The Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Education to Prevent Human Rights Violations

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Abstract

Since the reform era, anti-corruption institutions have been established that have a significant role in preventing and eradicating corruption in Indonesia. In addition, corruption is a type of crime with an extraordinary impact. Committing a corruption crime is tantamount to violating human rights. It is necessary to have legal regeneration and a cultural approach to optimize efforts to eradicate corruption, namely through anti-corruption education, which is useful for forming the morale of the younger generation. The method in this study used a normative legal approach with the data collection process using a literature study. This anti-corruption education program that has been established aimed to provide the same knowledge and understanding that is integrated and guided to reduce state losses due to acts of corruption. On the other hand, anti-corruption education is also effective to be implemented to shape the morality of the nation’s children and an early prevention step for further crimes of corruption, namely human rights customers.

Keywords: Anti-Corruption Education, Corruption, Human Rights Violations

INTRODUCTION

Corruption in Indonesia has become a fundamental problem and has even been rooted so deep that it is difficult to eradicate. It can be seen that the longer the crime of corruption in Indonesia is increasingly widespread. The prevalence of corruption in Indonesia is suspected to occur in all sectors and development sectors. Moreover, after it was stipulated in the implementation of regional autonomy, based on Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government which was renewed by Law Number 32 of 2004, it was suspected that corruption did not only occur at the central level but also at the regional level and even penetrated the regions smallest level local government level.

Corruption does not only occur in the government and business circles; it has even penetrated the people's representative institutions and the judiciary. Based on a survey by a Hong Kong-based PERC consultant, it is stated that Indonesia is the most corrupt country among 12 Asian countries. The predicate of the most corrupt country was given because Indonesia's score almost touched the absolute number 10 with a score of 9.25 (a score of 10 is the highest score or the most corrupt).
2005, Indonesia was still included in Asia’s top three most corrupt countries.

The word "corruption" comes from the Latin "corruptio" (Fockema Andrea: 1951) or "corruptus" (Webster Student Dictionary: 1960). Furthermore, it is said that "corruptio" comes from the word "corrumpere," an older Latin. From the Latin, the terms "corruption, corrupt" (English), "corruption" (France) and "corruptie/korruptie" (Dutch). The literal meaning of the word corruption is rottenness, ugliness, depravity, dishonesty, bribery, immorality, and deviation from virtue. The term corruption that has been accepted in the Indonesian vocabulary is "crime, rottenness, bribery, immorality, depravity and dishonesty" (S. Wojowasito-WJS Poerwadarminta, 1978). Another definition is "bad actions such as embezzlement of money, receipt of bribes, and so on" (WJS Poerwadarminta, 1976). The meaning of the word corruption is rotten, evil, and destructive. Based on this fact, acts of corruption involve something immoral, rotten nature and conditions, involving the position of government agencies or apparatus, abuse of power in office due to gifts, involving economic and political factors, and the placement of a family or group into service under the authority of the position.

According to Subekti and Tjitrosoedibio in the legal dictionary, what is meant by corruption is corruption, fraudulent acts, fraudulent acts, criminal acts that harm state finances. Baharudin Lopa quotes David M. with manipulation in the economic field and the field of public interest. It is taken from the definition, “financial manipulations and deliction injurious to the economy are often labeled corrupt” (Evi Hartanti, 2008).

In the mid-1990s, Pasuk Phongpaichit and Sungsidh Piriyarangsan two well-known Thai political economists published a series of studies that created a political storm in Thailand (Phongpaichit & Piriyarangsan, 1996; Phongpaichit, Piriyarangsan, & Trerat, 1998). Their analysis of corruption emphasizes the complex relationship between centralized power and its local financial backing. The study’s originality ultimately forced attention to the relationship between politics and scandal in the public’s assessment of Thai political institutions. This pilot study clarifies that the flow of power is multidirectional and embedded in well-documented community practices in other Southeast Asian countries.

Ultimately, it offers scholars the opportunity to reflect on how power is distributed and how political scandals and corruption occur in the Southeast Asian context. The context of financial scandals, public fraud, pig cask projects, and environmental mismanagement have become part of political practice in Southeast Asia. They look at the various political incidents, the different areas they play in, the individuals and groups that dominate political life, and the mechanisms by which states collaborate or negotiate with those involved in scandals. The main aim of this issue is to extend the analysis of politicized connections to case studies from within the region and examine how scandals differ from how they are represented in the public media and official discourse.

Since the reform era, anti-corruption institutions have been established that have a major role in preventing and eradicate corruption in Indonesia. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), strengthened by Law No. 30 of 2002, as an independent government institution, can play itself as an extraordinary institution in eradicating corruption. With support from non-profit organizations, such as the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), the Indonesian Transparency Society (MTI), and Transparency International Indonesia (TII), prevention and eradication efforts are increasingly effective and have been proven by many officials and institutions. The government whose behavior can be monitored effectively. The campaigns, outreach, and awareness campaigns carried out by this non-profit organization can also increase public awareness of the importance of joint efforts to combat and stop corruption.

The crime of corruption that occurred on a large scale in the New Order era made Indonesia’s domestic conditions experience various chaos and upheaval from the wider community. Several problems, such as inflation, the financial crisis, corruption cases carried out by Pertamina with a total fund of 3.5 billion rupiah, and also acts of corruption carried out by Bulog with a total fund of 69.571 billion rupiah, have contributed to the bad image of the government in the eyes of the public, thus eliminating public trust in Suharto’s leadership at that time. Even though, at that time, Suharto had formed anti-corruption institutions such as the TPK (Corruption Eradication Team) and Commission Four. Unfortunately, the two institutions could not provide good performance in eradicating
corruption crimes until finally, these two institutions were dissolved along with the fall of Suharto and the collapse of the new order period. Entering the reform era, the spirit of anti-corruption is still echoed and desired by the Indonesian people. At the beginning of his leadership, BJ Habibie initiated the issuance of Law no. 28 of 1999 concerning the administration of a clean and free state of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN). The issuance of the policy of Law no. 28 of 1999 also became the basis for the establishment of three new anti-corruption institutions in the reform era, namely the Commission for the Supervision of State Officials' Wealth (KPKPN), the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU), and the Ombudsman. When Abdurrahman Wahid was appointed to replace the previous president, he formed a new anti-corruption institution named the Joint Team for the Eradication of Corruption Crimes (TGPTPK) through Government Regulation No. 19 of 2000. The presence of the new institution formed by GusDur is also expected to strengthen the government’s commitment and seriousness in efforts to eradicate corruption.

Although the anti-corruption institutions under Gus Dur have shown a good spirit, in a judicial review, the Supreme Court considered that the establishment of the TGPTPK institution was considered to have conflicted with Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Crimes. As a result, the TGPTPK was finally dissolved. In addition, the KPKPN institution became the forerunner of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) under the leadership of Megawati Soekarnoputri. The KPK was formed based on Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. The birth of the KPK as a new, independent institution in eradicating corruption also marks a new chapter in the journey of anti-corruption reform in Indonesia. Although it was formed in a state full of public pessimism, in fact, until now, the KPK has become the best anti-corruption institution among the previous institutions. In the 2015 - 2019 period, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was recorded to have saved 63.8 trillion rupiah of state money, while in the 2021 period the Corruption Eradication Commission was claimed to have saved 114.29 trillion rupiah of corruption funds. Although anti-corruption institutions have a fundamental role in eradicating corruption, every citizen must also be given education not only to reject corruption but also on how to step or reject it and what mechanisms must be applied to control extortion attempts by those who have wisdom. It means that the responsibility for dealing with corruption is not only in the hands of political elites and important people with authority, but civil society should also be given the same responsibility.

The emergence of anti-corruption education in Indonesia, involving civil society in efforts to handle corruption crimes, will be more effective if it uses a cultural approach that involves the role of education. Although introducing anti-corruption values through education will take time and a long process, building and strengthening anti-corruption attitudes towards each individual through education will bring long-lasting results (Kurniadi et al., 2011).

The government responded to the handling of corruption with educational media by issuing the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education policy Number 33 of 2019 concerning the Obligation to Organize Anti-Corruption Education (PAK) in Higher Education. From a legal perspective, corruption is considered an extraordinary crime because it can have a tremendous impact. Furthermore, the phenomenon of corruption from a sociological perspective is considered a social disease that can occur in all sectors and is carried out by all levels of society. Therefore, the step to present anti-corruption education in higher education is a very effective action, considering that students are agents of change, and building an anti-corruption character in each student can provide new hope for the creation of a nation and state life that is free from shadows. The threat of corruption.

Anti-corruption education has a critical scientific impact on the younger generation. More than that, anti-corruption education is also allegedly able to change each individual's mindset, paradigm, and behavior in implementing a good lifestyle (Suryani, 2013). Another essence of anti-corruption education is not only an early prevention solution for corruption crimes, but anti-corruption education is also considered effective in preventing crimes of human rights violations. Because committing a crime of corruption is the same as violating human rights.
METHOD

We presented this article in the form of qualitative research. We intended to explain the effectiveness and role of anti-corruption education in minimizing human rights violations. In addition, in analyzing the data, we used an empirical normative legal research approach. The empirical normative legal approach is a research method that contains legal principles, legal systematics, legal synchronization, and legal comparisons supported by additional or empirical data obtained from social phenomena in the dynamics of social life. In addition, according to Soerjono Soekanto, the benchmark in the discussion of normative legal research is the nature and scope of legal discipline. Discipline is defined as a teaching system about reality, which usually includes analytical discipline and prescriptive discipline (Liber, 2014). Meanwhile, in the data collection process, a literature study approach was used, including research sources from various books, scientific journals, and citations to laws and regulations that are currently still valid for analysis and then draw conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Corruption Crime Study

It is quoted in article 1, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that it is stated that Indonesia is a constitutional state. The hands of the state but on the enforcers and administrators of the law. The emergence of studies related to corruption in Indonesia is considered an extraordinary form of crime. Corruption itself is an act of abuse of authority or power previously mentioned. (Study et al., 2017) The initial or basic idea of preventing state financial losses has automatically encouraged, either by criminal or civil means, to seek the maximum and speedy return of all state losses caused by corrupt practices. The existence of the element of state loss is an entry point and one of the main keys to the success or failure of efforts to expropriate and return assets acquired in Indonesia.

The issue of corruption has also become a comprehensive problem for law enforcement and law enforcement officials, which will spread to become economic and social problems for the nation and violations of human rights. The handling of extraordinary criminals must be carried out appropriately, emphasizing adequate legal instruments, and law enforcement agencies must also be trusted and elected. Namely, people who are very experts in that field and the police letter records are clean from acts of corruption, including the legal culture or legal awareness of the community that must support the implementation of these problems. (Recovery et al., 2015) Considering the development of corruption, both in terms of quantity and quality, and after studying it in-depth, it would be an exaggeration to say that corruption in Indonesia is not an ordinary crime but an extraordinary crime. Furthermore, if examined from the side of the consequences or negative impacts that have greatly harmed the lives of the Indonesian people since the New Order government until now, it is clear that acts of corruption are deprivation of the economic rights and social rights of the Indonesian people. (Dewantara, et.al, 2021) Corruption in Indonesia has penetrated social and government life, rooted in life habits, social behavior, and people's ways of thinking (Kristiono, 2018). In short, corruption is defined as the embezzlement of funds for personal gain. This phenomenon is increasingly taking place dynamically and growing so fertile that corruption is seen as a crime that can damage the Indonesian nation (Arliman, 2017).

Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. Give the task of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) (Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, nd) to carry out several tasks such as the authority to conduct
investigations, conduct investigations, and prosecute cases that have been properly designated as corruption cases.

In the Corruption Crime Act No. 31 of 1999 (Act ff The Republic of Indonesia, n.d.), there are four fundamental reforms, namely:

1. The criminal act of corruption has been formally formulated. Even though the proceeds of corruption have been returned to the state, the perpetrators of corruption are still prosecuted and brought to trial or court and can be sentenced or given criminal sanctions.

2. The adoption of a pure reverse proof system requires the defendant before an influential court to prove that his assets are not the result of corruption. If he can prove that his assets are not the result of acts of corruption, and the judge believes in the evidence he has presented, then the defendant can be released. On the other hand, if he cannot prove it and the judge believes that the defendant is guilty of his actions, then he is sentenced to various criminal penalties, a minimum of 1 (one) year to 3 (three) years, and a maximum of 10 years or 15 years or evidence according to KUHP (KUHP, nd) which has been adopted in the criminal justice process approximately 20 years ago.

3. Giving in the form of money above a certain amount (Rp. 10,000,000,-) must be considered a bribe unless it can be proven otherwise. In this regard, the act of bribery is a formal offense.

4. The confiscation of the defendant's assets can be carried out before and after a court decision is handed down and is not limited by the expiration period.

Another study arises if the problem of corruption becomes an extraordinary crime, the pattern of handling violators should be of the same severity. Handling the perpetrators of corruption must be adequate. Adequate here can be done as a form of duty and authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission. The duties of the Corruption Eradication Commission include coordinating with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption, supervising agencies authorized to eradicate corruption, taking steps to prevent corruption, and monitoring the implementation of state government.

Criteria for Corruption Crime

Normatively, acts of corruption are broadly also a violation of social rights. The criteria for criminal acts of corruption also violate human rights, where when a criminal act of corruption has a negative impact on the social and economic rights of the community. The economic and social rights of the community are rights contained in human rights. In the judge's consideration, including criteria or categories of corruption as a violation of human rights is quite essential. The goal is to create an ideal court decision in corruption cases, which contains decisions related to justice and certainty values and includes legal benefits. The judge's decision is considered a product of the court, which the wider community cannot generally accept because the community has a different pattern of view or thought. In other words, the community considers that the decisions handed down are not based on correct legal considerations.

Legal benefits in court decisions in cases of criminal acts of corruption are considered to be one category that is quite weighty. Therefore, by making this a criterion for a criminal act of corruption as a form of violation, the legal considerations can be easier to decide. It will also be of particular benefit to the perpetrators of the crime of corruption, where the actions that have been committed are not only detrimental to state finances. But if it is related to basic human rights values, it can also be considered a violation. The use of these benefits is not only to make it easier to make decisions but also for the perpetrators to help give a reflection effect on their mistakes, the perpetrators will be aware and regret it, and there will be no doctrinal pattern to repeat mistakes for the same actions in the future, besides the community obtains other benefits. General public where people will think twice and reduce the potential for committing corruption offenses. From this explanation, it can be concluded that it is important to obtain criteria when determining a case of a criminal act of corruption, which can also have implications for other forms of human rights violations.
These criteria must be supported by a strong foundation such as burdensome considerations such as judges' considerations, juridical considerations, non-juridical considerations, and other legal considerations. It is done as a form of handling and minimizing losses to state finances, but what is no less important is that a criminal act of corruption has occurred a violation.

Classification and Effects of Corruption Crime

Problems arise again if the issue of corruption continues and is growing in a country. The consequences can be seen physically and will damage the vitality of a country. In addition to the physical condition of vitality, it can also affect the community. The condition of the community will be increasingly chaotic, and there is a social system that cannot operate properly. The moral and intellectual conditions do not stop there so that the concepts of sincerity, openness, and the value of honesty turn into detrimental values such as the emergence of apathy, wanting to benefit oneself or increasing greed or greed for oneself, and most importantly, wanting to show oneself that has a higher status level higher than the existing strata.

Acts of corruption can be classified into harming state finances, acts of bribery, acts of embezzlement in the form of a position, acts of extortion, fraudulent acts, conflicts of interest in the procurement of other goods or services, and gratuities. The impact of the crime of corruption does not only result in economic losses and a bad political environment. Moreover, in the sociological aspect, corruption is directly related to crimes of violation of human rights. Although, in this case, the crime of corruption is not the same as acts of gross human rights violations such as genocide or mass murder, the impact felt by the community due to corruption will indirectly continuously kill the community and take away the absolute rights of citizens who should be obtained from the country itself (Ryana and Idzati, 2018).

In the 1945 Constitution, protection material is one of the materials discussed and prioritized. It is a tangible manifestation of the seriousness of the state in ensuring the welfare of the community, which in several studies of state law is often connoted and is likened to a form of institution that has legitimacy and has absolute power to coerce the citizens in it. Therefore, the existence of a constitutional basis that guarantees the protection of human rights serves as a barrier for the state not to act arbitrarily against civil society. For this reason, any type of crime will indeed be equated with a violation of human rights, considering that this act is a form of guarantee of state protection for its citizens.

From the opening of the UNCAC, several facts were found that the countries parties to the convention were concerned about the seriousness of the problem and the impact of the threat posed by acts of corruption. These acts of corruption lie in the stability and security of society. They include undermining democratic institutions and values, disrupting the structure of sustainable development, ethical values and justice, and law enforcement. This corruption can become a moral plague that can have devastating effects if left unchecked. The weakening of democracy and the rule of law is a serious crime. Suppose every country makes conventions or counseling on the consequences or impacts of acts of corruption. In that case, it is not impossible that the state can instill value in its people to jointly eradicate corruption. Before discussing the revocation of the right to be elected, it is better to explain the reasons for choosing the revocation of rights to be elected, not using the phrase revocation of political rights (Syabatul Hamdi, 2018).

Anti-Corruption Values and Principles

The change from an attitude of allowing and accepting corruption to a firm attitude of rejecting corruption will never materialize if the current generation, who still has a soul and heart of conscience, are not willing and able to nurture the younger generation to evaluate and renew the values inherited from the past and present generations in accordance with demands, developments, and needs of the times. The value meant here is something interesting, something to look for,
something fun, something to like, or something good (Bertens, 2001: 139). Anti-corruption values that need to be instilled in the younger generation, especially those who are still in education such as kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, and university, include:

1. **Honesty**
   
   In various books, it is stated that honesty has meaning in words and deeds. Honesty is one of the most essential values in anti-corruption because, without honesty, a person will not gain trust in various things, including in social life. For a student, honesty is essential. It can be realized in the form of not cheating in academics, for example, not cheating on exams, not plagiarizing, and not falsifying grades. Another example is a law enforcement officer or the general public by paying a tax.

2. **Concern**
   
   As is known, the word care is to heed, pay attention, and ignore. The value of student concern can be realized by trying to monitor the course of the learning process, monitor the resource management system on campus, and monitor the condition of infrastructure in the environment around the campus. In addition, in general, as a community, it can be realized by caring for others, such as by helping to improve the environment around the residence and in the work environment, both in terms of the natural environment and the social environment for individuals in groups.

3. **Independence**
   
   In some textbooks, it is said that being independent means being able to stand on one's own feet, which means not being dependent on others for many things. Independence is considered an important thing that a leader must own because, without independence, a person will not be able to lead others.

4. **Discipline**
   
   The benefit of discipline for society is that a person can achieve goals in a more efficient time. Discipline has the same impact as other anti-corruption values. Namely, it can foster trust from others in various matters. Discipline can be manifested in various ways in the form of managing a good time, complying with all applicable rules and regulations, doing everything on time, and focusing on work.

5. **Responsibility**
   
   Someone who has responsibility will tend to complete his task better. Someone who can fulfill even the smallest responsibility will gain the trust of others.

6. **Hard work**
   
   As is known that hard work is based on the will. Sometimes, there is determination, perseverance, endurance, work power, the establishment of courage, fortitude, steadfastness, and unyielding. Working hard is important to achieve the results in accordance with the target. However, working hard will be useless if you don't know.

7. **Simplicity**
   
   Lifestyle is a crucial thing in social life. With the existence of a simple lifestyle, humans are accustomed not to living extravagantly, not according to their abilities. A person is also fostered to prioritize needs over one's life desires with a simple lifestyle.

8. **Courage**
   
   Courage can be manifested in the form of daring to express and defend the truth, dare to admit mistakes that have been made, dare to take responsibility, and so on. Courage is essential to achieve success, and courage will be more mature if accompanied by belief because belief will be stronger if knowledge is also strong.

9. **Justice**
   
   Fair means that fair is equal, impartial, and impartial. Justice from the point of view of the Indonesian nation is also called social justice, which is clearly stated in the 2nd and 5th Pancasila principles, as well as the 1945 Constitution. Justice is an assessment by giving anyone according to what they are entitled to, namely by acting proportionally and not breaking the law. Justice is closely related to rights. In the conception of the Indonesian nation, rights cannot
be separated from obligations. In the context of the development of the Indonesian nation, justice is also not sectoral but includes ideology. To create a just and prosperous society. Just in prosperity and Prosperous injustice.

In addition, there are anti-corruption principles, namely:

1. **Accountability**
   
   The principle of accountability in eradicating corruption is to have specific patterns in the mechanism, including program accountability, process accountability, financial accountability, outcome accountability, legal accountability, and political accountability (Puslitbang, 2001). In practice, accountability must be measurable and accountable through reporting mechanisms and accountability for all activities. Evaluation of administrative performance, implementation process, impacts, and benefits obtained by the community both directly and long-term benefits from an activity.

2. **Transparency**
   
   In terms of anti-corruption, the principle of transparency is used because eradicating corruption starts with transparency and requires that all policy processes be carried out openly so that the public can know all forms of irregularities. In its simplest form, transparency refers to openness and honesty that uphold the community’s trust because this trust, openness, and honesty are precious initial capital for everyone to continue their life in the future. The process of transparency is divided into five parts, namely:
   
   a. The bottom-up budgeting process starts from planning, implementation, accountability reports, and evaluation (evaluation).
   
   b. The process of preparing activities is related to discussing funding sources (income budget) and budget allocations (expenditure budget).
   
   c. Discussion process, discussing the drafting of regulations related to raising funds (collection of funds), project management mechanisms starting from the implementation of tenders, technical work, financial reporting, and technical accountability.
   
   d. The monitoring process is related to the public interest and, more specifically, the projects proposed by the communities themselves.
   
   The evaluation process applies to project implementation that is carried out openly and administratively and technically and physically responsible for each output of development work.

3. **Fairness**
   
   This fairness is shown by preventing manipulation of the budgeting, either in irregularities or other forms. The nature of the impropriety principle consists of five important comprehensive and disciplined, flexibility, predictability, honesty, and informativeness. Comprehensive and disciplined means considering all sustainable aspects, adhering to the principles of loading, spending, and not exceeding the limit (off-budget). Flexibility means the existence of certain policies to achieve efficiency and effectiveness. Predictability means a provision in planning based on the value for money principle to avoid a deficit in the current budget year. The predictable budget reflects the principle of fairness in the development planning process.
   
   Regarding honesty, as it is known, it means that there is no bias in the estimation of revenue and intentional expenditures stemming from technical and political considerations. Honesty is also a key part of the principle of fairness. Application of an informative nature to achieve an orderly and informative reporting information system. This informative system is used to evaluate performance, honesty, and the decision-making process. Besides that, this trait is the hallmark of honesty.

4. **Policy**
   
   This policy plays a role in regulating interactions so that there are no deviations that can harm the state and society. This anti-corruption policy is not always identical to the anti-
corruption law. Still, it can be in the form of a law on freedom of access to information, a decentralization law, an anti-monopoly law, or other things as long as it makes it easier for the public to know and control the performance and use of the budget state by state officials. Policy aspects consist of policy content, policymakers, policy implementers, and policy culture. This anti-corruption policy will be more effective if it contains elements related to corruption issues. The quality of the content of the policy depends on the quality and integrity of the maker. Policies made can function if they are supported by policy enforcement actors, namely the police, prosecutors, courts, lawyers, and correctional institutions. The existence of a policy is related to the values, understanding, attitudes, perceptions, and public awareness of the law and anti-corruption laws. Furthermore, this policy culture will determine public participation in eradicating corruption.

5. Policy Control
   Policy control is an effort so that the policies that have been made are truly effective and eliminate all things that smell of corruption. This form of policy control takes the form of participation, evolution, and reform. Participation policy control is by controlling the policy by participating in its formulation and implementation. Evolutionary policy control offers new policy alternatives that are considered more feasible. Reform policy control is controlled by changing policies that are deemed inappropriate.

Efforts That Can Be Taken In The Eradication Of Corruption
   The most appropriate effort to eradicate corruption is severely punishing the corruption perpetrators. Thus, criminal law is believed to be the most appropriate answer to eradicating corruption. It has been seen clearly and clearly that we already have various legal instruments for eradicating corruption, namely laws, and regulations. We have institutions and law enforcement agencies dedicated to implementing these regulations, including the police, prosecutors, and courts. In addition, efforts must be made to eradicate corruption by giving punishment to corruptors by taking their assets of the corruptors. With this, corruptors can become poor and return the money from corruption to the state.

Anti-Corruption Education Policy in Schools and Universities
   The big challenge of higher education today is to restore education to its function as the formation of national character, which not only serves as a vehicle for the transfer of knowledge and technology, mastery of skills and arts but also builds enthusiasm and competence as an agent of change for the life of society, nation, and state that clean and free from the threat of corruption. The importance of the role of universities as guardians and developers of the nation's integrity, not only as part of the anti-corruption movement. At the same time, higher education institutions can become a milestone for developing accountability and transparency. Universities can also be one of the drivers of integrity because they can play a role in stopping corruption in this country which has caused a lot of harm to the state and society.
   In dealing with non-corruption cases, it is not enough to only have knowledge and ability to do a job or position in society, but more importantly, to use the knowledge and methods correctly, without having to commit corruption, even as a guide to fighting corruption. Encouragement or motivation to play an active role in combating or eradicating corruption. Anti-corruption education can be carried out in all educational channels, whether formal, non-formal, or informal. However, anti-corruption education is more appropriate to be implemented or applied to informal channels and schools because this is seen as effective in preparing the younger generation to behave in an anti-corruption manner. Higher education culture can sow the values of honesty, openness, fairness, responsibility, hard work, courage, simplicity, discipline, and commitment. Nasution (1995) notes that there are several functions of schools, namely:
   1. School prepares children for a job
   2. Schools provide basic skills
3. School opens opportunities to improve the fate
4. Schools provide development staff
5. Schools help solve social problems
6. Schools transmit culture
7. Schools shape social people
8. School as a means of social engineering
9. Schools can also be in the field as a place to leave children, especially pre-school children.

Education carried out by schools is different from education carried out in other education lines. The education developed by the school is more focused on intellectual education, which is filling the child's brain with various kinds of knowledge (Nasution, 199). As for the informal or family education path, it functions more to shape humans or glorify humans. The whole process of moral formation and nurturing of young humans is only possible through informal interactions between children and their environment. In carrying out their duties, parents are assisted by the community.

It can be seen from the community that it helps the formation of young people in the intellectual field and the formation process in school institutions. Anti-corruption education is included in the category of Values education. It can be understood because what anti-corruption education wants to pursue is to fortify children from corrupt behavior by providing noble values as developed by value education.

To implement anti-corruption education in schools, three strategies can be chosen: the inclusive strategy, the exclusive strategy, and the case study strategy (Suyanto 2005:43). Considering the thinking and emotional maturity of children and the density of class hours, an inclusive strategy can be chosen by incorporating anti-corruption values into several related subjects. The exclusive approach can be used for secondary education by incorporating anti-corruption education into the local curriculum (local content) or through extra-curricular activities that are more student-friendly.

The substance of anti-corruption education is included as one or several basic competencies in the Education Unit Level Curriculum (KTSP) as legalized by the Minister of National Education Number 22 of 2006. For the elementary level, the application of anti-corruption education can be seen in the basic competencies, namely giving examples of legislation-invitations at the central and local levels such as taxes, traffic anti-corruption, and smoking bans. At the junior high school level, there are two basic competencies in applying anti-corruption education: identify corruption cases and efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia and describe the meaning of anti-corruption and Indonesian anti-corruption instruments (legal and institutional). Meanwhile, the basic competence for implementing anti-corruption education at the high school level is to analyze efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia and show participation in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. These basic competencies developed can become new things for the substance of the material and subjects of civic education at the elementary, junior high, and high school levels. There is one learning mode that teachers can apply in implementing anti-corruption citizenship education learning. Namely, in the first stage, the teacher provides examples of questions related to anti-corruption education to explore students' information. The teacher uses the second stage of the learning cycle in learning. Namely, the introduction of concepts.

In this case, the teacher collects information from students who are pleased with their experiences in the exploration stage. And there is the last stage, namely the application of concepts. The teacher prepares a situation that can encourage and stimulate children based on their experience at the stage of exploring and explaining concepts. This learning cycle learning model can also be used by lecturers who support anti-corruption education courses in universities, according to students' level of maturity and development.

In higher education institutions, anti-corruption education can be integrated into Pancasila courses, citizenship education, religious education, Indonesian language, basic cultural studies, real work courses (KKN), and basic social sciences or can be made into separate courses. Anti-corruption education can be carried out formally and in school and college curricula but through extra-curricular activities, the goal of anti-corruption education can be realized. Which at the school
level can hold anti-corruption poetry writing and reading competitions, anti-corruption speech competitions, anti-corruption poster competitions, anti-corruption story competitions, anti-corruption scribbling competitions, anti-corruption fairy tale competitions, anti-corruption dramas, anti-corruption short stories writing competitions, anti-corruption debate, anti-corruption photography competition, anti-corruption Happening-art, and other activities or rides that are more fluid, fresh and fun, free, interesting, challenging, and educational. While at the tertiary level, in addition to inserting relevant courses or being a separate subject, anti-corruption education can be realized in various extracurricular activities such as anti-corruption rubrics in newspapers or student magazines (campus press), anti-corruption training at the Student Executive Board, and Student Association of Departments/Study Programs, anti-corruption broadcasts on-campus radio or television, anti-corruption painting titles, anti-corruption dance or music performances, or the development of noble values that support anti-corruption attitudes in Scouting UKM activities and Student Regiments. It is the role of young people, both school-level students and university students, in education where these young people will later become the successors of the nation and state so that after understanding and understanding the acts of corruption that are not good in the future, they can become people who are far from acts of corruption.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis and the results of the discussion that has been carried out above, it can be concluded that anti-corruption education is essential. We can see that anti-corruption education influences life both in society and in schools and colleges. If the education unit can implement anti-corruption education, anti-corruption youth will likely be realized. In realizing anti-corruption education, there are several things, namely the existence of criminal acts of corruption. In this case there is Law no. 30 of 2002 concerning the commission for eradicating criminal acts of corruption. Assigning tasks to the corruption eradication commission to carry out several tasks, such as the authority to conduct investigations and prosecute cases that have been appropriately designated as corruption cases. And anti-corruption education is abstract, not through logic alone.

This education also requires a stage of reasoning, and internalization of values and morals, such as the values of honesty, caring independence, discipline, responsibility, hard work, simplicity, courage, and justice. This anti-corruption education program that has been established aims to provide the same knowledge and understanding that is in integrated and guided to reduce state losses due to acts of corruption. Therefore, it must be emphasized that the policy regarding the existence of anti-corruption education has a great influence in overcoming Corruption acts carried out by irresponsible individuals. The anti-corruption education, starting from young people in the education unit in the future, they can become human beings who are anti-corruption.

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