

Pokok-2 Pikiran Pendidikan Bebas Korupsi

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Diskusi mewujudkan pendidikan bebas korupsi
Malang Corruption Watch
Malang, 12 Mei 2012



KORUPSI

- Definisi korupsi bervariasi, tetapi yang paling umum digunakan mengacu pada penyalahgunaan kepentingan publik untuk keuntungan pribadi. Korupsi difasilitasi oleh penyuapan, penggelapan dan pencurian tetapi juga oleh nepotisme dan kronisme.
- Korupsi berpengaruh kepada sektor swasta dan publik
- Korupsi berkisar kepada hal-hal kecil hingga besar, mulai hal kecil 'hadiah' kepada pejabat, atau penyalahgunaan aset publik tingkat tinggi
- Korupsi diklasifikasikan antara lain insidental, institusional dan sistemik



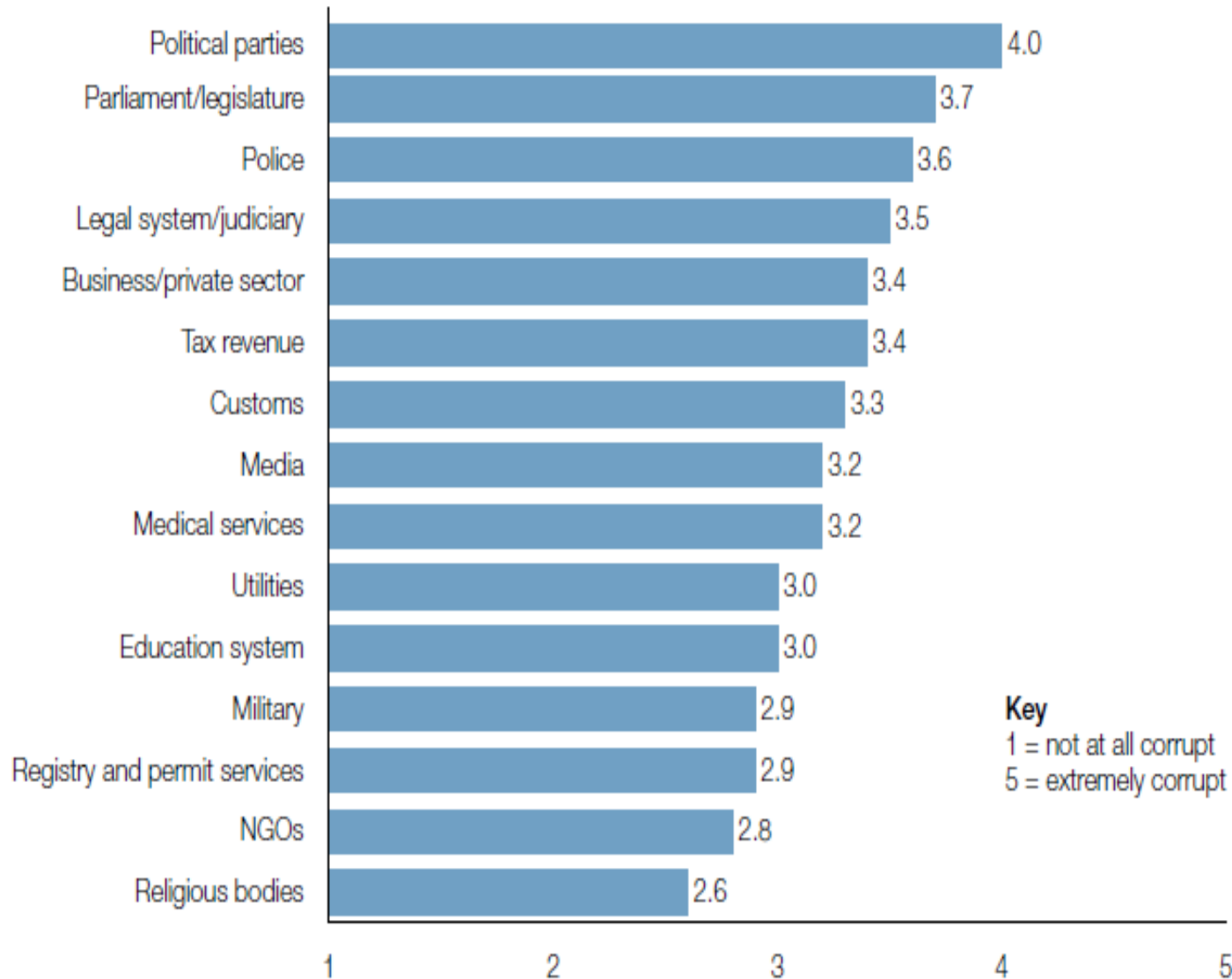
Table 1: Importance of causes of public corruption and fraud

Factors	Important cause			
	Higher income country		Lower income country	
	%	rank	%	rank
Norms and values of politicians and public servants	88.4	1	98.4	1
Lack of control, supervision, auditing	87.2	2	93.3	2
Interrelationships – business, politics, state	86.6	3	92.9	3
Values and norms concerning government/state	84.6	4	79.7	11
Public sector culture (values/norms)	83.3	5	76.8	12
Lack of commitment of leadership	82.2	6	90.2	5
Misorganisation and mismanagement	80.7	7	91.9	4
Increasing strength of organised crime	79.3	8	90.0	7
Norms and values [in] private and public [life]	78.0	9	73.7	14
Increasing significance of lobbying	76.5	10	72.9	15
Interrelationships – politics and administration	67.0	11	86.4	9
Social inequality	66.7	12	90.2	6
Low salaries in the public sector	56.9	16	87.1	8
Economic problems (inflation/recession)	62.2	14	85.2	10
(n)	(190)		(67)	

Source: Huberts 1998: 7

(Rob McCusker, 2006)

Figure 2: Global corruption barometer



(Rob McCusker, 2006)

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2011

[VIEW COUNTRY RESULTS](#)

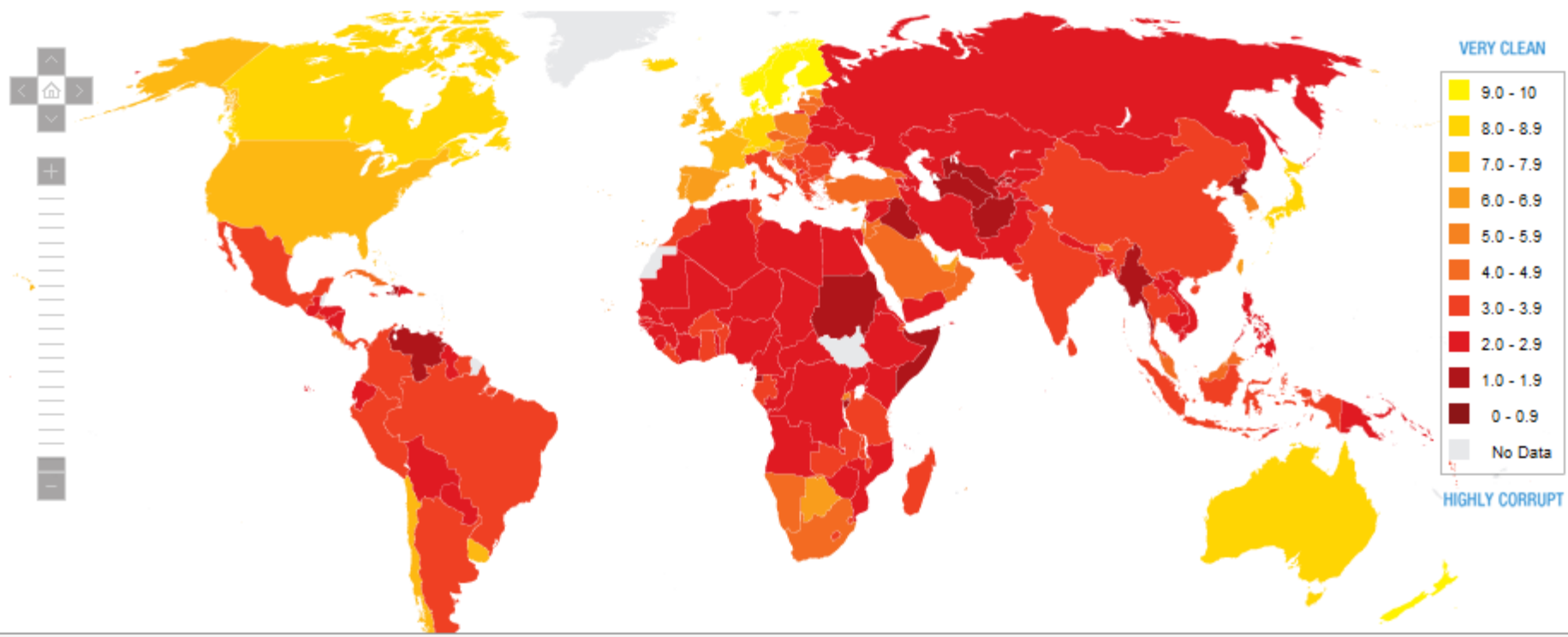
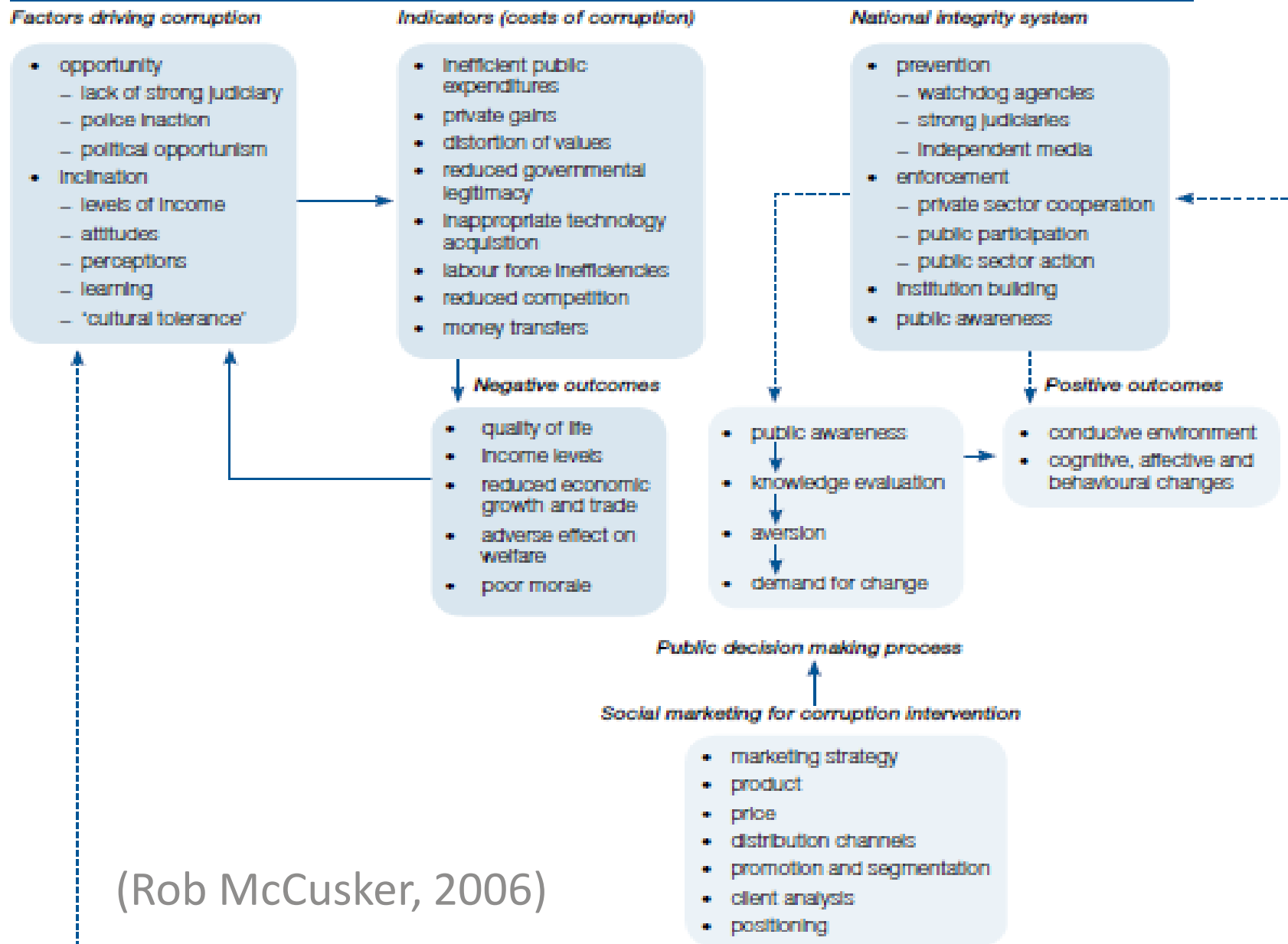


Figure 4: Social marketing strategies to fight corruption



(Rob McCusker, 2006)

Figure 3: The national integrity system

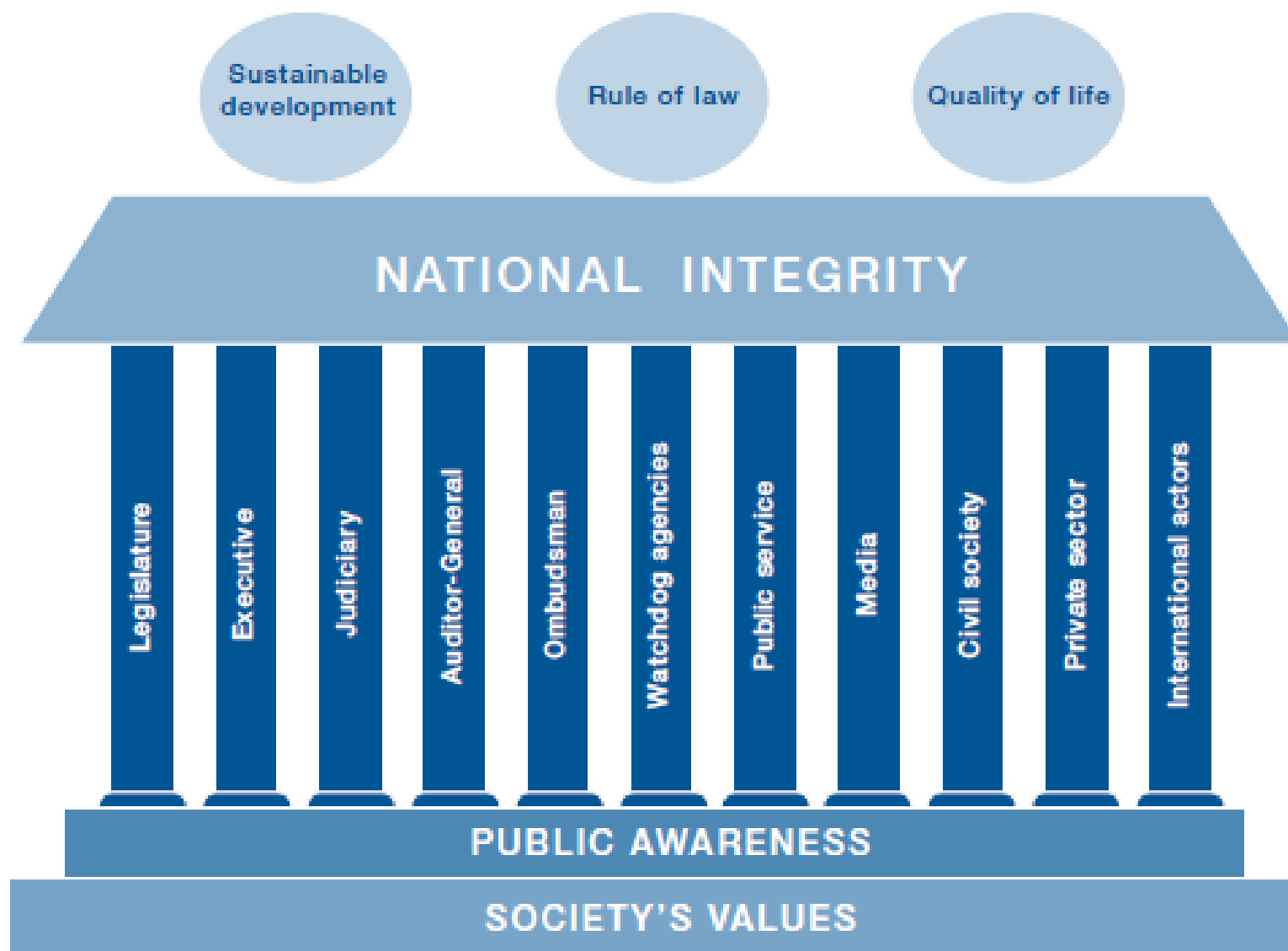


Table 3: The rules and practices pillars

Pillar	Corresponding core rules/practices
Executive	Conflict of interest rules
Legislature/Parliament	Fair elections
Parliamentary public accounts committee	Power to question senior officials
Auditor General	Public reporting
Public service	Public service ethics
Judiciary	Independence
Media	Access to information
Civil society	Freedom of speech
Ombudsman	Records management
Anti-corruption/watchdog agencies	Enforceable and enforced laws
Private sector	Competition policy including public procurement rules
International	Effective mutual legal/judicial assistance

Source: Pope 2000: 37

(Rob McCusker, 2006)

Table 7: Most effective strategies against public corruption and fraud (rank)

Methods	Effectiveness	
	Higher income country	Lower income country
More commitment by politicians	1	4
Internal control and supervision	2	1
Transparent party finances	3	2
Example given by management at the top	4	8
Influencing attitude of public servants	5	11
Combating organised crime	6	6
More public exposure	7	8
Creating independent institutions	8	5
Stronger selection of public personnel	10	3
Reasonable standard of living	17	7
(n)	(190)	(67)

Source: Huberts 1998: 219

(Rob McCusker, 2006)

STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE: TACKLING CORRUPTION

1. Citizens are seeking a relationship with their government based on **transparency, accountability and participation.**
2. The state is responding to, and in some cases leading, the move to greater **openness, transparency, and citizen engagement**
3. Countries around the world are increasing their attention to disparities in **women's voice and participation**
4. The state is responding to this agenda by strengthening and enhancing its own practices, **corporate governance,** and anti-corruption focus

(World Bank, 2012)

PP 19 tahun 2005 tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan (SNP)

Bertujuan meningkatkan mutu dan daya saing di tingkat global. SNP meliputi delapan standar yakni

- a. isi;
- b. proses;
- c. kompetensi lulusan;
- d. pendidik dan tenaga kependidikan
- e. sarana dan prasarana;
- f. pengelolaan;
- g. pembiayaan;
- h. penilaian pendidikan.



UU NO 14/2005 TENTANG GURU DAN DOSEN

1. **Dosen** adalah pendidik profesional dan ilmuwan dengan tugas utama mentransformasikan, mengembangkan, dan menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan seni melalui pendidikan, penelitian, dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat
2. **Profesional** adalah pekerjaan atau kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh seseorang dan menjadi sumber penghasilan kehidupan yang memerlukan keahlian, kemahiran, atau kecakapan yang memenuhi standar mutu atau norma tertentu serta memerlukan pendidikan profesi.



SELF EVALUATION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Efficiency & Productivity

Relevance

Accessibility

Academic
Atmosphere
Students

Teaching-Learning Process

Graduates

Equity

Sustainability
Job Market

+ Innovation

Leadership

Internal
Management

Leadership

Quality
Assurance

Community
Acknowledgement

Academic
Community

Management

Partnership

Organization

Staff

Funding

Physical Facilities

Laboratories

Library

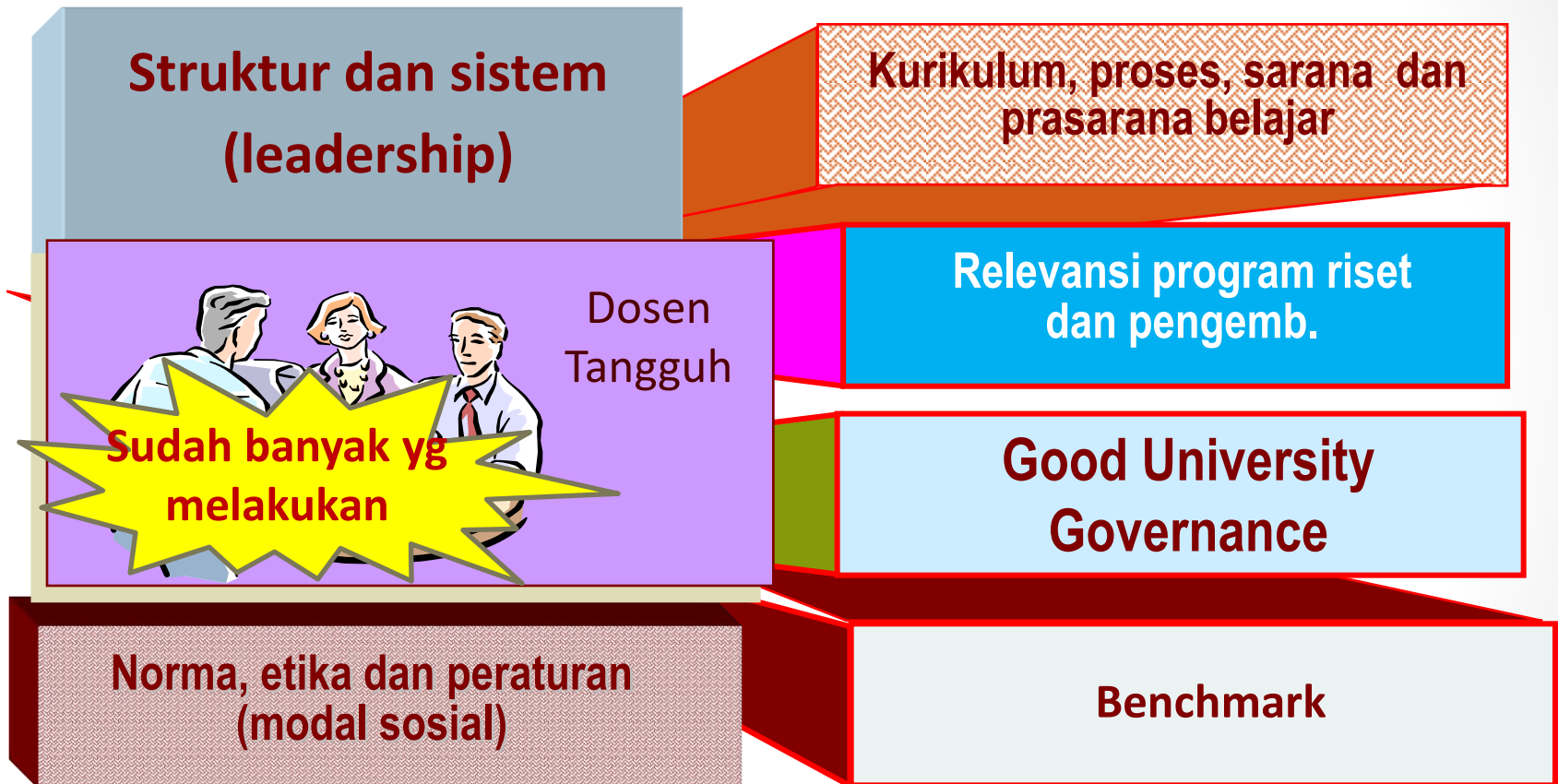
Curriculum

Resources

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MEMBANGUN KUALITAS



SISTEM PENJAMINAN MUTU

Dosen tanggung dan militan

Melaksanakan hak/kewajiban profesi
scr bertanggungjawab

- Individu
- Sosial
- Institusional
- Global

Sudah banyak yg
melakukan



Simpulan Pokok Pikiran

1. Pendidikan karakter (nilai etika, moral, kejujuran), kurikulum, keteladanan.
2. Tatakelola (good governance: transparency, accountability and participation)
3. Idealisme sivitas akademika (khususnya guru dan dosen), tanggungjawab, kejuangan profesi
4. Partisipasi publik (NGO, anti-corruption agency)

