



Types Of Corruption Education In Medan City

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ABSTRACT

Corruption crimes occur in North Sumatra precisely in the city of Medan with various types of cases in various fields. The field of education is one of the fields used by corruptors to enrich themselves. The most dominant forms of corruption occur such as unauthorized levies on students and misuse of school operational assistance funds. The analysis uses Jack Bologne's GONE theory to describe the characteristics of corruption in education. It is important to provide an understanding of the form and characteristics of the crime in order to determine the countermeasures properly. Forms of corruption in the field of education in the city of Medan. Modus operandi of the perpetrators it is very easy to commit corruption because lack of oversight on the part of local governments as well as the tendency of law enforcement who are reluctant to handle cases of corruption in the field of education although aware of the practice of illegal levies made by the school to its students. Of the various forms of corruption in the field of education is then done.

INTRODUCTION

The city of Medan, North Sumatra, as one of the Centers of economic and governmental activities in the region, is inseparable from the complexity of legal issues, including corruption. Corruption, as a form of crime that harms the state and society, requires serious handling in terms of jurisprudence. In this context, this study aims to conduct a juridical review of corruption in the city of Medan, North Sumatra. As a country that applies rules based on the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia has a legal basis to uphold justice and order. However, reality shows that corruption is still a serious problem, including at the local level such as Medan City. By understanding the factors that influence, applicable regulations, and law enforcement efforts undertaken, it is expected that this study can contribute in order to understand

and overcome the problem of corruption in the city of Medan.

Corruption (Tipikor) occurs in various aspects of people's lives in Indonesia, including aspects of education. Various reports reveal this, including Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) which revealed the existence of 240 cases in the field of education with the value of State losses is around Rp 1.6 trillion since the beginning of 2016 until 2021. 1 there is procurement that is not as needed and cannot be utilized, either because it is not completed or incomplete. Potential corruption occurs in various modes. Starting from distributed to recipient institutions that do not meet the requirements, fictitious recipients, to school operational assistance is not used according to the provision. Corruption in public education form of mark up budget (20%), budget evasion (15%), and illegal collection (extortion) or extortion (12,6%).

While corruption in schools often occurs in addition, the Department of Health and Human Services (Boss) (49% or 37 out of 75 cases).

Corruption cases in schools are the second most extortion. Starting from extortion of new admissions, examination funds National, School Principal work meeting operations (MKKS), teacher certification, redemption of graduation Competency Standards (SKL), to class purposes. It seems that the case of corruption in the education sector should be seen as a problem which is worrying. Corrupt behavior and waste of budget is believed to be much more massive than the number of cases that have been dealt with. The more cases, the greater the state's losses, and the more dismal the educational services and Human Resource Development.

Government apparatus in educational institutions often play against the education budget that has been planned to go into the pockets of government officials who specifically menggurus education budget.

So what is meant with characteristics is something related with character and characteristics and values that develop regularly so that behavior can be more consistent and easy to notice. The characteristics used as a reference in this study is that the characteristics are associated with something has distinctive properties in accordance with a particular look. Apparently, corruption in the field of education in North Maluku has a distinctive nature, in accordance with the existence of the case. For this reason, legal research using types of empirical research with the method of literature it's trying to express that, especially the characteristics of corruption in the field primary and secondary education in Medan City.

As one type of crime, corruption has its own characteristics compared to other types of crime. One of the characteristics of corruption is that corruption is classified as a crime that is always oriented to money and power, where the perpetrator usually has power, whether political, economic, bureaucratic, legal or other powers. On the other hand, regardless of the type of criminal act of corruption, whether due to abuse of power and corruption in the form of unlawful acts, bribery corruption is good for the giver and the receiver, then the ends it will end with money issues.

METHOD

This study uses the type of Social Research juridical. The nature of this research is exploratory. Exploratory research was conducted to search for new ideas or relationships of certain phenomena. Researchers are trying to find relationship of symptoms to be studied and try to figure out The Shape of the relationship. Types and sources of data used by researchers are primary data obtained or sourced through direct interviews with relevant sources and secondary data obtained from books and writings writings related to this study. The method used in this study is based on the method used in the literature (Library method) and field method (Field Methode). In accordance with the problem to be answered and the objectives to be achieved in this study, then all the collected legal material is analyzed qualitatively, then described to answer the problems in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In reality, corruption is a question of morality, for a person who has a level of morality the good will not take action ungrateful (corruption). But this best of all, where it should be morality is taught in institutions-educational institutions but otherwise behavior is not commendable in the form of acts of corruption even displayed by those who wrestle in the world education that is appropriate to provide examples and examples of morality.

The phenomenon of corruption in the education sector can have an impact negative to the quantity, quality and efficiency of educational services. Education has an important role in nation building. Many factors affect the quality of education, including education budget, quality of teachers, availability of infrastructure, quality of curriculum until the distribution of Education.

There are four case data to be discussed of all the cases corruption that occurs, which represents the general picture characteristics of various corruption cases occurred in the province of North Maluku. On the first case, the occurrence of illegal levies done directly by the parties school, as follows:

1. High school level, which comes from school committee funds
2. High school level, which comes directly to the parents of students levies on the basis of interest
3. Junior high school level, which comes directly to the parents of students levies
4. Elementary level, which comes directly to the parents of students levies.

Various charges mentioned above occurs for various reasons including lack of budget for operations student activities, on the other hand the people parents / guardians of students do not seem too get in touch with the collection and think of it as something reasonable. The Modus operandi is not official is an additional input to officer's life, the emergence of the action lack of control of superiors. Lack of supervision of each institution as an effort control is as the cause of the appearance of the disease illegitimate grouse.

The characteristics of various the levy is :

1. Considered a small nominal value so it is not burdensome.
2. Have a clear reason as evy policy.
3. It is not a violation because it is agreed by both parties.

The term GONE comes from the abbreviation of the word G = Greedy, O = Opportunity, N = Needs, E = Expose. then the most appropriate to the case is the type: Corruption by Need, this motive is due to a mental attitude that never feeling enough, very consumerist and always full of needs that g never ends. The corruption done because of the urgency in meeting the needs basic life, such as corruption committed by a person whose salary is very low, well below the minimum wage, and is pressed to make ends meet a certain basis . Kareena appears that the mindset of the actors always diwali on directing solutions over underfunding just ask the students.

Of course, this is related to a mental attitude that is never enough, full of consumerism attitude and always loaded a need that never ends. The need for supporting facilities is always considered less so that for the needs of the students themselves it should be the students that meet the needs of existing funds. Meanwhile, when the dues request is made, often also accompanied by including funding for the needs of the school itself.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described, there is a conclusion that corruption in the field of education in the city of medan is more of a small category of corruption with the type of Corruption by Need, it appears from the mindset of the actors always on the direction of the solution to the lack of funds is simply to ask the students.

Distinctive characteristics of the criminal act corruption in the field of education in Medan, namely: a) Considered a small nominal value so it is

not burdensome certain parties ; b) have a clear reason as a basis for levying; c)it is not something that violates the rules because it is agreed by both parties; d) there are interests of various parties who want cases of a certain type not to be forwarded to a judicial hearing; e) the initial initiative for the withdrawal of dues comes from the school;f) law enforcement authorities tend to be passive in processing cases because of the statement of no objection from the party charged with contributions regarding the money they give. This certainly has an impact on the difficulty of adjusting the evidence and evidence relating to the case; g) The modus operandi of the perpetrators is very easy to corruption because the funders are The Local Government does not perform reporting functions for any irregularities that occur; h) there irregularities in the use of BOS funds for the benefit of politics.

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