Management of Integrity Zone Data Information System in Higher Education

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Article Info	Abstract
	The purpose of this study is to establish a data information system model for the Integrity Zone in higher education. *ZI* (Integrity Zone) is a predicate given to agencies/institutions whose administrators and staff are involved in realizing Corruption-Free Area (*WBK*) and Clean Serving Bureaucratic Area (*WBBM*) at the central and regional levels. One of the government agencies/institutions that implements the *ZI WBK* and *WBBM* programs is UNNES Faculty of Law. The research method using the access system approach and system development is an efficient way to solve the problems that started by identifying a number of requirements to create an efficient and functional application. However, the system development process includes several tasks that can be divided into several steps. With the discovery of System Governance has not been implemented properly. The presence of *ZI* at UNNES Faculty of Law can be realized through bureaucratic reform, especially in terms of preventing and improving corruption problem and quality of public services. *WBK* stands for Corruption-Free Area. *WBBM* stands for Clean Serving Bureaucratic Area. *WBBM* is a predicate given to work units that fulfils most of the five *WBK* programs, and a program to strengthen the quality of public services.

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INTRODUCTION

Integrity Zone

According to the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI), a zone means a territory, part of an area, or an area that is marked by existence such as in the form of special restrictions in an area that is treated separately or alone supported by the conditions around it. For example, such as one of the five large parts of the earth's surface that are bounded by imaginary lines around the earth (one tropical, two temperate and two polar zones). Furthermore, regarding the definition of integrity etymologically, the word integrity comes from Latin, namely an integer which means whole, round, full, entire or complete. In terms of English, it is called integrity which means wholeness, honesty, roundness, compatibility between the feels, words and actions. For this reason, integrity can be interpreted as a way of life or the application of a clean, healthy, and peaceful life as a whole.

There are several opinions regarding the definition of integrity according to experts. According to Dr. Haidar Bagir, the definition of integrity is the correlation of attitudes possessed by an individual, such as an attitude that is seen genuinely or honestly towards oneself and others and actually doing what is said or done and what the conscience says. So, the conclusion of integrity according to Dr. Haidar Bagir includes the attitude that a person has such as honesty, responsibility, clarity, and accountability which in the end results can create reliable actions, credibility (trusted), and effectiveness that is applied. With the formation of this culture of integrity, it can create ability and togetherness. Furthermore, integrity can create a sense of serenity and peace in life.

According to Stephen R. Covey, integrity is defined as a life that is based on principles (being integrated around principles). According to Becker, the meaning of Integrity is the result of a process of interaction between personals or individuals with a social environment that is not divided or cracked. And combined with the existence of components such as integrity, unity, balance, harmony, and synergy to be able to complement each other to form a strong and productive personal unit.

What components must be built by UNNES, especially within the UNNES Faculty of Law, in the development of integrity zones towards WBK/WBBM? There are two components that must be established by government agencies in the development of integrity zones towards WBK/WBBM, namely leverage component and the result component.

In the leverage component, there are six components that must be built, namely, change management, administrative arrangements, human resource management system arrangements, performance accountability strengthening, supervision strengthening, and improving the quality of public services.

Meanwhile, the result component is the target of Integrity Zone development towards WBK/WBBM, which consists of two components. The first, the realization of a Clean and KKN (corruption-collusion-nepotism)-Free Government. Second, the realization of Improving the Quality of Public Services to the Community.

The achievement of this result component depends on the successful implementation of the leverage component. Thus, the leverage component is a determining factor in achieving the goals of the Integrity Zone development results towards WBK/WBBM, namely: clean and KKN-free government and improving the quality of public services to the community.

Definition of Information Systems

The definition of information systems is generally unclear. However, some basic principles can be explained to help you understand this practical term. Understanding the keywords of information systems requires an approach from the point of view of communication, management, and technology itself. An information system is a collection of data collection, processing, storage, and distribution of information, knowledge, and digital products.

Tata Sutabri (2005) defines an information system as a part of the system of an organization. This system fulfills the need to manage daily decisions (transactions) that support the functioning and performance of the organization at the executive level. This system can provide the types of reports needed by stakeholders (internal and external) at a strategic level.

The definition of information systems can also be seen from a more technical point of view: information technology. Gordon B. Davis (1991: –91) defines an information system as a system that considers various inputs, information, instructions, and data. The system processes the data and generates the necessary reports according to the instructions and logic you decide.

Scope of Information Systems

Important discussions regarding the development, utilization, and research of information systems must be carried out comprehensively by paying attention to communication science, management, and information technology itself. Information systems in an organization or company are part of a decision support system (DSS).

By incorporating information systems as part of management, information system aims to facilitate the daily management process of the organization, and it is assumed that information can be recorded and displayed appropriately according to the business mode applicable to the organization. Furthermore, it is reasonable to say that not all information system can be used or compatible when applied generally to different organizations.

The organization has a different business model from other organizations. It means that information systems cannot be applied to several different organizations at the same time. Different organizations can use the same information system if they have similar space of business process.

METHOD

The research method with the access system approach and system development is an efficient way to solve problems that started by identifying a number of requirements to create an efficient and functional application. However, the system development process includes several tasks that can be divided into several steps. Explain how to access and develop the system.

The system access method consists of two sets of inputs: system access for structured systems and object-oriented systems. The methodology in this study is a structured method. There are many other ways to access structured data systems and analyze system designs, and the means that exist are graphical tools. Graphical tools include flowcharts, context diagrams, and DFD (data flow diagrams).

There are several tools to analyze and design these information systems, which include Flowchart Block Diagram, Context Diagram, Data Flow Diagram, Data Dictionary and Database Design.

A flowchart Block Diagram is a block diagram that depicts which parts of the system are involved and what actions the system performs based on the required production data, and shows the movement of documents used in the system.

A context Diagram is a drawing template used to represent the interaction of a system with the environment in which it is placed. Context diagrams emphasize the interaction of a system with the environment it accesses, and therefore view the system as an unexplainable object.

DFD Data Flow Diagram is a tool that details a system as a network of interconnected functions and shows where data flows and is stored. The level usually starts from 0,1,2, etc. Level 0 describes a global system, followed by a database that contains data streams. But all processes are only described as a system as a whole, not specific. Everyone slid to a lower level. H. Level 1, 2, etc. The process is then explained in more detail with clearer specifications.

Data Dictionary is a tool that plays a role in the design and construction of information

systems because it is used to explain the meaning of data flow, store it in a data flow diagram and describe the structure of data packages. We will explain the flow movement and the values and specifications of the devices suitable for the system data flow.

Database Design is the creation or design of data sets that are linked and stored. The database is designed with normalization, ERD, file structure, and table relationships.

UNNES monitors and evaluates the work plan for the establishment of the Integrity Zone within the Faculty of Law and requests data and information as material for evaluating the policy implementation process.

The data and information can be obtained by documentation methods and audit methods. Documentation is carried out through collecting various reports/results such as annual/semi-annual/quarterly/monthly reports which are coordinated and managed by the Head of the Integrity Zone Development Work Team, Complaint Manager, Whistleblower System Manager, Planning Team and LAKIP Administration/Preparation Team.

The audit methodology is carried out by an internal audit team in the academic department and an internal supervision unit at the UNNES Faculty of Law for non-academic departments, especially asset and financial management and human resources

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The mechanism of the monitoring and evaluation process. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism planning and implementation of the work plan for the development of the integrity zone of State University of Semarang, Faculty of Law, including students, lecturers, education staff, all elements of administration, and the community.

Complaints cover a variety of factors, managers, Agent of Change (AoC) teams, breach reporting system managers, and other stakeholders.

The leadership of UNNES Faculty of Law, has the main task on monitoring and evaluating all work units, departments, and study programs. The departments that are responsible for monitoring and evaluation. Firstly, the Department of Quality Assurance has the task of ensuring the fulfillment of University administrative standards. Second, the Internal Audit Department has the task of carrying out internal audit duties on the financial management and performance of all departments at State University of Semarang, Faculty of Law. Third, the community complaint manager who collects, analyzes and responds to various existing complaints. Fourth, a whistleblowing system to prevent, manage and report violations. Finally, the LAKIP management and preparation team ensures that the performance accountability system of the UNNES Faculty of Law functions properly. Complete illustration of the blueprint for the implementation of the integrity zone data center information system is presented in figure 1.
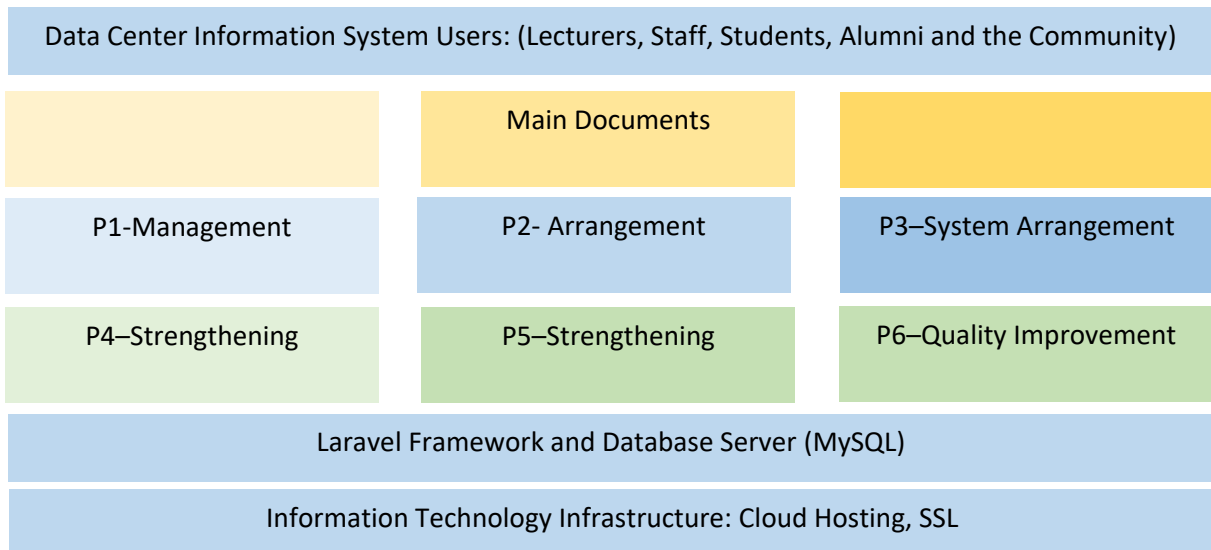
Data Center Information System Users: (Lecturers, Staff, Students, Alumni and the Community)		
	Main Documents	
P1-Management	P2- Arrangement	P3–System Arrangement
P4–Strengthening	P5–Strengthening	P6–Quality Improvement
Laravel Framework and Database Server (MySQL)		
Information Technology Infrastructure: Cloud Hosting, SSL		

Figure 1. Blueprint for the implementation of the integrity zone data center information system

Based on Figure 1, the work unit appointed by WBK/WBBM is the result of corruption prevention efforts that are specifically carried out within the Integrity Zone. The development of WBK/WBBM is gradually in line with the concept of integrity island.

These efforts are expected to be part of efforts to improve Indonesia's CPI score. In order to achieve this goal, we are actively trying to show students, staff, lecturers, and the general public that anti-corruption efforts at the UNNES Faculty of Law are implemented realistically and sustainably, both in the fields of education and public administration.

A unique approach is needed. This work plan is dynamic in the sense that the provisions in it can change at any time as needed and based on the development of the existing strategic environment.

As part of the WBK/WBBM ranking decision, it is hoped that these indicators will be changed progressively so that it will lead to a zero-tolerance approach in preventing and eradicating corruption.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the Integrity Zone (ZI) definition is a predicate given to government agencies whose leaders and staff are committed to realizing and implementing WBK/WBBM through bureaucratic reform, especially in terms of preventing corruption and improving the quality of public services.

The UNNES Faculty of Law is one of the work units within the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology that serves the community through efforts to eradicate corruption, especially those carried out comprehensively within the framework of sexual zones and Clean Serving Bureaucratic Areas (WBBM).

The development of WBK/WBBM within the UNNES Faculty of Law is gradual and continuous to avoid corrupt practices and build a culture of organizational integrity that allows the UNNES Faculty of Law to provide excellent service to the community.

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