

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN BUILDING AN EFFECTIVE ETHICS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The high level of problems in building an effective system of ethics and public accountability, such as corruption, nepotism, and limited access to public information, are obstacles to the growth and progress of the country. The purpose of writing this article is to discuss the development of an effective ethical and public accountability system in Indonesia. The method in this study uses a qualitative approach that is descriptive using the library study method taken from various sources of articles, journals and books as well as news related to related issues. The results of this study indicate that lack of transparency, oversight, disregard for law, and problems of corruption have slowed the development of an effective system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. Solutions that can be implemented include strengthening laws and regulations, strengthening public institutions, increasing transparency and access to public information, increasing community participation, and increasing public awareness. It is hoped that the development of an effective system of ethics and public accountability can help create a conducive environment for economic growth and people's welfare in Indonesia.

Keywords : community participation, ethical system building, public accountability.

A. INTRODUCTION

There is still a high level of problems in building an effective system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. These problems include corruption, nepotism, and limited access to public information, which can become obstacles to growth and progress in Indonesia. Corruption, for example, diverts public resources into the wrong hands, reduces the government's ability to finance necessary programs and harms society. In the long term, this can undermine public trust in the government, discourage investment, and affect economic growth.

Human existence, including components of social, political, bureaucratic, economic and individual life, is very dangerous if corrupted. Corruption is likened to cancer in the blood, so the owner of the body must constantly carry out "blood cleansing" if he wants to survive.

In this sector, institutional improvements cannot be carried out in isolation from other issues. Through Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, which aims to provide legal certainty in the field of public relations and public service administration, improvements have been made comprehensively to other aspects outside the institutional structure. This includes improving the legal substance in the field of public services. In essence, this law allows the public to participate in government supervision.

One of the critical concerns for realizing public services that are open, responsible and fair is community involvement. One of the conditions for the success of effective government is community involvement. As communities become more involved, the interests of the larger community can be represented through various development strategies. Apart from that, community involvement is needed to monitor the running of the government.

The purpose of this article is to discuss how to build an effective system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. This article will discuss the problems encountered and solutions that can be implemented. Developing an effective system of ethics and public accountability can help create a conducive environment for economic growth and social welfare in Indonesia.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Society participation

Participation

Many experts understand the concept of participation. Judging from the origin of the word, the word 'participation' comes from the English word 'participation', which according to John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily (Ferdinand, 2010) means 'participation', 'participation'. Understanding Participation According to I Nyoman Sumaryad (Ibrahim & Syarifuddin 2017), participation means the involvement of a person or community group in the development process in the form of statements and actions through the provision of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and/or materials and participation to use and enjoy the results of development .

The concept of participation was developed by Djalal, et al in (Ferdinand, 2010), where participation can also mean that decision makers propose groups or communities to participate in the transmission of suggestions and opinions, goods, skills, materials and services. Participation can also mean that the group knows its own problems, considers its options, makes decisions and solves those problems.

According to Sundariningrum in (Ferdinand, 2010), participation is classified into two (two) types of participation, namely: A. Direct Participation Participation occurs when individuals demonstrate certain activities in the participation process. This participation occurs when everyone can express their opinion, discuss the most important issues and challenge what others want or say. B. Indirect Participation Participation that arises when individuals delegate their participation rights.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that participation is the involvement of individuals or groups in achieving goals and shared power or shared responsibility.

Participation consists of three important elements, namely: 1) Participation is mental and emotional participation, more than physical or physical participation; 2) The ability to contribute to efforts to achieve group goals. This means there is joy in volunteering to help the group. 3) There must be responsibility in participation, this element of responsibility is a visible part of the sense of membership.

Participation is about self or ego participation, not just physical participation in work or tasks. In reality, these three elements of participation are not mutually exclusive, but support each other. In reality, especially in the life of society, nation and state.

Public

Society is a group of people or individuals who live in one place and are connected to each other. Generally, these relationships and interactions are carried out in an orderly or structured manner. These social groups allow everyone to connect and help each other. Koentjaraningrat believes that society is a unity of human life that interacts according to certain sustainable customary systems and is limited by a sense of shared identity (Zulaihah, 2021). According to Sinaga in Tanto (2013), a community is people who inhabit an area who are directly or indirectly connected to fulfill their needs and bond as a social entity through feelings of solidarity of the same historical political community. and cultural background. According to Linton in Onibala, (2017) also explains that society is a group of people who

unite to live together because of certain needs and the influence of beliefs, thoughts and ambitions. The systems and laws that exist in society reflect individual behavior, because the individual is bound by the laws and systems. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that society is a large group or a small group of people who are naturally related to that group.

Society participation

Community participation is the community's right to participate in decision making at all stages of the development process, starting from initial planning, implementation, monitoring and environmental protection. The community is not only the recipient of facilities and benefits, but also the target of sustainable development. Apart from the opinion above, Mulyadi said in Wiwin (2019) that community participation is community involvement in the decision-making process and program implementation, and the community also benefits from the program policies. Apart from that, the community must also be involved in evaluations to improve community welfare. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that community participation is the participation of all community members in the formulation and implementation of a program or policy that is able to create benefits and prosperity for the community itself.

According to Basrow in Ryan, et al (2013), formal community participation is divided into two parts, namely: 1) Physical Involvement. This participation is participation in the form of training or company organization. This includes, for example, maintaining schools, providing subsidies, and supporting the state by constructing buildings for the community or others; 2) Non-Physical Participation. Participation involves the community in determining its goals. For example, a place for the formation and knowledge of the nation, as well as the people's desire to learn through education. So the government has no difficulty in providing direction to the public on how to go to school.

Meanwhile, in an article, Davis Ibor argues that community involvement is divided into several forms, namely: 1) participation in the form of thoughts, ideas or concepts; 2) participation in forms of work; 3) participation in the form of thoughts and energy; 4) participation in the form of expertise; 5) contribution in kind; 6) Participation in the form of money. According to (Huraerah, 2011) there are various forms of community participation, namely: Participation in the form of thinking, in the form of energy, in the form of assets or goods, in the form of competencies or skills, as social. (Wiwin, 2019)

Ethics and Public Accountability

Ethics

Etymologically, the word ethics comes from the Greek words *ethos* and *ethikos*, where *ethos* means nature, character, manners, manners, good place. *Ethikos* means morality, good manners or good behavior and actions. The word "ethics" is different from the words "ethics" and "etiquette". The word ethics refers to a set of principles or values related to morality or good and bad values adhered to by a group or society. The word etiquette means manners or manners, etiquette, etc. in a civilized society in maintaining good interpersonal relationships. In an ethical sense, on the contrary, it means knowledge that takes into account good and evil or the truth of human behavior and actions, while emphasizing human responsibility. The true meaning of ethics is habit. But gradually, perceptions about ethics changed. This ethic is part of a philosophy that includes living a good life to become a better person, doing good and doing good in life.

Ricocur said in Haeli & Widyaishwara (2018) defines ethics as the goal of living well with other people and in institutions that are fair to other people. Therefore, ethics is better understood as a reflection of good or bad, right or wrong, or how to do good or justice, while

morality refers to the obligation to do good or what must be done. In relation to public services, public ethics is a reflection of norms or standards that define good or bad, right or wrong behavior, actions and decisions to regulate public policy in fulfilling public duties. Public integrity requires leaders and officials to make moral commitments by considering the balance between institutional judgment, personal dimensions, and public service policy. The components that build ethics are as follows according to (Haeli & Widayaiswara 2018):

First, freedom and responsibility are two sides of the coin that forms ethics. If there are none, then there is no discussion of ethics. People are free to act and people must be responsible for their actions. There is a reciprocal relationship between freedom and responsibility. Therefore, in ethics there is no freedom without responsibility and conversely there is no responsibility without freedom. Second, rights and obligations are things that are related or correlated. Where there are rights, there are obligations. The first obligation of humans is to respect the rights of others and not interfere with them, while the obligation of those who have rights is to use their rights for the good of themselves and society. Third: Good and Evil When discussing ethics, it is appropriate to discuss good and bad. Good and evil can be distinguished from the consequences of good and bad actions. If the consequences of the action are good, then the action is ethically right, and conversely, if the action is not good, then the action is ethically wrong. Fourth: virtue and happiness. Ethical virtue refers to actions or behavior that are worthy of admiration and praise. Good deeds are worthy of admiration and praise. Virtue in ethical discussions refers to goodness of character and privilege.

Public Accountability

According to Harvianda in Wicaksana (2016), apart from transparency and compliance with laws and regulations, public accountability is an important element in good governance. Therefore, supervision, which is an important part of the government management process, has a very strategic role in implementing public accountability in management and development. In Bastia's publication (Merialsa, 2017), public responsibility is the duty to delegate responsibilities or answers, to explain the performance and activities of a person or legal entity and collective management or organization to parties who have the right or authority to do so. To ask about knowledge or responsibility.

Public responsibility means responsibility for all activities carried out by a person entrusted to a person or body that requires responsibility for all types of activities. Seven important aspects in building accountability (Holleran, et al, 2008): First, transparency. Transparency is a fixed price. Second, Systems and Procedures are updated regularly once a year and at most once every two years. Third: Representative Participation. The commitment of these workers, who are then represented at a higher level in discussions about common interests, of course requires basic aspirations that are relatively clear, factual and complete. Fourth: Evaluation and Verification. In this phase, evaluation and review focuses on the methodology and validity of input collection. decision making process; and response to enforcement of industry end-user policies. Fifth: Complaints and Responses. Is there a forum where complaints from all stakeholders can be responded to and have they been responded to quickly, accurately and effectively in accordance with stakeholder expectations? Sixth: Overview. Control can be carried out by tightening systems and procedures; integrity of line managers in implementing programs and practices; top management commitment to ensure that policies are implemented seriously and effectively; routine internal audit inspections; establishment of an honorary council; and involvement of independent external auditors if deemed necessary. Seventh, Futuristic Politics. Are the policy programs linked to long-term benefits for the benefit of all stakeholders, in line with the trends and needs of each industry?

C. RESEARCH METHODS

This article uses a qualitative approach which is descriptive in nature. This method is used to analyze existing data and produce descriptions and interpretations of the topics discussed using the literature study method in data collection and analysis. The library method is a type of qualitative research method where the location and place of research is carried out in libraries, documents, archives, and the like. The data used in this article comes from literature, articles, and books. Descriptive analysis will be used to analyze the problems faced by Indonesia in building an effective public ethics and accountability system, as well as solutions that can be implemented to overcome these problems. The data collected will be used to strengthen the arguments in this article and present relevant and accurate information about the topics discussed.

The descriptive analysis method was chosen because it aims to present a general picture of the development of a public ethics and accountability system in Indonesia, and also makes it possible to identify appropriate solutions to improve the system. In this article, the descriptive analysis method is used to describe problems and solutions clearly and systematically, thereby helping readers to understand the topics discussed better.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems often faced by Indonesia in building an effective system of ethics and public accountability include lack of transparency, lack of supervision, disregard for the law, and problems of corruption. Solutions that can be implemented to strengthen the public ethics and accountability system in Indonesia include: increasing public participation, increasing transparency and accountability, increasing supervision, and involvement of the private sector. Public participation is very important in building an effective system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. The public must be given the opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process and in monitoring the performance of government and public institutions. This can help ensure that community interests are a priority in decision making (Iswanto, 2015).

Transparency and accountability are basic principles in building an effective system of public ethics and accountability. The government must be transparent in managing public finances and provide easy access for the public to obtain public information. Governments must also be accountable in their actions and ensure that public institutions are held accountable for their performance. Effective supervision is very important in ensuring compliance with ethical and accountability principles (Pahlawan, Wijayanti, & Suhendro 2020). Effective monitoring can be carried out by government institutions, independent monitoring bodies, mass media, and civil society. Independent monitoring institutions and the mass media must be given the freedom to monitor the performance of the government and public institutions without fear of repression or political pressure. Civil society must also be encouraged to actively monitor the performance of government and public institutions (Iswahyudi, et al, 2017).

Private sector involvement can also help strengthen the system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. As part of society, the private sector must play a role in encouraging transparency and accountability in their business practices. Companies must comply with ethical and social responsibility principles and ensure that their business practices comply with applicable laws and regulations (Prasojo & Kurniawan 2008).

Several factors influence the success of developing a system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia, including: strong political support, the active role of civil society,

freedom of the press and mass media, and access to information (Zeyn, 2011). Indonesian countries that have succeeded in building an effective system of ethics and public accountability usually have strong and firm political support against corruption and disregard for the law. An active civil society can also help strengthen systems of public ethics and accountability by monitoring the performance of government and public institutions.

One important aspect is the role of information technology in strengthening the public ethics and accountability system. Information technology can be used to increase transparency and accountability in government and public institutions. For example, the government can develop a public information portal that presents information related to budgets and public policies in a transparent and open manner. Information technology can also be used to make it easier for the public to report corruption and ethical violations.

Apart from that, it is also important to increase the capacity and quality of human resources in the public sector, especially in the areas of ethics and public accountability. Continuous training and education is needed for public employees and independent supervisory institutions so that they are able to carry out their duties well and produce optimal performance.

Problems Often Faced by Indonesia In Building an Effective System of Ethics and Public Accountability

Indonesia is often faced with various challenges in building an effective system of ethics and public accountability. The following are some of the problems that Indonesia often faces: 1) Corruption: Corruption is one of the main problems that hinders the development of a system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. Corruption can hinder economic growth, damage the integrity of public institutions, and harm society; 2) Lack of transparency: Transparency in decision making and public services is important for building an effective system of public ethics and accountability. However, in much of Indonesia, transparency is still not implemented well; 3) Legal weaknesses: Laws that are weak or not well enforced can trigger violations of ethics and public accountability, as well as weaken the human rights protection system. This often hinders economic development and social welfare; 4) Lack of public participation: Insufficient public participation can hinder the development of an effective system of public ethics and accountability. Public participation can strengthen the openness and accountability of public institutions, and help build public trust in government; 5) Lack of resources: A lack of human and financial resources can hinder the development of an effective system of ethics and public accountability. This lack of resources often hampers the government's ability to implement reforms and strengthen public institutions; 6) Bad political culture: A bad political culture, including non-transparent political practices and corruption, can trigger a weak system of public ethics and accountability. A bad political culture can also hinder more active public participation and strengthen the openness of public institutions. In facing these problems, Indonesia needs to take appropriate and effective steps to build a strong system of public ethics and accountability.

Solutions that can be implemented to strengthen the public ethics and accountability system in Indonesia

There are several solutions that can be implemented to strengthen the public ethics and accountability system in Indonesia, including: 1) Increasing transparency and accountability: The government must strengthen transparency and accountability in all sectors and ensure that all decisions and actions are taken openly and transparently. The government must provide easily accessible public information and establish effective accountability mechanisms; 2) Increase public participation: The government must strengthen public

participation at all levels in decision making and public services. This can be achieved through open dialogue and consultation, as well as establishing effective public participation mechanisms; 3) Improving the quality of law and strengthening institutions: The government must strengthen the legal system and ensure fair and transparent application of the law. The government must also strengthen public institutions, including government agencies responsible for implementing reforms and strengthening accountability; 4) Develop strong public ethics: The government must promote strong public ethical values and strengthen the public's understanding of the importance of integrity and public responsibility; 5) Strengthen internal and external controls: The government must strengthen internal and external controls in the management of public finances and state resources. This can be achieved through strengthening internal and external audit mechanisms, as well as strengthening supervisory institutions; 6) Improve education and training: The government must improve education and training in ethics and public accountability across sectors. This includes training for public officials, auditors, supervisors, and the general public; 7) Adopt technology and innovation: The government can adopt technology and innovation to strengthen the public ethics and accountability system. For example, by using blockchain technology and-procurement to increase transparency in the procurement of public goods and services. Implementing these solutions can help strengthen the system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia, and create an environment conducive to economic growth and societal prosperity.

The way solutions are implemented can create a conducive environment for economic growth and social welfare in Indonesia

Implementing the solutions previously mentioned can create a conducive environment for economic growth and social welfare in Indonesia, including: 1) Increasing investment: By increasing transparency and accountability, the government can attract more foreign and domestic investors to their country, which in turn can increase investment and create new jobs; 2) Increase efficiency and effectiveness: By adopting technology and innovation, the government can increase efficiency and effectiveness in managing public finances and state resources. This can help reduce waste and corruption, which in turn can improve the quality of public services; 3) Increasing public trust: By strengthening internal and external controls and strengthening public institutions, the government can increase public trust in the government and public institutions. This can help improve public participation and the quality of democracy; 4) Increase public access to information: By strengthening transparency and accountability, the government can ensure that the public has easier access to public information. This can help communities make more informed decisions and ensure their involvement in decisions related to their interests; 5) Improving the quality of public services: By increasing public participation, the government can ensure that public services are adapted to the needs and expectations of the community. This can help improve the quality of public services and increase public satisfaction.

Thus, implementing the solutions mentioned can create a conducive environment for economic growth and social welfare in Indonesia. In addition, this can also help strengthen the public ethics and accountability system, which in turn can strengthen good state governance and increase political and social stability.

Factors Influencing the Success of Development of a Public Ethics and Accountability System in Indonesia

There are several factors that influence the success of developing a public ethics and accountability system in Indonesia, including: 1) Strong leadership: Strong leadership is very important in building an effective public ethics and accountability system. Leaders with integrity and quality can lead by example, provide encouragement and motivation for staff

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and ensure that the systems built work well; 2) Public participation: Public participation is essential in building an effective system of public ethics and accountability. The public must be given the opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process and in monitoring the performance of government and public institutions. This can help ensure that community interests are prioritized in decision making; 3) Transparency and accountability: Transparency and accountability are basic principles in building an effective system of public ethics and accountability. The government must be transparent in managing public finances and provide easy access for the public to obtain public information. Governments must also be accountable in their actions and ensure that public institutions are held accountable for their performance; 4) Effective supervision: Effective supervision is essential in ensuring compliance with ethical and accountability principles. Effective oversight can be carried out by independent oversight bodies, such as auditors, courts or ethics commissions. Supervision can also be carried out by the public and mass media; 5) Private sector involvement: Private sector involvement is essential in building an effective public ethics and accountability system. Private companies must adhere to high ethical standards and cooperate with governments in building effective systems.

In developing an effective public ethics and accountability system, it is important to pay attention to the above factors. The government must ensure that these principles are implemented in all public institutions and the private sector, and continue to improve and develop the system in accordance with current developments. Public awareness and participation are very important in strengthening the system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. The public must be encouraged to actively participate in monitoring the performance of government and public institutions and report acts of corruption and ethical violations that they find. The public must also be given sufficient understanding of the importance of ethics and public accountability so that they can become agents of change who contribute to building a more effective system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia.

E. CONCLUSION

Building an effective system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia is a major challenge, but it can be achieved with strong political support, active public participation, increased transparency and accountability, effective oversight, and private sector involvement. Factors such as political support, the role of civil society, freedom of the press and mass media, and access to information can also influence the success of developing a system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia. By building an effective system of ethics and public accountability, Indonesia can create an environment conducive to economic growth and societal prosperity.

For future researchers, more in-depth research can be carried out on the inhibiting factors that influence success in building a system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia, as well as analyzing further how to implement effective solutions in strengthening the system of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia.

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