state money for personal gain or for others. Corruption is an act that is not praiseworthy and is very detrimental to society and a nation. Indonesia is one country that is being hit by corruption cases in several regions whose problems have not yet been resolved. Regrettably, the perpetrators of this corruption are mostly civil servants who should serve for the advancement of the nation. Some people argue that corruption has become the nation's culture, is that right? Seeing the current condition of society, many view that corruption has become part of the culture in Indonesia.

The importance of moral issues in the ethical decision-making process has long been neglected (Jones 1991). Most of the research has been conducted to examine the impact of the intensity of moral problems with different variable variables. Decision making in situations that are posed ethically. The dimension of moral intensity was found as a factor as a significant moral determinant (Leitsch, 2006). Individuals have a higher sense of responsibility when facing the proposed ethical situation which is expected to generate a higher level of self-awareness (Molinsky & Margolis, 2005). Corruption in Indonesia such as the BLBI, Hambalang and e KTP corruption takes years to investigate, if all Indonesians have high moral intensity then they have no intention of corruption.

Regarding corruption, it is clear that modern society has distorted the social meaning which is the wisdom of primitive society. The theory which states that the practice of corruption returns to moral values prevailing in society. Referring to this perspective, corruption is a modern concept and appears in the discourse of modernity. Thus, the definition of corruption will differ according to the moral context of each society. The modernity discourse gives an understanding of corruption as an abuse of position and authority for personal gain, which can be said that they lack high morals. Regarding morals, it cannot be separated from personality, because moral intensity has an important role in shaping the patterns of thinking and social patterns of each individual in the community. Such as covering all his actions or daily activities will form a moral intensity.

If everyday language is said, personality is a characteristic of character that is shown consistently and consequently, which causes different identities between individuals and other individuals. Individual personalities are formed by the knowledge they have, especially perceptions, depictions, perceptions, observations, concepts and fantasies about various kinds of things in their environment, as well as various emotional feelings, wills, and desires that are shown to various environments (Koentjara-ningrat, 2011 ). Anthropological personality is more likely to study the personality that most people have, namely the general personality. General culture will be sharpened so that there is a basic personality concept, namely all the elements that are owned by most of the citizens. Because all individual societies experience the influence of the same cultural environment during their growth.

Koentjaraningrat (2011) states that the general personality can be shaped towards the national personality or the national personality. Where is the national personality? In other words, what is the nation as a personality? A nation as a personality is a nation seen in its own way.



Picture 1

### Conceptual framework

In a comparative study between Pakistan and Turkey (Karacaer, Gohar, Aygün, & Sayin, 2009) reported that respondents in both studies did not differ statistically on the perspective of moral intensity. Davies & Crane (2003) studied moral intensity in organizational contexts and have reported that moral intensity is important in ethical decision making. In a comparative study of US and Malaysian consumers (Singhapakdi, Rawwas, Marta, & Ahmed, 1999) found that Malaysian consumers have less perceptions of issues with high moral intensity than their US counterparts. Literature calls for a deeper empirical investigation of moral intensity (Loe et al., 2000).

Therefore, the higher self-awareness will result in a higher need for neutralization techniques (Molinsky & Margolis, 2005). Strutton et al. (1994) reported that consumers justify their unethical behavior by using neutralization techniques. Self-consciousness is negatively associated with neutralization techniques. Individuals who care about avoiding harm will lead to greater consideration when making ethical decisions (Molinsky & Margolis, 2005). Individuals will develop positive intentions for ethical behavior and negative intentions for unethical behavior. The study of Uddin & Gillett (2002) reported the significant impact of self-monitoring on individual desire to avoid fraudulent reporting. Gruber & Schlegelmilch (2014) report that consumers use neutralization techniques to reduce their dissonance and when asking for unethical behavior they will cite other people's examples.

The four approaches above can be carried out by any party, either from the government sector, the private sector, organizations or other community units. So far, the first three approaches, namely the legal approach, the business approach and the market approach have been applied more because they are considered the most appropriate to handle corruption cases that have occurred and prevent further corruption. But in Indonesia, for example, although the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and government officials have succeeded in resolving major corruption cases, various agencies have made legal efforts and a more integrated work environment, in fact there are still many corruption cases. What is more concerning is how easy it is for small-scale corruption (petty corruption) to be carried out by individuals in society, because actually big corruption comes from small corruption.

Then, people think because of moral problems, what must be addressed is through moral education. This is clearly too broad and does not hit the target directly because education is more inclined to build basic character. And, often these characters are subject to environmental determinants that better reflect the appropriate conditions in contemporary reality. The environment is able to create an influence that makes people who are formed education dissolve in environmental hegemony.

Addressing corruption through education is necessary, but this is only in the process of creating fundamentals. Education that creates the main morality is more agreed upon as an effort to instill the moral foundation that corruption is a cursing act that destroys the foundations of the nation's life. At the same time, moral education exists to build a moral fortress so that it is not plunged into by the savage attacks of implicit or explicit corruption.

However, the morality established by education cannot be used as a shield on an ongoing basis against corruption.

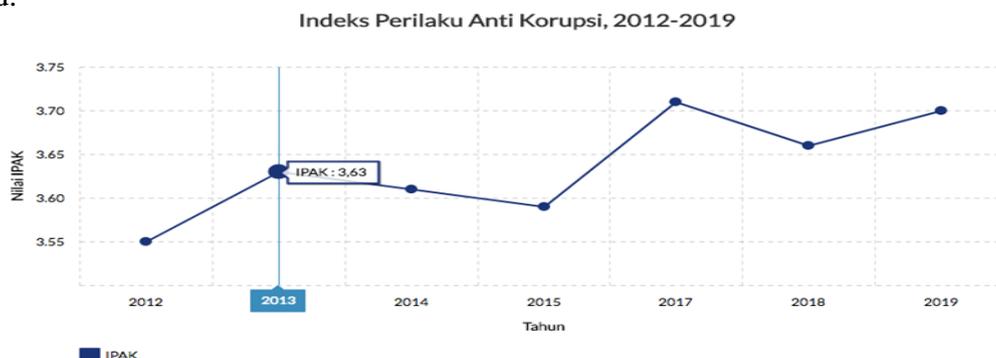
Why is the approach through education deemed ineffective in eradicating corruption in Indonesia? Because from year to year the problem of criminal corruption ensnares many state officials, regional and central government, and other high-ranking officials. We believe they are the nation's sons and daughters who have higher education and even many of them have a Ph.D. in the sense that they earned a bachelor's degree abroad. From the incident, it is very unfortunate if many people are educated but their morals are not good so they cannot be relied on.



**Chart 1. Data of Corruption based on Profession, 2004-2018**  
 Source: Anti Corruption Clearing House, Corruption Eradication Commission

During 2004 to 31 December 2018 there were 998 state or private officials who committed criminal acts of corruption. According to data from the Anti Corruption Clearing House (ACCH), the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the profession that has committed the most acts of corruption is 247 members of the People's Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council (DPD). Then, the next largest perpetrator is private employees, 238 people.

The data describes many educated people but they are not reluctant to do bad things, in this case the criminal act of corruption. The PR, which should have the duty to uphold people's rights, actually betrayed them with immoral acts that took away their rights that they deserved.



**Chart 2. Anti-Corruption Behavior Index, 2012-2019**  
 Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

On the other hand, Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK) in 2019 was 3.70, an increase of 0.04 points compared to the previous year which reached 3.66. This number is on a scale of 0 to 5, meaning that the closer to number 5, the society is increasingly behaving anti-corruption and vice versa. From 2012 to 2019, Indonesia's IPAK has fluctuated. IPAK uses two dimensions, namely the dimensions of prescription and experience. In 2019, the perception index value was 3.80 and the experience index was 3.86. This article aims to:

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- b. Reminding the importance of anti-corruption education in the community and students

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## **RESEARCH METHOD**

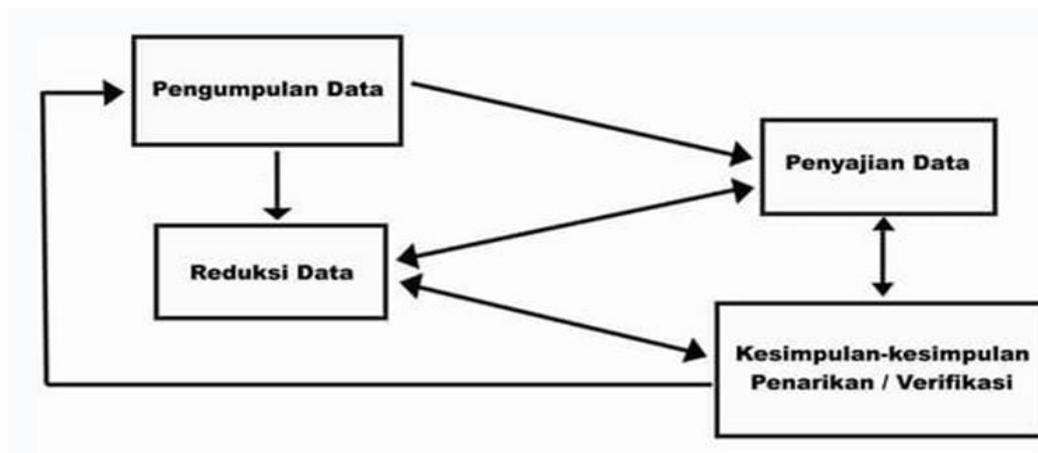
### **Data source**

According to Lofland and Lofland (Moleong, 2007) the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others. However, to complete the research data, two sources of data are needed, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources

- 1) Primary Data Sources Primary data is data collection using observation instruments, interviews, field notes and document use. Primary data sources are data obtained directly by interviewing informants or direct sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors (Sugiyono, 2015: 187). In this study, the primary data sources were school residents which included; Principals, teachers, employees, students, and non-teaching adults (security guards, cleaners, domestic workers, and canteen managers and school cooperatives).
- 2) Secondary Data Sources Secondary data sources are data used to support primary data, namely through literature study, documentation, books, magazines, newspapers, written archives related to the object to be examined in this study. Secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or documents (Sugiyono, 2015: 187). This secondary data source will make it easier for researchers to collect data and analyze the results of this study which in turn can strengthen the findings and produce research that has a high level of validity.

### **Data analysis**

Data analysis in qualitative research was carried out before entering the field, and after entering the field. Data analysis is more focused during the process in the field along with data collection. In analyzing this data, researchers used data analysis belonging to Miles and Huberman. According to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2015: 334) activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued to completion, so that the data was saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, display data, and conclusion drawing / verification. The analysis data chart can be seen in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Interactive Model of Miles and Huberman's Analysis**

Source: Hindu philosophy: July 2006

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Of course, everything that happens has a basis. Everything in this world has a basis. Likewise with corruption. Often we hear news about corruption cases committed by state officials. Our response as Indonesians is of course strongly condemning acts of corruption. Teenagers and adults, they are angry and furious, wanting the perpetrators of corruption to be punished as severely as possible, especially after it is known the amount of state money that he has corrupted. However, many people, or society, to be more precise, forget that corruption is not just taking state money and then using it for its own interests. There are many forms of corruption apart from those committed by officials, including:

1. Corruption of company or class cash
2. Corruption of time
3. Corruption of values

Actually, if we pay attention, corruption is basically carried out by the perpetrators of corruption because they are greedy, greedy for money and use their power. Corruption is done by lying, or you could say cunning. This is what makes people angry because they feel cheated, feel wronged because the tax money they have paid has been used for the interests of the perpetrators of corruption themselves and their trust has also collapsed because they have chosen the perpetrator of corruption to be one of the officials they have chosen because, for example the perpetrator is a member of the legislative body or village head or regional head.

Many are furious, many are hateful, many are cursing. But have the people ever been angry and demonstrated to eradicate corruption by these officials ever thought for a moment, that eradicating corruption is not just by making laws that require the death penalty for the perpetrator of corruption, or other punishments that make the perpetrator deterring but also with, self-awareness of the morals of each. A person's moral determines the path of one's life, whether it will be a good person or a bad person, such as being a corrupt person.

Now we see it in our daily lives, the life of the Indonesian people. If we are silent and stop bragging for a moment, actually it is not only officials who commit corruption, but also the people themselves. We take for example when buying 4 fried bananas, but because the shopkeeper is not paying attention, we admit to only taking 3 and in the end we only need to pay three. Worse yet, we proudly tell our friends that we succeeded in committing corruption. It doesn't look small, but it's still an act of corruption, stealing. Another example is during the test. The tradition of most students in Indonesia is cheating. They will justify any means other than studying in order to get the best grades. And again when they manage to get high marks by cheating, they will display it to their classmates and happily tell stories to their respective parents, and what's worse their parents are not punishing but instead happy as long as their

child get good grades, regardless of the result of cheating or purely from learning. People like this who, if they continuously succeed in pursuing higher education, are clever at dodging tongues, and also have the "money" to continue to make their dreams come true in various ways, this will be one of the consistent candidates for corruption in the future. The seeds of corruptors are born from a culture of corruption that has been carried out since childhood.

The environment that allows minor corruption to occur and even appreciates it will lead to a higher level of corruption. People who are always demonstrating so that corruption is eradicated, so that perpetrators of corruption are punished as severely as possible, sentenced to death or whatever, can actually start eradicating corruption starting with the surrounding environment. Starting from not cheating on exams, or being honest when trading. Eradicating high-level corruption is the duty of the State and Indonesian society, but eradicating the roots of corruption is difficult because it is rooted in society itself. The perpetrators of corruption or corruptors are also encouraged by the life lessons they get from the environment where they grew up. Indonesian society also often only focuses on and appreciates good results regardless of what methods are used to achieve them. Fixated on high values as well as the number of awards and rewards, as well as abundant money, makes Indonesian people develop into selfish and greedy individuals, not all Indonesian people but the majority. There are many corrupt practices around that lead to the mindset of "Oh, it's okay to do a bad way as long as the results are good."

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion explained, it can be concluded that there are still problems of corruption that have occurred to date, because the intensity of the nation's morale has decreased and the level of integrity has begun to decrease, it is necessary to have moral and anti-corruption education from an early age.

### Suggestions

Based on the conclusions of writing this article, the author's suggestion is that the government provide additional subjects for moral education and anti-corruption starting from elementary schools, so that the spirit of integrity can be instilled from an early age.

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