

Educational Review In The Dimension Of Public Administration Knowledge And Public Policy

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Abstract

The word public is a term that contradicts or contradicts the terms individual or private or individual. So that from the word public it can be related to various other word concepts in the field of social life, Public Administration implies that the phenomenon of administration that explains life together or society, When the policy concept changes to the concept of the phrase Public Policy, then the meaning is the authorized party in making decisions. these are "State Administrators". Thus public policy is defined as a brief decision by state administrators to resolve public problems and realize agreed public objectives. Starting from the background of the problem, a study problem was formulated, namely: What factors should be considered by State Administrators as a basis in the formulation, implementation and performance of public policies that can be accounted for religiously, ethically, politically and juridically. In line with the topic of writing on Public Administration and Public Policy, the main reason behind this paper is to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the concretization of a country, of course with the focus of our country Indonesia, through work mechanisms and work results of state administrators in solving problems. and realizing the goals of its people through the making of various policies that are timely, right on target and can be accounted for in a religious, ethical, political and juridical manner. Taking into account the matters described in the previous chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn: a. There are 3 (three) factors that state administrators must pay attention to as the basis for the formulation, implementation and performance of public policies, namely: Spiritualist Basis; Philosophical Basis; Ethical Foundation; b. There are 7 (seven) important principles of public administration in managing public policies, namely: Legal Certainty; The Principle of Orderly State Administration; Principle of Public Interest; Principle of Openness; The principle of proportionality; Principles of Professionalism; The principle of accountability, which is comprehensively understood and implemented simultaneously

Keywords: Public, Public Administration, Policy, Spiritualist Basis, Philosophical Basis, Ethical Basis.

A. Introduction

The concept of public, in the form of a single word is very familiar both in oral and written discourse, anywhere, and in various forums or any media, in a community life or life together.. In a general sense, the word public is a term that contradicts or contradicts the concepts of individuals or private or individuals. So that the word public can be related to various other word concepts in the field of social life, which emerge from the public concept in the dimensions of politics, economy, culture, defense, security and the environment as well as

other scope of field. from certain parties who reviewed and discussed it. Furthermore, the concept of administration is interpreted by the community in two aspects, namely administration in a broad sense and administration in a narrow sense.

Administration in a broad sense describes a phenomenon in the life of several humans who work together to achieve common goals that have been agreed upon. Meanwhile, administration in a narrow sense, describes a series of activities related to administration, which includes the creation, delivery and deviation of letters and or documents required by the working group of people. When the concept in the single word public and administration is linked, the phrase "Public Administration" implies that it is an administrative phenomenon that explains the life together or society. The concept of society itself describes a collection of certain people who have specific characteristics or identities that are different from groups of people who have other specific characteristics and identities. The characteristics and specifics of a society are manifested in a concept called culture. Where culture itself has such broad and diverse meanings, and to understand the concept of culture, operationally in this work, culture is defined as "a series of abstract value systems or systems of ideas, tastes, initiatives and works of the community. In other words, the concepts of society and culture are so close that they are analogous to each other as sides of a coin. Such is the tightness of the concept of society that upholds its culture, giving birth to a concept in the form of a phrase, "socio-culture".

The culture that exists in society is very diverse, so when talking about society empirically, it can be seen that there are certain distinguishing factors that lead to the emergence of community phrases. Phrases that are born from the concept of a single word of the community, in the form of concepts, including: Javanese, Minang, Dayak, Buginese, Sundanese, Papuans, Balinese, Muslim communities, Christian communities, Buddhist communities, Hiindu Communities, Village Communities, Urban Communities, Industrial Societies, Communities in certain areas (villages, sub-districts, sub-districts, districts, provinces and even countries) have even emerged the concept of a "global society" world society. Furthermore, the concept of policy itself is interpreted as a concept in English called "Policy", which is simply defined as a series of decisions made by the authorized party to solve problems and / or to achieve goals, targets to be realized. When the concept of policy changes to the concept of a phrase Public Policy, the meaning is that the party authorized to make such decisions is "State Administrators". Thus public policy is defined as a brief decision by state administrators to resolve public problems and realize agreed public objectives. Public problems and public goals that have been agreed upon are the creation of a safe and prosperous life for the community.

In line with the topic of writing on Public Administration and Public Policy, the main reason behind this paper is to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the concretization of

a country, of course with the focus of our country Indonesia, through work mechanisms and work results of state administrators in solving problems. and realizing the goals of its people through the making of various policies that are timely, right on target and can be accounted for in a religious, ethical, political and juridical manner. Starting from the premise that state administrators in running the state or manifesting the presence of the state in making and realizing actions that are able to solve problems and achieve societal goals that can be accounted for in a religious, ethical, political and juridical manner, the following problems can be formulated: What factors should be considered by State Administrators as a basis in the formulation, implementation and performance of Public Administration and Public Policy which can be accounted for religiously, ethically, politically and juridically.

By observing, the formulation of the problem on the topic as well as the title of this paper, is intended to provide an explanation that the State Administrators in making, implementing and evaluating the performance of public policies mandated have implications for the responsibilities of the world and the hereafter. In line with the problems of this writing, the purpose of this paper is: Describe and explain what factors the State Administrators must pay attention to as the basis for the formulation, implementation and performance of public policies that can be accounted for in a religious, ethical, political and juridical manner. The Uses of this Writing are: 1. It is useful for the author to expand the horizons of thinking about aspects of the relationship between Public Administration and Public Policy; 2. For Syekh Yusuf Tangerang Islamic University, as a tangible form of research assignment activity, as a cohesive milestone in the Three Main Duties of Higher Education; 3. For the public, especially State Administrators or State Administrators, the results of this study of regulators, implementers and at the same time as performance evaluators of public policy can be used as material for reflection as well as self-reflection on whether what has been done is in accordance with the meaning, essence, foundation and principles public administration and good public policy. The method of study in this writing is literature research, which is collecting secondary data using primary materials of statutory regulations and secondary materials from library books and the internet, as well as tertiary materials from dictionaries, encyclopedia, with a descriptive analytical approach, and entering the category of research types. qualitative.

The concept of the single word "Science" and in the form of a phrase called "Science" comes from two words, namely the word science which describes the word knowledge. The word science as a basic word in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, is defined as "knowledge about a field which is systemically arranged according to certain methods which can explain certain phenomena in that field (knowledge). So the elements of the understanding of science are: - knowledge of a particular field; - arranged systematically; - using a specific method; - explain the symptoms of that field of knowledge. Furthermore, the word knowledge, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the concept in the word knowledge, comes from the word "to know" which is defined as: "to understand after seeing (witnessing, experiencing, etc.); ...

Understand, understand) ". Furthermore, when the root word of the year is prefixed with "know" and the suffix "ge" becomes a word for formation, knowledge is defined as: - everything that is known; cleverness; - everything that is known regarding the subject (subject).

So that literally science is everything that is known that can be seen and experienced in a particular field which is arranged systematically using certain methods that explain the phenomena of that particular field. To more clearly understand the meaning of Science or Science, the following expert opinions are presented. - According to Mohammad Hatta in (utarpeng knowledge.co.id.): Science is regular knowledge about legal work in a causal manner in a group of problems that are of the same nature, as well as according to their position which is visible from the outside, as well as from within. Hatta's opinion, juxtaposed with the opinion of expert Izuddin Taufiq, is of the opinion that science is the tracing of information or data through an observation, study and experiment, which aims to determine its nature, basic foundation and origin.

Furthermore, according to Karl Pearson, said that: Science is a stable and comprehensive description of a fact from experience in simple terms. The essence of the expert's opinion is that it is in line with the literal meaning above and there is a sharpening of meaning in terms of information about the existence of a causal relationship, tracing information or data through observation, study and observation and is a statement of a fact from experience in simple terms. This particular field is the field of education. The concept of education in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is defined as "the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature through teaching and training efforts; process, way, action to educate ". So the concept of education contains elements of the meaning, namely: - the process of changing human attitudes and behavior; - as an attempt at maturity; - through processes, methods, actions of teaching and training. The meaning of education in this etymological sense is further explained by the expert M.J.Langeveld: Education is an immature human effort towards maturity.... Education is an effort in helping children to carry out their life tasks, so that they are morally independent and responsible; on line (unjkiti.com, 13 Feb.2016). Furthermore, the explanation of the meaning of education, in the normative sense, is "conscious and planned efforts to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills they need. , society, nation and state. "(Law Number 20 Year 2003, Article 1, Point 1). Such is the conceptual description of knowledge about education and knowledge to study the concept of industry and environmental conservation, which will be described below.

In line with the description in the Introduction chapter, the term Public Administration according to Wikipedia, explains that "Public Administration (English: Public Administration)

is a social science discussion that studies three important elements of state life which include the legislative, judicial, and executive institutions as well as matters relating to the public which include public policy, public management, development administration, state objectives, and ethics governing state administrators. "(https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrasi_publik). Taking into account the formulation of public administration, the elements of the definition of public administration can be described as: - Social science which discusses state life; - Its scope is legislative, judicial and executive institutions; - Relates to the public, namely public policy, public management, development administration, State objectives and ethics; - Regulates State administration, Based on the elements of the definition of public administration, the author formulates that public administration is the social science of state life through legislative, judicial and executive institutions in administering the state / public in the scope of public policy, public management, development administration, State objectives and ethics. Furthermore, to clarify the meaning of public administration, the following describes the definition of the public itself. In Wikipedia, namely "Public is about a person or society, owned by the community, and is related to, or influences a nation, state, or community.

The public is usually opposed to the private sector or the private sector, such as a public company, or a street. The public is also sometimes defined as the people of a nation who are not affiliated with the government of that nation. " So the public includes the understanding, people, society, community, nation that are not affiliated with the government as opposed to private or private. The definition of public administration above with a series of words in the form of a definition statement is suggested by experts as follows: John M. Pfiffner: Public administration includes the implementation of state policies that have been established by political representative bodies; Leonard D. White: Public Administration is all activities or efforts to achieve goals based on State policy.; E.H. Litcfiled: State Administration is a study of how various government agencies are organized, equipped, their energy funded, mobilized and led Felix A. Nigro: Public Administration: a. Cooperative group business within the government b. Covers all three branches of government, executive, judiciary, and legislative as well as the relationships between the three c. Has an important role in the formulation of public policy and is part of the political process d. Very different from private administration e. Closely related to various groups. Private groups and individuals in providing public services. Mc Curdy (1986): public administration is one of the methods of government of a country and can be seen as a political process and can also be considered a principal way of carrying out various state functions. This means that state administration does not only take care of state administrative matters but also political matters. People used to call it "Bureaucracy". (<http://admneg08029.blogspot.com/2010>)

Public policies are policies that are made by the government as a policy maker to achieve certain goals in society where the formulation goes through various stages, namely: 1. Agenda

setting is a very strategic phase and process in the reality of public policy, namely a process to interpret what is called a public issue and a public agenda that needs to be taken into account. 2. Policy formulation. Issues that are already on the policy agenda are then discussed by policy makers. These problems are defined so that the best solution to the problem is sought. The solution to the problem comes from various alternatives or existing policy options. Similar to the struggle for a problem to enter the policy agenda, in the policy formulation stage each alternative competes to be selected as a policy taken to solve the problem. 3. Policy Adoption / Legitimacy The purpose of legitimacy is to authorize basic governance processes. If acts of legitimacy in a society are governed by the sovereignty of the people, citizens will follow the direction of the government. However citizens must believe that government action is legitimate. Policy Assessment / Evaluation In general, policy evaluation can be said to be an activity that involves estimating or assessing policies that include substance, implementation and impact. (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keb_Policy_publik) The definition of public policy in general is stated as follows: Easton (1969), The definition of public policy according to Easton is the allocation of power values to all binding societies. Thomas R. Dye (1981 "... public policy according to Thomas R. Dye is what the government does not do and what is done". Chandler and Plano (1988), The definition of public policy according to Chandler and Plano is a strategic use of existing resources to solve public or government problems. Jonnes (1977).

The definition of public policy according to Jonnes is a continuation of government activities in the past by only changing it gradually. Anderson (1975,) The definition of public policy according to Anderson is policies developed by government agencies and officials. Chief J. O. Udoji (1981), The definition of public policy according to Chief J.O Udoji is An sanctioned of action addressed to a particular problem or group of related problems that affect society at large. This means a sanctioned action that leads to a specific goal directed at a particular problem or group of interrelated problems affecting the majority of the population. Erward, The definition of public policy according to Edward is What government say and do, or do not do. It is the goals or purposes of governments programs. This means that what the government states and does or does not do, including public policy. Woll (1966, The definition of public policy according to Woll is a number of government activities to solve problems in society, either directly or through various institutions that affect people's lives. W.N. Dunn

Definition of public policy according to W.N. Dunn is a list of interconnected actions compiled by government agencies or officials, among others in the fields of defense, health, education, welfare, crime control and urban development. Irfan Islami The definition of public policy according to Irfan Islami is a series of actions that are determined and implemented or not carried out by the government which has a specific goal or orientation, for the benefit of the whole society. Thomas Dye, The definition of public policy according to Thomas Dye is everything that is done or not done by the government, why a policy must be carried out and

whether the benefits for shared life must be a holistic consideration so that the policy contains large benefits for its citizens and has little impact and otherwise does not cause problems. those who are detrimental, even though there are definitely those who benefit and some are disadvantaged, this is where the government must be wise in determining a policy.

B. Analysis And Discussion

Factors That State Administrators Must Pay Attention To As The Foundation In The Formulation, Implementation And Performance Of Public Administration And Public Policy That Can Be Assured Answer in a religious, ethical, political and juridical way As state administrators / public administrators who formulate, implement and evaluate the performance of public policies in the context of public services, they should pay attention to the following foundations: spirituality; philosophical; ethical. . The description of each foundation is described below. Spiritualist Foundation;

The basis of spiritualism is interpreted as spiritual intelligence which is explained in wikipedia that spiritual intelligence (English: spiritual quotient, abbreviated as SQ) is the intelligence of the soul that helps a person to develop himself completely through the creation of the possibility to apply positive values. SQ is a facility that helps someone to solve problems and make peace with them. Answer in a religious, ethical, political and juridical way As state administrators / public administrators who formulate, implement and evaluate the performance of public policies in the context of public services, they should pay attention to the following foundations: spirituality; philosophical; ethical. . The description of each foundation is described below.

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Considerations or reasons that illustrate that the regulations that are formed take into account the view of life, awareness, and legal ideals which include the mystical atmosphere and the philosophy of the Indonesian nation which originate from Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The following describes the

Philosophical Basis of Pancasila as follows. Pancasila is the basic ideology in life for the Indonesian state. This name consists of two words from Sanskrit: pañca means five and śīla means principle or principle. Pancasila is a formulation and guidelines for the life of the nation and state for all Indonesian people. The five main pillars that make up Pancasila are the one and only Godhead, just and civilized humanity, Indonesian unity, democracy led by wisdom in deliberation / representation, and social justice for all Indonesian people, and are listed in the 4th paragraph of the Preamble (Opening) 1945 Constitution.

The People's Consultative Assembly has made political decisions to outline the principles of Pancasila in the MPR Decree No. II / MPR / 1978, which are known as points of Pancasila practice, namely:

1. The One and Only Godhead,
 - a. Believing and being devoted to God Almighty in accordance with the respective religions and beliefs according to the basis of a just and civilized humanity.
 - b. Respect and cooperation between followers of different religions and adherents of different faiths so that life harmony is built.
 - c. Mutual respect for freedom of worship in accordance with their religion and belief.
 - d. Not impose a religion and belief on others.
2. Humanity that is just and civilized,
 - a. Recognizes the equality of rights and equal obligations among human beings.
 - b. Loving each other.
 - c. Develops an attitude of tolerance.
 - d. Not being arbitrary towards other people..
 - e. Upholding human values.
 - f. Loves to do humanitarian activities.
 - g. Dares to defend truth and justice.
 - h. The Indonesian nation feels that it is part of all mankind, therefore an attitude of respect and cooperation with other nations is developed.
3. Indonesian Unity,
 - a. Putting the unity, unity, interests and safety of the nation and state above personal or group interests
 - b. Relating to sacrifice for the interests of the nation and state
 - c. Love the homeland and nation
 - d. Proud to be the nation of Indonesia and the homeland of Indonesia ...
 - d . Promote association for the sake of unity and integrity of the nation which is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
4. Community led by wisdom in deliberation and representation,
 - a. Prioritizing the interests of the state and society.
 - b. Do not force the will on others
 - c. Prioritizing deliberation in making decisions for the common interest
 - d. Deliberations to reach consensus are filled with a family spirit.
 - e. In good faith and a sense of responsibility to accept the results of the deliberations.
 - f. Deliberations are conducted in a common sense and in accordance with a noble conscience.
 - g. Decisions taken must be morally accountable to God Almighty, uphold human dignity and values of truth and justice.
5. Social justice for all Indonesian people.
 - a. Developing noble deeds that reflect the attitude and atmosphere of kinship and mutual cooperation .
 - b. Be fair.
 - c. Maintain a balance between rights and obligations.
 - d. Respect the rights of others.
 - e. Like to give help to others.
 - f. Avoiding the attitude of extortion towards others.
 - g. not being extravagant.
 - h. not having a luxurious lifestyle.
 - i. not doing anything that is detrimental to the public interest.
 - j. likes to work hard.
 - k. respect the work of others.
 - l. Together striving to achieve equitable and just progress, then based on the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly no. I / PCA / 2003 is described as follows:

The first precepts of Star. 1. The Indonesian nation declares its belief and devotion to God Almighty. 2. Indonesian people believe in and have devotion to God Almighty, in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs according to the basis of a just and civilized humanity. 3. Developing respect and cooperation between followers of religions and followers of different beliefs in the Almighty God. 4. Fostering a harmony of life among fellow religious communities and belief in God Almighty. 5 Religion and belief in God Almighty 6) Developing mutual respect for freedom of worship in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs. 7. Do not impose a religion and belief in God Almighty on others.

The second leg. Chain.1. Recognize and treat humans according to their dignity as creatures of God Almighty. 2. Recognizing equality, equality of rights and basic obligations of every human being, without discriminating against ethnicity, descent, religion, belief, gender, social position, skin color and so on. 3. Developing an attitude of mutual love for fellow humans. 4. Develop an attitude of mutual consideration and tolerance. 5) Developing an unfair attitude towards others. 6. Upholding human values. 7. Likes to do humanitarian activities. 8. Dare to defend truth and justice. 9. The Indonesian nation feels itself as part of all humanity. 10. Developing an attitude of respect and cooperation with other nations.

The third precept. Banyan tree 1. Able to place unity, integrity, and interests and safety of the nation and state as common interests above personal and group interests. 2. Able and willing to sacrifice for the interests of the state and nation if necessary 3. Develop a sense of love for the homeland and nation. 4. Developing a sense of national pride and the homeland of Indonesia. 5, Maintaining world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. 6. Developing Indonesian unity on the basis of Unity in Diversity. 7. Promoting association for the sake of national unity and integrity.

Bull Head. 1. As citizens and citizens of society, every Indonesian human being has the same position, rights and obligations. 2. Do not impose your will on others. 3. Prioritize deliberation in making decisions for the common interest. 4. Deliberation to reach consensus is filled with a family spirit. 5. Respect and uphold every decision reached as a result of deliberation. 6. good and a sense of responsibility to accept and implement the results of deliberation decisions. 7. In the deliberation, mutual interests are prioritized over personal and group interests. 8. Deliberations are conducted in a common sense and in accordance with a noble conscience. 9. Decisions taken must be morally accountable to God Almighty, uphold human dignity, values of truth and justice, prioritizing unity and integrity for the common interest. 10. Giving trust to representatives who are trusted to carry out the deliberations. The fifth precept. Rice and cotton. 1. Developing noble deeds, which reflect the attitude and atmosphere of kinship and mutual cooperation. 2. Developing a fair attitude towards others. 3. Maintain a balance between rights and obligations 4. Respect the rights of others 5. Like to give help to others so they can stand on their own 6. Do not use property rights for businesses

that are extortion of others. 7. Do not use property rights for extravagant matters and a luxurious lifestyle. 8. Do not use property rights to conflict with or harm the public interest. 9. Likes to work hard. 10. Like to appreciate the work of others that is beneficial for progress and prosperity together. 11. Likes to carry out activities in order to achieve equitable progress and social justice. Furthermore, the description of the philosophical basis of the 1945 Constitution is as follows:), the government constitution the Republic of Indonesia today. The 1945 Constitution was ratified as the country's constitution by the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence on 18 August 1945. Since 27 December 1949, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia applies in Indonesia, and since 17 August 1950 in Indonesia the Basic Law applies. Meanwhile, 1950. Presidential Decree of July 5, 1959 re-enforced the 1945 Constitution, with it confirmed by acclamation by the House of Representatives on July 22, 1959. In the period 1999-2002, the 1945 Constitution underwent 4 amendments, which changed the structure of institutions in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia.

One of the demands for the 1998 Reformation was to make amendments (amendments) to the 1945 Constitution. The background of the demands for amendments to the 1945 Constitution, among others, was that during the New Order era, the highest power was in the hands of the People's Consultative Assembly (and in fact not in the hands of the people), enormous power. to the President, the existence of articles that are too "flexible" (so that they can lead to multiple interpretations), as well as the fact that the formulation of the 1945 Constitution regarding the spirit of state administrators is not sufficiently supported by constitutional provisions. The aim of amending the 1945 Constitution at that time was to improve basic rules such as the state order, people's sovereignty, human rights for the distribution of power, the existence of a democratic state and a rule of law, and other matters in accordance with the development of the aspirations and needs of the nation. Amendments to the 1945 Constitution with agreements including not changing the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, maintaining the unitary state structure (staat structure) or hereinafter better known as the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), as well as strengthening the presidential system of government. In the 1999-2002 period, the 1945 Constitution underwent 4 changes (amendments) which were stipulated in the General Session and the Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly: - General Session of the 1999 People's Consultative Assembly, 14-21 October 1999 → First Amendments to the 1945 Constitution - Annual Session 2000 People's Consultative Assembly, August 7-18 2000 → Second Amendment to the 1945 Constitution - 2001 MPR Annual Session, 1-9 November 2001 → Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution - 2002 MPR Annual Session, 1-11 August 2002 → Fourth Amendment to the Constitution 1945 .

The word ethical has the same meaning as ethics in the book "Values - Norms - Administrative Ethics Paradigm" which describes ethics as follows. "In Indonesian, the word ethics is defined as the knowledge of what is good and what is bad and about moral rights

and obligations (morals). The word moral itself is defined as: 1) The generally accepted teaching about good and bad regarding actions, attitudes, obligations and so on; morals, manners, morals; 2) A mental condition that keeps people brave, passionate, passionate, disciplined and so on. Based on the description above, the ethical or ethical or moral or morals or manners or morals of State Officials as political elites, among others: - Integrity are values that we believe in, strive for, we hold, namely honesty and loyalty, - Accountability, is an ethical concept close to government public administration (government executive agencies, institutions. According to Bruce Stone, OP, Dwivedi and Joseph G, Jabora, quoted by Budi SM., Mentions types of accountability, namely: 1) Moral accountability 2) Administrative accountability 3) Political accountability; 2) Management accountability; 3). Market accountability: 4). Legal accountability; 5) Judicial accountability; 6) Accountability of constituent relations; 7) Professional accountability. - Loyalty, etymologically Latin legalist, defined as law or principle. Loyalty is based on the principles that we have and hold. It is impossible for us to be loyal to our country if we are not rooted in the principles of patriotism. The Oxford Thesaurus Dictionary lists several supporting words for the meaning of loyalty which are summarized in 6 (six) things, namely: 1) Trust and can be trusted. 2) No pretense; 3). Consistent and stable 4). Love. 5). Dedication. 6). Patriotic. - Work Ethos is actually a popular term for work taste. ... People and organizations who have a work ethic certainly show a passion for collaboration, debate, communication, unending achievement, so that they can actually reap real results and contribute to the progress of their organization, as well as their nation. - Truth is conformity between knowledge and objects, it can also be interpreted as an opinion or action of a person which is in accordance with (or not rejected by) others and does not harm oneself. - Beauty or beauty are the characteristics and characteristics of people, animals, places, objects, or ideas that give the experience of the perception of pleasure, meaning or satisfaction.

Professionalism is a person who holds a position or job performed and high skills. Professionalism is the commitment of members of a profession to continuously improve their abilities. Professionalism is a process or time travel that makes a person or group of people become professional. Professionalism is the attitude of the members of the profession to truly master their profession. - Normative legal certainty is when a regulation is made and promulgated in a clear and logical manner. Obviously, in the sense that it does not cause doubts (multi - interpretation) and is logical, in the sense that it becomes a norm system with other norms so that it does not clash or create norms conflict. The principle of legal certainty is the principle in a state of law that prioritizes the basis of statutory regulations, appropriateness and justice in every policy of State Administrators. - Justice is a condition of ideal moral truth regarding something, whether it concerns objects or people. Justice is putting things in their place.

C. Conclusion

Taking into account the matters described in the previous chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn: a. Public administration is the social science of state life through legislative, judicial and executive institutions in administering the state / public in the scope of public policy, public management, development administration, State objectives and ethics. b. State Administrators / Public Administration Actors who formulate, implement and evaluate the performance of public policies in the context of public services should pay attention to the following foundations: spiritualist; philosophical; and ethical.

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