



Evaluating Anti-Corruption Education Implementation in Village Governance - A Case Study of PKM in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency

Fahmi Sidiq^{1*}, Grida Saktian Laksito², Astrid Sulistya Azahra³

¹Master of sains, Faculty of Pharmacy, university Sultan Zainal Abidin, Kampung Gong Badak, 21300, Terengganu

²Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Development, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia

³Master's Program of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia

*Corresponding author email: Fahmisidiq78@gmail.com

Abstract

Community Service (PKM) is an effort to increase understanding and quality of the role of village heads and village officials in carrying out government duties at the village level. PKM activities carried out in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, focus on materials such as good governance, anti-corruption education, and the role of village heads as government administrators. The evaluation results showed a significant increase in participants' understanding of the materials. The instructions provided also help participants understand their roles and responsibilities as effective village leaders. These positive results indicate that PKM activities have made a positive contribution in strengthening the role of village heads and village officials in village development. It is hoped that the understanding and enthusiasm gained from this activity will continue in daily practice, creating a village that is more advanced, empowered and has integrity.

Keywords: Community service, village head, good governance.

1. Introduction

Indonesia has enacted Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law) as the legal basis that regulates the existence and function of villages in Indonesia. Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Village Law clearly states that a village is a legal entity that has a limited territory, which has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community. The principles that form the main basis are community initiative, rights of origin, and traditional rights recognized in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Village Law, it is explained that Village Government is the implementation of government duties and providing for the interests of local communities under the legal umbrella of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Village Head, assisted by village officials, is the main pillar in implementing village government.

The Village Head and village officials have a central role in carrying out these important tasks. They are village government agents who are given the authority, duties and obligations to manage village households and carry out mandates from the government and regional government. Village Government covers various aspects, including implementation of development, community development, and empowerment of village communities. The Village Head is also responsible for these various aspects, which cover the entire spectrum of village government administration, development, community development and community empowerment. The success of village government cannot be separated from the active and responsible role of the Village Head in managing his village.

As individuals who have primary responsibility for implementing Village governance, Village Heads and Village Officials must also have a high awareness of anti-corruption values. They are expected to be able to apply these principles in every aspect of their daily lives. In this way, they can actively participate in efforts to realize Good Governance and a prosperous society, along with efforts to maintain integrity and minimize corrupt practices. The Village Head and Village Officials are the spearheads of government administration at the village level. However,

there is still sad news about criminal acts of corruption committed by several village officials. The latest case involves the former Village Head of Kulu Village, Lariang District, Pasangkayu Regency, West Sulawesi, AN (40), who is a suspect in the village fund corruption case for the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years. His actions resulted in state losses of IDR 664 million. This proves that corrupt behavior has penetrated various levels of society, including village officials who should be role models.

Corruption, as immoral behavior, is detrimental to society, the nation and the state as a whole. The source of corruption is the loss of anti-corruption values such as honesty, caring, independence, discipline, responsibility, hard work, simplicity, courage and justice from within the individual. Therefore, it is important for us to restore and strengthen the anti-corruption culture (Suyadi, et al., 2020).

Universities have a strategic role in this mission. Through Community Service (PKM), universities can share knowledge and increase public awareness of the importance of obeying and enforcing applicable laws. Every citizen has the obligation and right to participate in maintaining the enforcement of the law from people who wish to violate it.

Efforts to build an anti-corruption culture can be started by increasing anti-corruption understanding among Village Heads in Cipatujah sub-district, Tasikmalaya Regency, through PKM. The Village Head, as the smallest government administrator in a country, has great potential to become an agent of change in realizing clean government (Good Governance) and community welfare. Thus, this effort is not only important for now, but also for the long term in strengthening the foundations of an anti-corruption culture at the village level (Dewantara, et al., 2021).

An investigation into the origins of the term "corruption" which comes from the Latin "corruptio" and was later adopted in various languages including English, French and Dutch provides a deeper understanding of the roots of this problem. "Corrupt" which means rotten or bad, describes behavior that likes accepting bribes or using power for personal gain. More generally, corruption can be defined as bad acts such as embezzlement of money and accepting bribes.

Preventing and eradicating corruption in Indonesia has become the state's commitment since the enactment of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Crimes and Law Number 20 of 2001 which further regulates criminal acts of corruption. In this effort, special institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) were established to firmly combat corruption (Tampubolon & Rianto, (2022).

Despite various efforts, the problem of corruption still exists. Corruption perpetrators, including village heads, show corrupt behavior which can be explained by three main factors

- (a) Regulatory Factors The Village Law gives the village government great authority in village development. This makes the position of village heads very central in controlling village development, and in some cases, they can monopolize resources and power. The absence of village-level institutions that function as balancers and supervisors of village heads is also a problem.
- (b) Personal Factors Some village heads are driven by economic pressure, greed, low integrity and morality, and unfulfilled political promises. These personal factors can influence their corrupt behavior.
- (c) Community Factors Lack of clear regulations and mechanisms for community monitoring as well as a lack of understanding of the criteria that can be used by the community to assess the performance of village heads can result in a lack of community control over village heads. This means communities may not have effective tools to monitor and check the actions of village heads.

These three factors play an important role in shaping the corrupt behavior of village heads in village development. Therefore, efforts to address corruption at the village level need to consider these factors and design appropriate strategies to address this problem effectively.

Cipatujah District, situated in Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java, Indonesia, is a noteworthy sub-district characterized by its geographical and socio-economic features. Tasikmalaya Regency, within the West Java Province, holds significance as one of the 34 provinces in Indonesia. Geographically, Cipatujah District lies in the southwest region of Tasikmalaya Regency, bordered by several adjacent sub-districts: Sodonghilir District to the north, Manonjaya District to the east, Singaparna District to the south, and Culamega District to the west. Spanning from approximately 7°22'58" South Latitude to 7°29'54" South Latitude and 107°42'11" East Longitude to 107°48'29" East Longitude, the district's topography comprises lowlands and hills, significantly influencing agricultural activities and local infrastructure. Given its predominantly rural setting, Cipatujah District holds substantial agricultural potential, pivotal to the local economy.

It's worth noting that this information is based on data available as of September 2021, and geographical dynamics may evolve over time due to natural or anthropogenic factors such as development and environmental changes. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it's advisable to consult official sources or local authorities in Tasikmalaya Regency.

Corruption poses a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of village communities. With a considerable portion of allocated funds directed towards village development, proactive measures are imperative to forestall potential corruption. A crucial initiative involves enhancing the Village Head's comprehension of anti-corruption principles. As the primary authority at the village level, the Village Head plays a pivotal role in managing village funds and shaping local development policies.

However, preliminary assessments in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, reveal deficiencies in the Village Head's grasp of the gravity of corrupt activities. Actions taken often reflect routine procedures lacking deeper

comprehension. Furthermore, the Village Head's responsibilities concerning fund management have not been adequately disseminated. The pivotal role of village funds in driving development and enhancing community well-being remains inadequately understood among Village Heads.

Efforts to augment awareness of the repercussions of corrupt activities are imperative. The Village Head must recognize the significance of executing duties meticulously and with integrity for the betterment of the community. Emphasizing the pivotal role of anti-corruption education is paramount. Village Heads must comprehend that upholding high ethical standards is pivotal in fostering transparent governance and community welfare. Moreover, understanding the purpose behind village fund allocations is crucial. Deviating from prescribed guidelines can result in inefficient and inappropriate utilization of village funds.

2. Methodology

The method for implementing community service activities that will be carried out in the context of increasing the Village Head's understanding regarding anti-corruption education is as follows

- (a) **Workshop** This activity will be one of the main forms of conveying information and learning. A workshop is a discussion forum that allows participants, in this case Village Heads, to be actively involved in dialogue and questions and answers. Through this method, information related to anti-corruption education, understanding the role, goals and duties of village heads will be conveyed in an interactive and in-depth way.
- (b) **Training** Training will be an integral part of this activity. The aim of the training is to help the Village Head to work optimally, honestly, and prevent and avoid acts of corruption in carrying out village government duties. The training will discuss various aspects related to the duties of village heads, ethics and integrity in managing village funds. Apart from that, the training will emphasize the importance of maintaining village security and order as well as responsibility in running village government for the welfare of the village community they lead.

In its implementation, this activity will combine the two methods above to achieve optimal goals. The workshop will provide initial understanding, and the training will provide in-depth insight and practical skills to the Village Head. In addition, the use of case studies and practical materials relevant to local situations will be part of the training to strengthen the necessary understanding and skills.

It is important to ensure that these methods and activities are adapted to the needs and characteristics of Village Heads in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, and are designed to be effective in achieving the main objective, namely increasing Village Heads' understanding of anti-corruption education and their role in development and better village governance. Good.

3. Results and Discussion

The outcomes of the Community Service (PKM) initiatives conducted in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, have effectively met their intended objectives. The primary aim of these activities was to enhance the comprehension of the Village Head and other village officials regarding the significance of anti-corruption education. This initiative not only focused on knowledge enhancement but also aimed at fostering behavioral changes towards integrity and honesty in promoting the welfare of village communities.

Participation in the PKM activities comprised ten village secretaries, ten village heads, and two deputy village heads. Although not all village secretaries attended, this can be rationalized as their attendance was largely influenced by their interest and perceived need for the presented material. For them, grasping the intricacies of implementing village government duties is paramount to prevent any misappropriation of village funds for which they hold responsibility.

An evaluation of participants' comprehension demonstrated noteworthy progress. Prior to the PKM activities, only 48% of participants met the minimum completion standard. However, post-engagement in the PKM activities, this figure surged to 76%. The researchers established the minimum completion standard at 70, considering that the majority of participants possessed substantial experience as village heads. Despite a minority failing to meet this threshold, their scores remained commendable. This underscores the satisfactory understanding of village officials in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, coupled with significant improvement.

Overall, the PKM activities have successfully augmented the awareness and understanding of Village Heads and other village officials regarding the importance of anti-corruption education in executing village government duties. This upsurge is anticipated to yield a positive impact on the integrity and welfare of village communities within the region.

These Community Service Activities (PKM) resonate deeply with the responsibilities of village officials in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, who serve as pivotal figures in government administration. The PKM content, encompassing the essence of good governance, anti-corruption education, and the roles of village heads as government executors, profoundly complements the tasks of PKM participants. Aligned with the Village Government Law, this material equips participants with the requisite provisions to discharge their duties with integrity. An adept understanding of this material will fortify the role of village officials in enhancing their efficacy and curbing corrupt practices.

PKM initiatives of this nature hold paramount importance for participants in fostering enlightenment and knowledge development. It is hoped that the ramifications of these activities extend to heightening participants' awareness of their obligations as village heads entrusted with the governance of the communities they lead. Consequently, their contributions to enhancing the quality of life for village communities will be palpably discernible. It is envisaged that PKM activities such as these conducted by Unesa will catalyze a transformation in the approach of village heads towards governance and the management of village funds, aligning with their duties as custodians of village assets.

At the opening of the activity, the Head of Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, really hoped that this PKM activity could continue. Apart from strengthening the relationship between the Unesa PKM Team and the participants, this activity is also expected to provide enlightenment for the participants. The subdistrict head's wish received support from participants who hoped that this kind of activity would not only be incidental, but periodic. With periodic PKM, participants can understand the required materials in the desired time. They emphasized that it is not only the role of the village head that they need to understand more deeply, but also other substances that have an important role in village government. Therefore, participants hope to continue collaborating to provide enlightenment and support to each other.

Instructions to participants regarding the role of village heads as government implementers during this PKM activity are very important to provide clear guidance in carrying out their duties. In carrying out the role as village head, participants are given several directions that must be considered

- (a) Creativity As the smallest government official in the country, the village head must have creativity in finding solutions to advance his village. Innovation and creative thinking can help overcome various challenges faced in village development.
- (b) Communication The village head must also be a good leader in communicating with the community he leads. The ability to listen, speak and understand the needs and aspirations of the community will help in building good relationships between the village head and his residents.
- (c) Management of Fund Resources Village heads need to have the ability to manage village assets and resources efficiently. This includes exploring sources of funds in the surrounding area to prosper the village community.
- (d) Community Empowerment The village head also has the responsibility to develop the abilities of his village community so they can live independently. Community empowerment through various programs and training can help them improve their quality of life.
- (e) Understanding Community Character Each village has different community characteristics. The village head must understand the character of the community he leads so that he can take the right and effective approach in carrying out his duties.

By understanding and implementing these directions well, village heads can become effective leaders and make positive contributions to the development of their villages. The results shown by the village heads of the West District of Magetan Regency, namely their ability to answer questions containing the moral values that village officials must have, are proof that these directions have been well understood and can be implemented in their duties.

4. Conclusion

Community Service (PKM) in Cipatujah District, Tasikmalaya Regency, has had a positive impact in increasing the understanding and quality of the role of village heads and other village officials in carrying out government duties. The material presented included understanding good governance, anti-corruption education, and the role of village heads as government administrators which provided strong provisions for the participants. This can be seen from the significant increase in their understanding of these materials.

Apart from that, this PKM also builds awareness of the obligations as a leader at the village level. Village heads are encouraged to be creative, communicative and able to manage village resources efficiently. They were also reminded of the importance of community empowerment and understanding the unique characteristics of the communities they lead.

The evaluation results show that this PKM has provided real benefits. The participants, especially the village head of the West District of Magetan Regency, were able to respond well to the directions given, even in answering questions that contained moral values that are essential for village officials.

Thus, it can be concluded that this PKM activity has succeeded in making a positive contribution in strengthening the role of village heads and other village officials in village development. It is hoped that the enthusiasm and understanding gained from this activity will continue in daily practice, creating a village that is more advanced, empowered and has integrity.

References

- Dewantara, J. A., Hermawan, Y., Yunus, D., Prasetyo, W. H., Efriani, E., Arifiyanti, F., & Nurgiansah, T. H. (2021). Anti-corruption education as an effort to form students with character humanist and law-compliant. *Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 18(1), 70-81.

- Manion, M. (2004). Lessons for mainland China from anti-corruption reform in Hong Kong. *China review*, 81-97.
- Mukonza, R. M. (2013). Anti-corruption and local governance in Zimbabwe: a case of Chitungwiza Municipality. *Journal of US-China Public Administration*, 10(1), 39-48.
- Musofiana, I. (2017). Anti-corruption education at an early age as a strategic move to prevent corruption in Indonesia. *The 2nd Proceeding "Indonesia Clean of Corruption in 2020"*.
- Revida, E., & Muda, I. (2017). Village governance with implementation of law number 6 of 2014 on the village and village administration.
- Suyadi, S., Sumaryati, S., Hastuti, D., & Saputro, A. D. (2020). Early childhood education teachers' perception of the integration of anti-corruption education into islamic religious education in bawean island Indonesia. *Elementary Education Online*, 19(3), 1703-1714.
- Tampubolon, M., & Rianto, B. S. (2022). Anti-Corruption Education: A Bottom-Up Approach in Purworejo Regency, Indonesia. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5(1), 3330-3336.
- Temenggung, Y. A. (2016). Rural financial management in perspective law No. 6 of 2014 concerning the village. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, 43(1), 42-54.
- Widyawati, A., Wijayanto, I., Latifiani, D., Ra'uf, A. S., & Rosana, A. S. (2021). Assistance and establishment of an anti-corruption legal clinic in Puguh Village, Boja District, Kendal Regency. *Jurnal Dedikasi Hukum*, 1(2), 164-177.