



Urgency in Anti-Corruption Education Course in University and Civil Law Review

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Abstract

As a state of law that is always obedient and obedient to every policy of its government, the state of Indonesia is one of the countries that is still weak in monitoring various legal actions that occur in various layers of society and government institutions. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach and data triangulation analysis, the results of the study explain that the law of criminal acts of corruption is a legal aspect that must undergo various improvements as a whole, and one of them is the government through a presidential decision issued an idea in order to fulfill the character of students. In order to understand further the development of corruption cases in Indonesia and how to overcome them, then by implementing anti-corruption education at various levels of formal education in Indonesia, it is possible to reduce the number of corruption cases in Indonesia and shape the character of the nation's next generation to be superior, creative and uplifting. high values of kindness and honesty.

Keywords: Education, Corruption, Civil Law

1. Introduction

National development which is focused on the formation of human personality with character and morals and can touch various levels of Indonesian society, in principle is a policy carried out by the government in the face of increasingly high competition in the era of globalization, but in the process the implementation of the program still often encounters a problem. obstacles and problems both mentally and educationally, one of the problem points that often comes to the surface and is difficult to eliminate until now is the practice of abuse of authority and power in the form of criminal acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN), as a country with The population level is very high in the world, the Indonesian people are in fact still lagging behind in terms of character building, especially the values of honesty and leadership (ubaedillah, 2016).

The corruption debate that has hit Indonesia is not a new problem, because these activities have spread to various sectors of state institutions, such as the executive, legislative, and judiciary, for that reason, there is a need for firm action and changes to the education and moral system in an effort to suppress the rate of corrupt

practices that are getting worse. This is worrying in Indonesia, because the impact that can arise from this high case of corruption can spread to various things, such as national economic growth will be disrupted, the development of various infrastructures will be hampered, and the nation's morale will be lost in the face of the international community, according to a Political and Economic Risk survey. Consultancy (PERC), Indonesia is one of the most corrupt countries among 14 countries in Asia. PERC scores are on a scale from zero (0) for very clean countries to ten (10) for very corrupt countries. Indonesia's corruption rate score among 14 countries in Asia in 2009 (Hakim, 2012).

There are times when talking about corruption that hit Indonesia, basically our country always gets more attention from various experts in any part of the world, this is based on the status and predicate of the Indonesian state as the holder of the country with the highest level of corruption abuse in the world, both in the world of politics as well as from an economic perspective, domestic corruption has damaged and penetrated various aspects of Indonesian life and government, starting from ministers, party leaders, governors, prosecutors, judges, and even most people who have been caught in corruption cases. In Indonesia, are intellectuals who basically understand the law and various sciences, of course there is a big question mark implicit in the minds of ordinary people's understanding of why these events can happen and then repeat themselves, as has been expressed by the National Agency of Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) of the Republic of Indonesia, precisely in 2011 stated that, the largest act of corruption that has ever occurred in this country, was actually in an institution of the Ministry of Religion, following the next position was the Ministry of National Education which in fact contained people who were supposed to be mirrors and examples for the wider community (Yusuf, 2015; Simarmata et al, 2020).

To break the chain of criminal acts of corruption that occur in various sectors of life in the world, in recent decades legal action is increasingly being carried out and at the level to take firm action against anyone who violates authority and policies and results in various losses that are related to the good name of state institutions. Indonesia is no exception, which is starting to strengthen its resilience system and government, to start a new step and seek improvements in creating a society that has character and is able to synergize with various government institutions as a preventive effort for the sake of the nation's next generation in order to avoid committing crimes. which is closer to acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism, one of which is through education that starts at an early age, and is continued to various levels of schools throughout Indonesia, because as we know one of the efforts to improve Emphasize the quality of human life so that it goes in a better direction, one of which is through improving the education system, knowledge, skills and morals/attitudes (Suryani, 2015; Achmad, 2021).

Through anti-corruption education, the Indonesian people are fostered and given various basic understandings regarding the scope of acts of corruption and how to take action against them to comply with applicable law, anti-corruption education itself has been initiated and widely introduced to the public. starting at the elementary school level, precisely in 2010 through an educational method called the 2006 curriculum application period, then strengthened by instructions from the

president number 17 of 2011 concerning actions to prevent and eradicate corruption in 2012, where this task is carried out by the ministry of education institution. and culture of the Republic of Indonesia which is then conveyed to various levels of schools to universities spread across various regions of Indonesia, in the curriculum there are several learning methods that put forward the humanist side and moral ethics in accordance with Pancasila and Pancasila. The state law is the highest legal basis in Indonesia, with the hope that students and students can implement the entire series of activities to become initial capital in understanding the basics of integrating anti-corruption values that are explicitly accommodated in the implementation of the 2006 curriculum (Mansyur, 2013; Zuber, 2018; Sudarmanto et al, 2020).

In simple terms, the anti-corruption education system issued through presidential regulation no 17 of 2011, is actually an emergency measure in the context of fulfilling character education for all Indonesian people, especially for those of the next generation of the nation to be more concerned and interpret the various understandings contained in the method. education is to change various national government systems to be cleaner, more honest, and bring the Indonesian nation to an equitable change, with the noble goal of eradicating all corruption crimes that occur in various Indonesian government institutions and with the implementation of anti-corruption education can change the students' perspective in acting in accordance with humanity and justice, related to the goal of forming students who have noble character, are independent, democratic, and responsible (Frimayanti, 2017; Eliezar, 2020).

2. Approach Method

This study uses descriptive analysis using qualitative methods. Researchers also want to examine a phenomenon that discusses Anti-Corruption Education. According to the Civil Law View, qualitative research is aimed at a very detailed and detailed study where the results of the research are studied in depth and then interpreted clearly. There are two sources of data used in this study, where the data includes primary data and also secondary data, then the facts of the findings are described in a very easy form of discussion so that researchers can find a complex and structured understanding in a directed manner.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Anti-Corruption Education in Indonesia

In a broad sense, education is often interpreted as a conscious and planned effort in an effort to realize a learning system so that students can actively develop various potentials and abilities in an effort to build better character, accompanied by some noble character and honest personality traits. and intelligence that is evenly distributed in various scientific fields, so to form an education system that is in accordance with the character of the nation, it is necessary to have a special method and the right way of delivery so that the entire series of learning methods can be quickly responded to by students (Hadji, 2018).

The improvement of a nation can be seen and determined by how good the quality of education in the country is so that education is often considered the right means in shaping and educating the nation's life and education also has a very

strategic role in realizing an ideal education system to improve various kinds of education. the potential and capabilities of the people. Education in Indonesia itself actually has the right idea in advancing quality human resources based on a skilled, creative, innovative attitude in accordance with the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution and the vision of national education referring to a very deep philosophical foundation, which in Article 31 Paragraph 1 The 1945 Constitution is stated to be in line with the Human Rights to learn. This means that legally the education system is based on a deep educational philosophy that recognizes the unique differences between individuals, diversity, dignity, and civilization values in the growth of Indonesian children implicitly contain opportunities to realize the principle of exploration and creative tendencies in each of their growth and development. This has been repeated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (Fadhil, 2019; Taufiq, 2019).

In the contents of the national education law it has been explained that education can develop various potentials and intelligences contained in students, so in this case the position of education is highly upheld and has an important role in changing all forms of government that are not in accordance with the ideals of education. the ideals of national development, in addition to the issuance of educational methods for implementing the 2006 curriculum and presidential decree number 17 of 2011, as clear evidence that the government is very concerned about the world of education in Indonesia because as clearly stated the purpose of holding the two government programs is as an effort to take action and prevent crime. corruption crimes are increasing and experiencing a very significant increase in various government institutions in Indonesia.

For a long time, the Indonesian people have been made miserable by various acts of corruption, most of which are carried out by several law enforcement officers to the elite who serve as regional heads in various Indonesian government bureaucracies, who are supposed to provide various policies and legal protection to the wider community. when the action is taken when the national economic condition is experiencing a downturn, of course it should get a proper legal reward because in fact acts of corruption in various Indonesian government institutions have become a very complicated and complicated problem. Corruption practices clearly harm people. a lot, because the funds that should be used for the public interest are corrupted for private interests. In addition to law enforcement efforts imposed on perpetrators of corruption, corruption prevention efforts are also very important. In this case, the world of education plays an important role in implementing anti-corruption education (Supandi et al, 2015).

Considering that acts of corruption in Indonesia have entered an acute stage, and have taken root in several levels of society, through the anti-corruption education program that has been approved by the president, it is hoped that it will save the fate of the nation and its people, who are already very badly affected by the presence of corruption in this country.this idea is actually aimed at eradicating corruption through a cross practice between ethical and moral education combined with several subjects in formal Indonesian schools, given the vital role of the education sector which has great potential and plays a role in helping to eradicate corruption problems, some Efforts to prevent the culture of corruption have also begun to be

instilled in the wider community, first by preventing the development of a culture of corruption in the midst of the social environment, this is based on the fact that eradicating corruption must go through a preventive action, namely by preventing the emergence of a bad mental attitude. corruption in the generation of the nation's children, the provision of strong character and high discipline, really needs to be emphasized through the anti-corruption education method.

So it is very clear the role of character education is the main key that must be instilled early on in the wider community, especially the role of students in assisting the government's task in suppressing acts of corruption, so that it can be immediately overcome from this country, besides the presence of anti-corruption education as a Another alternative that is published by the president through educational and cultural institutions is actually expected to eradicate acts of corruption in this country through several ways including, the formation of knowledge and understanding about the forms of corruption and all its aspects, then changing perceptions and attitudes towards corruption, The involvement of formal education in efforts to prevent corruption is actually not new, it has a strategic position that is in line with the view of progressivism, besides that schools are also tasked with introducing new values to the wider community (Mila, 2013; Anam, 2016; Hadin&Fahlevi, 2016).

On the other hand, strengthening the education sector also brings a lot of positive values that can be directly felt by the nation and state, therefore humans who are born and raised through a high education, are human beings who are full of responsibility, always disciplined, have noble character. and has a high standard of competition on the values of honesty that will lead him to become an example and uphold the good name of the Indonesian nation and state.

3.2 Literature Review and Discussion on Corruption in Indonesia

Acts of corruption often start from small habits and take root in a very large complexity, especially within a scope of state institutions, there are a lot of activities that can invite someone to jump in and commit acts of corruption, for example the granting of a state facility from the government or the procurement of one of the country's infrastructure development projects, which may be these things, were not realized from the start until they eventually became a hidden agenda that led to corruption activities, the definition of corruption that is most widely used, including by the World Bank and UNDP is "the abuse". of public office for private gain". In a broader sense, the definition of corruption is the abuse of public power for private or private interests that harms the public in ways that are contrary to applicable legal provisions (Widyaningrum et al, 2020).

There are several facilities provided by the government in the context of fulfilling allowances for civil servants whose nature can invite acts of corruption within government institutions, for example, bribery, bribing positions, promotions, and giving gifts that are only as a lubricant so that their goals can be immediately resolved. grant it, where these actions are very dangerous if they are misused by irresponsible people, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment, and other facilities can be classified as gratuities. Every gratuity to a civil servant or state administrator is considered a bribe if it is related to his position and which is contrary to his obligations or duties (Imelda, 2017; Hadi, 2018).

In a literal sense the word corruption can mean rottenness, ugliness, crime, dishonesty, and certainly immoral, while in the big Indonesian dictionary corruption is defined as a bad act such as embezzlement of money, receipt of bribes, and abuse of power, with the word On the other hand, we can conclude that the act of corruption is an abuse of trust that has been given by others and is used for personal gain, a person can be classified as an act of corruption if it fulfills several conditions including, a person has the power to determine some public policies. and administering the policy, secondly, the economic benefits that exist as a result of the public policy, and finally, the existing system opens the opportunity for a violation of the policy of the official concerned.

There are three approaches that are popular and are believed to accelerate the rate of acts of corruption getting lower, the approach is usually a combination of several combinations that have been done before, the first is a legal approach, this approach emphasizes a detailed and clear statutory law and accompanied by several very strict criminal threats, then the second ethical and moral approach, this approach is usually carried out by correcting the norms of life, one of which is by instilling honesty values that have been applied early on in various sectors. life, and the last approach is the cultural approach, where this approach explains that the existence of a culture in a country has the potential to influence the perspective of the wider community in understanding corruption as a disgrace (Atmadja, 2015; Poluakan, 2019; Nasri, 2020).

In principle, acts of corruption are classified into two categories, the first is major corruption and the second is minor corruption. such as in the economic field, educational institutions, religious courts, and other government institutions for example, such as the practice of bribery to members of the DPR to influence the domestic legal system, then bribery against a state official to participate in influencing several public policies. , bribery to court institutions to influence a decision related to major cases, and many more, while those classified as minor acts of corruption, namely, minor corruption concerns the daily life of the community, if it is not immediately addressed then the community will consider corruption as part of their daily lives, which will create a society that is pessimistic and tolerant of corruption. If this happens, efforts to actively involve the community in eradicating corruption will be increasingly difficult to implement.

Acts of corruption for any reason cannot actually be justified either through a criminal law or in community customary law, as well as a corruption case that occurs in any environment or group, both in the realm of government institutions, as well as in the social environment of society, in fact all acts of corruption which nature can harm the state and the wider community, should receive an appropriate punishment in accordance with the applicable laws in Indonesia. There is no definite theoretical basis as the basis for the classification, but the principles that can be used as a reference are the amount of funds, the *modus operandi*, and the level of public officials involved in it (Gaffar, 2016).

4. Conclusion

As one of the institutions tasked with handling various acts of corruption in Indonesia, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has formulated several

methods and programs in its efforts to build anti-corruption character education in Indonesia. lack of understanding and also unable to be implemented in everyday life, among the character education being pursued by the KPK are the values of honesty, discipline, responsibility, and always have a high work ethic, anti-corruption education which has been legally inaugurated by the president basically aims to prepare the younger generations in preparing various mental and national characters who are more independent and superior and can respect the norms that apply in society, through the implementation of anti-corruption education which is carried out at various levels of formal education in Indonesia. eng Indonesia, it is hoped that a good synergy and multi-control will occur in overseeing various acts of fraud and other abuse that lead to acts of corruption. The main target of anti-corruption education is the growth of an anti-corruption culture (culture of integrity) among all school members, so that all school members have high awareness to always be honest, disciplined, responsible, cooperative, simple, independent, fair, brave, and care about the enforcement of applicable rules.

5. Reference

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