

Preventing the Acts of Criminal Corruption Through Legal Community Education[#438288]-496761.docx.pdf

3
Preventing the Acts of Corruption through Legal Community Education

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Abstract

The efforts to criminalize corruption committed by the Indonesian Police, Attorney and Criminal Commission of Corruption institutions have been intensified, but state officials, especially regional heads, such as Governor / Vice Governor, Regent / Deputy Regent, Mayor / Deputy Mayor, Members of People's Representative Councils and other state officials are also not deterred by the actions of law enforcement officers. This condition has led to a gap between the prosecution and prevention with acts of corruption that occurred, that the impacts of criminal acts and the prevention of corruption are not directly proportional to the data of criminal acts of corruption that occurred. Supposedly, the more action and prevention activities undertaken, the criminal acts of corruption will decrease. However, empirically, the situation in the field is the opposite. To combat this increasingly massive corruption, it is necessary to make more efforts to create an anti-corruption society. The strategic step that must be done by the government is to make intensive prevention efforts, through legal community education in realizing anti-corruption culture in Indonesia. Intensive prevention is done by establishing commission on prevention of corruption, which carries a special task of preventing corruption. The problems that have been hypothesized in this study have been tested by the researchers and resulted in a conclusion that officials given knowledge about the prevention of corruption acts tend not to do corruption, compared to those who do not follow socialization or get the knowledge; There is a positive influence of socialization activities conducted on the decrease of corruption.

Keywords: anticorruption culture, community education, and regulation.

Introduction

The *Nawacita* program, which is used as a guideline for the performance of the President Republic Indonesia, Joko Widodo, for five years consists of nine strategic programs. From the nine programs, two programs are related to the nation's education program, among others:

The fifth program aims at "improving the quality of life of Indonesians by improving the quality of education and training with the program of "Smart Indonesia" and improving the welfare of the people with the program of "Indonesia Work" and "Prosperous Indonesia" by encouraging land reform and land tenure programs of an area of nine hectares, subsidized house program or subsidized low-cost housing as well as social security for the people in 2019". The

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8th (eighth) program states that "implementing character revolution of the nation through the policy of rearranging the national education curriculum by putting forward the aspects of civic education that focus on proportional aspects of education, such as the teaching of nation history, patriotic values, the spirit to defend the state, and manners in the education curriculum of Indonesia."²

Improving the quality of education and the reorganization of the national education curriculum as stated in the *Nawacita* of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kala program is implemented through the launch of one of flagship programs "Smart Indonesia Program" which aims to educate Indonesian people as mandated in the opening of the 1945 Constitution. The State of the Republic of Indonesia as the duty of internal security, based on the mandate of the law, is obliged to carry out the development of security and public order, contained in eleven priority programs of The Indonesian Police Chief (General Police Prof.Tito Karnavian, Ph.D). The seventh stated that the Police seek to "build awareness and public participation on security, public order; and the eight year program stated that the Police will make efforts in "strengthening the maintenance of security and public order". Through these two priority programs, the Police in its 8th mission aims to "realize law enforcement that is professional, fair, and uphold human rights and anti-corruption, collusion and nepotism". The two priority programs and objectives of the Police mission are efforts to accelerate the program that has been established by the Indonesian Police Chief as a policy that must be implemented by all Police Officers through "Promoter" program - professional, modern, trusted.³

The efforts to eradicate corruption committed by law enforcement officers (Indonesian Police, Attorney and Criminal Commission of Corruption) against corruptors in the field are already optimal, but the impacts of the action have not been able to deter corruptors. Based on the year-end report of law enforcement agencies published by the Indonesia Corruption Watch on the results of criminal acts of Corruption committed by the Indonesian Police, Attorney and Criminal Commission of Corruption in 2016: investigation of 482 cases, the number of suspects of 1,101 people and losses of 1.450 trillion rupiah; by 2017: investigation of 575 cases, number of suspects of 1,288 people, losses of 1.814.4 trillion rupiah, bribery valued 211,075 billion rupiah. The details are as follows:

Police: there are 2016 criminal acts of corruption committed by the Prosecutor's Office: investigation of 140 cases with 327 suspects and 337 billion rupiah of state losses, while in 2017, there were 216 cases with 436 suspects and losses of 1.6 trillion rupiahs and bribes valued 975 million rupiah. Procuratorate: In 2016 the criminal acts

² Quoted on February 25, 2018, from: <http://yandex.ru/search/?text>

³ Quoted on February 25, 2018, from: <http://yandex.ru/search/?text>

of corruption committed by the Prosecutor's Office: investigation of 307 cases with 671 suspects and state losses of 949 billion rupiah, while in the year of 2017, there were investigations of 315 cases with 730 suspects, state losses of 4.4 billion rupiah and bribes of 21.8 billion dollars. Criminal commission of corruption: In 2016, the corruption criminal acts committed by criminal commission of corruption: investigations of 35 cases with 103 suspects and state losses of 164 billion rupiah, while in 2017, the process of investigating 44 cases with 128 suspects, state losses of 210 billion rupiah and bribery of 188.3 billion rupiah.⁴

Based on the professions of the perpetrators designated as suspects, who are 1,288 people, the 10 professions are: 495 State Apparatus suspects, 241 Private employees suspects, 102 Village Chiefs suspects, 59 Community suspects, 50 President Directors or State Owned Enterprises employees suspects, 44 Chairmen / Members of Organization / Group suspects, 38 Village Apparatus suspects, 37 Chairmen / Members of Regional People's Representatives Assembly suspects, 30 Regional Heads suspects and 30 suspects of main Directors or employees of Regional Owned Enterprises. Meanwhile, 30 local heads who were caught in corruption cases during 2017 consist of 1 Governor / Deputy Governor suspect, 5 Mayor / Deputy Mayor suspects, 24 Regent / Vice Regent suspects. From the 29 regions involved in corruption, 12 of them will hold elections in 2018. Further, from the 12 regions involved in the corruption, five regional heads have been designated as suspects and one regional head has been dismissed by the judge because it is not proven to receive gratuities. The most common mode is bribery with 11 corruption cases. In addition to this mode, there is a misuse of authority amounting to about nine corruption cases.⁵

In addition to Corruption eradication Commission prosecution programs, the precautions cited from the Corruption eradication Commission 2015 performance accountability report, the number of prevention activities is quite extensive. In 2016 and 2017, corruption eradication commission, prevention activities through education, socialization and corruption wars campaign activities in the corruption eradication commission Accountability Report published in 2017 include the implementation of integrity in the education sector in the form of 21 program activities, political party integrity system 4 program activities, community involvement as public service advocacy 2 program activities 16 sub-activities, training certificate in Corruption Wars Learning Center 4 program activities, development of anti-

⁴ Quoted on April 22, 2018, from: https://antikorupsi.org/sites/default/files/tren_korupsi_2017.pdf

⁵ Quoted on April 22, 2018, from: https://antikorupsi.org/sites/default/files/tren_korupsi_2017.pdf

corruption concept in sector private 3 program activities 18 sub-activities. All program activities are implemented conceptually and planned.⁶

The problem with regard to the increase of corruption crime is that the activities of law enforcement and prevention conducted by law enforcement officers resulted in a gap between the program activities that have been done and the results achieved, because there are many corruption cases that occurred. Even, the cases involved all levels of society, ranging from the smallest corruption to large corruption. The criminal acts of corruption generally occur in the implementation of infrastructure development and procurement of goods and services as well as a small number of bribery cases against state officials done by entrepreneurs. To identify the problem of empirical differences (empirical gap), the authors will conduct research whose results will be written in a scientific article entitled "Prevention of Corruption Crime through Community Education Law".

Literature Review

In relation to research on community education in realizing the society against corruption, the authors will describe the results of some previous research published in international scientific journals. The results of the research will be used as a reference in the research that the authors will do, in terms of method, research approach and theory. However, the problems of the research are different from those in the previous studies.

The results of research, entitled "Training as a Vehicle to Empower Carers in the Community: More than a Question of Information Sharing", published in the journal of "Health and Social Care in the Community" suggest some conclusions: first, community-care agents must move beyond the preoccupations of those who participate in empowerment, since the empirical findings have shown a relationship between empowerment and psychological influence at the organizational and community level; secondly, training programs may provide opportunities for achieving research objectives; thirdly, in training programs, empowerment has incorporated learning experiences to improve self-agency (individuals) through psychological empowerment; fourth, in community activities, included in the training, there should be concerns about the activities that should be done to produce caregivers who can be empowered. To a certain extent, whether the community program is capable of generating changes as a result of empowerment needs to be investigated.⁷

⁶ dikutip tanggal 22 April 2018, dari Laporan Akuntabilitas KPK 2017: 363-386, website: <https://www.kpk.go.id>

⁷ Clarke. International Journal, Health and Care in the Community, 2001: Quoted on April 7, 2018.

The conclusions of Peisakhin's research have shown that to improve the outcomes of government activities through public policy, the provision of legal information to the public sphere specifically indicates that poor people in New Delhi City who use RTIA are more likely to receive ration cards than people who follow standard procedures. This indicates that the distribution of ration cards through RTIA facilities is similar to bribery. This means that poor people who follow government procedures do not get services to meet the needs of the poor. This fact is significant in the context of a thriving and developed society. The definition of corruption, according to Peisakhin (2001) quoted from Nye (2001), is the misuse of public office for personal benefits, a form of economic politics of developing countries. Rose-Ackerman (1999) and Bardhan (2006) declare various policies to combat corruption, among others; streamlining state apparatus and reducing incentives for corrupt bureaucracies. However, Kaufmann et al. (2002) questioned many of the recommendations of anti-corruption strategies, based on the perceptions of cross-national survey data, most of whose surveys analysis failed to address the endogenous problems inherent in non-experimental studies of corruption. In their article, the authors propose the effectiveness of government transparency as an anticorruption strategy, which is likely to result in a decrease in corruption. This is in accordance with Becker and Stigler's (1974) deviation pattern which states that the crime will decrease once the potential victims are better.⁸

The results of a Truex survey of corrupt behavior in Nepal presented in an article entitled "Corruption, Attitudes, and Education: Survey Evidence from Nepal". It is stated that the cause of low country capacity among developing countries is based on Migdal's opinion that the state is one of many organizations and social institutions that has to compete to control the rules governing citizen behavior (1988, p.29). The anti-corruption norms include, among others, values that emphasize the impartiality of an ethic, and the clash of public services with traditional values. In Kathmandu, Nepal, the definition of right and wrong, is inaccessible and actively debated actively, as education is a key driver of social norms which plays a central role in the debate. This gives an optimistic reason that more and more citizens will have access to education, and social norms can tip further in corruption education. Despite much research on the causes of corruption, very few patterns of corruption change through the process of economic development and modernization. Major corruption and embezzlement may be quickly denounced socially and then controlled, but the giving of small gifts, nepotism, and exchange of aid are continuing, still acceptable and unchanged (Truex, 2011).

⁸ Leonid Peisakhin dan Paul Pinto. *Regulation & Governance*; 2010; 4, 261–280: Quoted on April 9, 2018.

In the conclusion of a scientific article entitled "Taxonomy of Corruption in Higher Education" written by Nataliya L. Rumyantseva, published online in *Peabody Journal of Education* dated November 18, 2009, it is stated that corruption in higher education is common throughout the world. The consequences will be detrimental to the quality of education, morale, future opportunities and leadership qualities of the future. This article is based on the author's literature and knowledge, which describe corruption in higher education. The sample of five subcategories of corruption education depends on the participants involved in the exchange of students. Different types of corruption may require a different theoretical and methodological approach if corruption education research is to be done. This taxonomy deconstructs national education of corruption and serves as a tool for further research (Rumyantseva, 2005).

Social skills training as outlined by Alex Kopelowicz et al. in his article entitled *Recent Advances in Social Skills Training for Schizophrenia*, comprises learning activities that utilize schizophrenic behavioral techniques, which allow people with mental disorders to gain intermanagement and life skills independently to improve functionality in their communities. When the type and frequency of training is related to the phase of the disorder, patients can learn and maintain various social and independent living skills. Generalization of skills used in everyday life occurs, when the patients are given the opportunity, encouragement, and reinforcement to train the skills in the relevant situation. Recent advances in specialized skill training are included in adaptations and applications to improve the generalization of community training (Kopelowicz, Liberman, & Zarate, 2006).

In the book entitled "Fighting Corruption in Developing Countries: Strategies and Analysis", the authors want to provide strategic insights for policymakers to be effective, related to the misuse of public authority for personal gain (Klitgaard, Abaroa, & Parris, 2000). When corruption manifests in various ways, a good and effective anti-corruption strategy is needed. According to Kaufmann, Kraay, & Zoido-Lobaton (2002) findings, an appropriate anticorruption strategy is to focus on developing law, strengthening law enforcement agencies, and establishing government institutions. The approach used is a sectoral or decentralized approach, because a sectoral approach offers one of the best ways to understand corruption behavior and develop strategic anti-corruption (Spector, 2005). The theory described will be used as a reference in analyzing the problems to be studied. To give a clear direction in conducting research, the writers will take research samples in Lampung Province.

The results of Suryanto's (2017) study on IFRS, Skeptisism Auditor Professional, Conflict Agency for Prevention of Fraud and Investors Trust Level show that IFRS, skeptical

of professional auditors, agency conflict simultaneously impacted fraud prevention on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia. In addition, the results suggest that fraud prevention has a positive effect on investor confidence. This paper provides the influence of IFRS, professional skepticism of auditors, agency conflict for fraud prevention and its implications for investor confidence in the island of Sumatra, Indonesia (Yazid & Suryanto, 2017).

Methodology

This research is a qualitative research in the analysis with quantitative data, to prove the truth of the research results described in the sentences. In collecting data, the researchers employed empirical approach method, that is observation, interview or document review in order to obtain the facts required in the form of texts, interviews, personal documents and other official documents (Kaelan, 2005).

In relation to qualitative research in the field of law community education in the non-formal education environment (community environment), the approach method used includes observations, interviews and script-tapping, concepts and practice practices that have been applied in preventing criminal acts of corruption by the function of police community coach and the prevention field at the Criminal Commission of Corruption in accordance with its main duty. The development strategy used by the National Police Binmas is to utilize the potentials that exist in the community, among others: religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders and youth leaders.

The three measures of empowerment (Israel, Checkoway, Schulz, & Zimmerman, 1994; Kieffer, 1984) selected by Clarke as a measure of psychological empowerment results in exploring empirical data will serve as a reference in measuring research results entitled to build anti-corruption culture through legal education. These three methods of empowerment include: first, the controls felt by the three social levels (individuals, organizations and societies; second, self-charisma; and third, self-esteem) (Clarke, 2001). Peisakhin (2001) field experiment in India (2001) was published in the journal *Is transparency an effective anti-corruption strategy*. Peisakhin has conducted a test, on the effectiveness of transparency as a factor that encourages the creation of anti-corruption society.

The research used the method found by Kaufmann & Kraay (2003), suggesting that the appropriate anti-corruption strategy is focused on legal development, strengthening law enforcement agencies, and establishing government institutions. The approach used is a sectoral or decentralized approach, because a sectoral approach offers one of the best ways to understand corruption and develop strategic corruption wars. Another method that will be used

in this research is the method of training approach, which Clarke (2001) proposes, "through training programs can provide opportunities for achieving research objectives". In connection with this research, efforts to build an anti-corruption community will be done by providing training or upgrading that will be given to heads of agencies, agencies, institutions and agencies in the district government.

In empirical data collection, Yazid and Suryanto used non probability sampling technique or not random sample random sampling method. The subjects taken as a sample are junior and senior auditors who have worked for more than 2 years. The tool used was the Multivariate Structural Equation Model (SEM) with AMOS, which has been adapted in this study. The difference with this research is that the sampling technique used by writer is purposive sampling technique, with research subject of Heads of Service who have been working more than 20 year. There is a similarity in terms of the purpose of research conducted Yazid and Suryanto with this research. The study of Yazid and Suryanto is an attempt to prevent fraud against investors and increase confidence, while this study aims to prevent corruption through media education community law.(Yazid & Suryanto, 2017)

Results and Discussions

Research Results

Criminal acts of corruption can be categorized as an extraordinary crime that cannot be solved only with refresive actions. The actions must be run simultaneously with the prevention program intensively and continuously. In this prevention effort, the involvement of all government ministries and agencies is required through Guidance, Welfare, Cultural Corruption Wars Program. The intensity of anti-corruption education for all state civil apparatus at the central and regional should be increased. Prevention programs through anti-corruption education will be a strategic program that must be implemented conceptually, programmed and sustainable. Therefore, the government must separate the field of corruption prevention tasks that have been carried out by the Police and the corruption eradication commission by establishing a separate commission entitled **commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption, which specifically carries out prevention functions** (preventive, preemtif) to build a corruption wars culture **in the life of society, nation and state.**

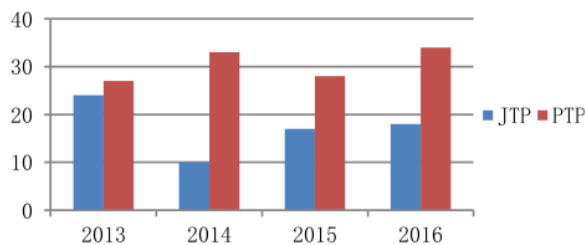
Separation of **the** function of prevention of corruption with the function of law enforcement (refresif), meant that the prevention function is able to change the mental and culture of Indonesia into a society that has mental and anti-corruption culture, so that **commission on**

prevention of criminal acts of corruption will be equal in terms of its position with the criminal commission of corruption.

To identify the success of methodology applied in this research, data of corruption crime that happened before socialization were collected by Team Socialization of Lampung Police. With regard to criminal acts of corruption occurring since 2013-2016, the conflicts are presented as follows:

Table 1:

Graft of Corruption of the Year 2013-2016



Data Source: Lampung Police (*Dit Reskrimsus Polda Lampung*) Year 2017

Based on the data above, it can be analyzed that in the year 2013, cases of corruption that occurred as many as 24 cases, can be resolved 27 cases; in 2014, cases of corruption that occurred as many as 10 cases, completion of 33 cases; in 2015 cases of corruption that occurred as many as 17 cases, can be resolved 28 cases; in 2016 cases of corruption that occurred as many as 18 cases, can be completed 34 cases. The average settlement of cases exceeds the case settlement target that occurred that year. This shows that the investigators handled the cases very well, because it can solve arrears of existing cases. The data of corruption case above is in line with the information of Head of sub Directorate III Corruption which states that the disclosure of corruption cases in Lampung Police in the last three years tends to decline. Further, tackling corruption crime is not enough to do the mere action, but must be accompanied with prevention activities, among others by providing socialization of corruption behavior to officials who manage the budget.⁹

Community Law Education Program

The pattern of education of legal community in building anti-corruption culture, in its implementation, refers to Pancasila correctional method which is known as P-4 Program (guidelines, appreciation and practice of Pancasila) which has been grounded in the life of

⁹ quoted from the interview, on March 12, 2018.

Indonesian people. This program, in the new order period, was carried out by a separate body called “the organizing body of the guidance of appreciation and practice of Pancasila”, whose institutional structure is structured from the center to regional areas under the supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs. With the existence of a separate commission that manages the field of prevention of corruption, then efforts in building a culture of anti-corruption through legal community education can be realized. The relevant pattern can be used to change the behavior of the society through the education of the law community. The underlying reason of this approach is because through educational methods, the results are more measurable and constructive, so that its development becomes easier.

Although the results of the criminal act of corruption committed by Indonesian Republic Police, Attorney and Criminal Commission of Corruption have been very optimal, there is still a gap between the prosecution and prevention with the empirical facts of corruption in society. The facts show that the prosecution and prevention do not cause a significant deterrent effect for state officials. So, another effort that should be done by the government is to maximize the prevention program implemented constructively, through the establishment of a commission specifically dealing with the prevention of corruption crime named “commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption”. The establishment of commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption in its implementation requires regulation and budget and commitment from the government in preventing corruption in Indonesia.

The reason for using the education of the law community as a pattern of approach in prevention, because the results of socialization conducted independently by Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of Lampung District Police, it has a positive effect on the behavior of officials not to do corruption. In addition to the positive influence of socialization conducted independently for civil state apparatuses, based on the results of the questionnaire distributed to the informants through a purposive sampling approach, legal education in corruption prevention is not carried out intensively and continuously. So, the awareness that arises to combat corruption only exists in the apparatus that have been given knowledge about the dangers of corruption through legal education. Therefore, in the implementation of the program of commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption activities, the targets to be achieved are legal community education for all levels of society, civil state apparatus, Indonesian National Army, Indonesian Republic Police, candidate echelon III, II and I officials, who will be prepared to hold certain positions in government institutions.

Educational Plan

The anti-corruption community's upgrading plan is organized through preemptive activities, which are structured according to the annual program plan of the Directorate of Special Detective of the Special Police of Lampung Police. The administrative completeness of upgrading activities consists of administration of activities containing contents of the Activity Orders signed by Lampung Police Chief and Activity Plan containing time, place, number of participants, the amount used, and the instructors.

Educational Materials

Upgrading materials presented to the participants are socialization on Law Number 39 Year 1999 regarding Corruption and Presidential Regulation Number 57 Year 2010 concerning procurement of goods and services as well as other laws related to corruption, among others; Law No. 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Criminal Act of Money Laundering, Law Number 15 of 2006, concerning the Supreme Audit Board and Presidential Regulation No.192 of 2014, concerning the Supervisory Board Finance and Development. The three items of the law are also made into subject matter which will complement the law enforcement of corruption.

Teachers

The lecturers in this socialization activity are corruption investigators who have competence and professionalism in their respective duties, namely: the regional level (province, regency/municipality) the provision of material entitled "The Role of the Police in the Racking of Corruption Crime". The lecturers are Head of Regional Police, Deputy Regional Police Chief, Superintendent of Supervision Regional Police, and Special Crime Director of Regional Police; the provision of material entitled "The Role of the Public Prosecution Service in Corruption Eradication", the teachers are *Kajati, Aswas Kejati* and *Aspidsus Kejati*; and the provision of material entitled "The Role of Supervisory Board Finance and Development in Corruption Crime", the teachers are Head of Supervisory Board Finance and Development, Head of Supreme Audit Board and Head of Investigation of Supervisory Board Finance and Development.

While for the central level (ministries and agencies), the provision of material entitled "The Role of the Police in the Crime of Corruption Crime", the teachers are the Chief of Police, Head of the Regional Police, General Supervisory Inspectorate, Head of Criminal Investigation and Director of Corruption Police Criminal Investigation; the provision of material entitled "The Role of Public Prosecution Service in Corruption Crime", the teachers are Chief Attorney General, the Attorney General's Young Supervisor and the Special Attorney General of the Criminal; and the provision of material entitled "The Role of Supervisory Board Finance and

Development or Supreme Supervisory Board in the eradication of Corruption Crime", the teachers are Head of Supervisory Board Finance and Development, Head of Supreme Supervisory Board and Head of Investigation of Supervisory Board Finance and Development. The subject discussed above only refers to the implementation of socialization of the education of legal community that has been implemented by the dissemination team of Directorate of Special Detective of the Special Police of Lampung Police, while in the strategic community education program that will be implemented thoroughly by the new body to be formed by the government, the materials will be given need to be reviewed specifically by experts and academics based on regulations issued by the government.

Pattern of Law Society Education

Legal Socialization

The pattern of education used by the Socialization Team of Special Crime Director Regional Police is to carry out socialization of the participants, Head of Departement in the environment of provincial, regency / city government in Lampung Province, using the lecture method entitled "Socialization of Corruption Wars of Provincial Head of Service, Regency / City of Lampung Province". This lecture activity is conducted based on anti-corruption program (preventive activities) that has been planned in work program Police Regional of Lampung. Prior to organizing the socialization of Head of Service, Internally Police of Lampung Area, had conducted "Corruption Wars Socialization to the Criminal Response, Financial Administration Police of Lampung" which was held on Friday, March 20, 2015 at Gedung Wiyono Siregar Polda Lampung. The impact of internal socialization of the Polda is the financial accountability of Lampung Police in 2016, 2017 increased from Unqualified (unqualified) to Fair (reasonable). This shows that the budget management of Lampung Police is "very good".

On October 4, 2016 at the Pusiban Building, Lampung Province conducted Corruption Wars Socialization for the Head of Provincial, Regency / City Head of Service Lampung Province. The aim is to create a clean government free of corruption, collusion and nepotism, and the Heads of Head of Service after participating in corruption wars socialization, can carry out similar activities in their respective working environments. After the socialization of the Head of Head of Service, the trend of corruption cases that occurred in 2017 rose one hundred per cent and the settlement of the case only reached sixty per cent. This fact indicates a gap in the field, that intensive prevention and prevention are not always directly proportional to the results achieved.

In line with the empirical facts that occurred in the field, based on the results of quisioners obtained from several informants selected based on purposive sampling method, namely; Department of Education and Culture of Lampung Province two people are given code A.1 and A.2, Lampung Provincial Health Office two people are given code B.1 and B.2, Planning Consultant Construction, Building, Road and Bridge one person is coded C.1 and and Partner / contractor (Director of Limited Liability Company) one person is given code C.2. Quisionary material presented is as follows:

Table 2

List of Questionnaires

NO.	QUESTIONS	ANSWER	
		AGREE	DISAGREE
1.	After I received the material on corruption laws, I learned that the influence of corruption is enormous on the economy of the country.		
2.	The material of the corruption laws granted as I participated in the socialization, deeply touched my feelings and the material was interesting.		
3.	I will refuse subtly, when given a gift by my intimate friend, whereas my intimate friend never asks for help related to my authority.		
4.	I prefer to listen to lectures on religion, rather than being given a business lecture.		
5.	I will perform the task given to my supervisor well, albeit deviating from the specified work execution procedure.		
6.	I disagree, if gift giving from my relatives or family is considered as an act of corruption.		
7.	I do not like when someone comes to me offering a gift, without any reasonable reason.		
8.	I do not like to see state officials whose lifestyle is glamorous in society. When I see a situation like this, I immediately think, where can I get money from?		
9.	I prefer to work following the applicable procedures rather than work that materially benefits me.		

Table 3

Answer Key Questionnaire

NO	Questionnaire List	Answer Key
1.	Question number 1	Agree
2.	Question number 2	Agree
3.	Question number 3	Disagree
4.	Question number 4	Agree
5.	Question number 5	Disagree
6.	Question number 6	Agree
7.	Question number 7	Agree
8.	Question number 8	Agree
9.	Question number 9	Agree

Based on the key answers described in Table 3 above, the results of questionnaires given to 6 informants representing the community in accordance with their profession can be used as an analysis to determine whether legal education society has a positive influence to build corruption wars culture in the apparatus civil state and society. The results can be described as follows:

Table 4
Result of Questionnaire

NO.	INFORMAN (Purposive Sampling)	DATA ANALYSIS		
		Right Answer	Score	Quality (+ or -)
1.	Informan A-1	7	78	Effect (+)
2.	Informan A-2	8	89	Effect (+)
3.	Informan B-1	8	89	Effect (+)
4.	Informan B-2	7	78	Effect (+)
5.	Informan C-1	7	78	Effect (+)
6.	Informan C-2	5	56	Effect (-)

Note:

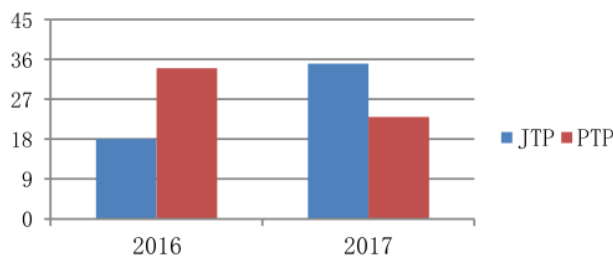
Score lower than 60= Negative Effect (-)

Score higher than 60= Positive Effect (+)

Based on the data obtained from the results by using purposive sampling method to 6 (six) informants as described above, it can be analyzed that from the six informants who answered the quisioner, five of them provided answers which has a positive effect on the implementation of legal community education; one person again gave negative impact on legal education program. Thus, the results are in line with the results of interviews conducted on the Head of sub directorate of corruption crime police of Lampung area, that the implementation of socialization has given influence for state officials not to commit acts of corruption. Based on the data of criminal acts of corruption that occurred in the area of Lampung Police Law, the corruption case conflicts that occurred in 2017 are as follows:

Table 5

Data Graph of Corruption Case of 2017



Data Source: Lampung Police (*Dit Reskrimsus Polisi daerah Lampung*) Year 2017

Based on the confidentiality of the above data, there is a positive influence on the Head of Provincial Head of Service, District / City who have joined anti-corruption socialization. This is evident from 35 cases that occurred in 2017. No head Head of Service caught crime corruption. However, since the results of this socialization were not disseminated to the government structures, then from 35 cases successfully dealt with by the Lampung Police, the perpetrators were subordinates who had not joined anti-corruption socialization. From these data, it can be concluded that the implementation of legal community education can change the behavior of corruption into anti-corruption culture. If the program is implemented constructively, conceptually and continuously with the strategic education pattern, it will

establish anti-corruption wars culture in government, both at the center and in the region and have a big influence in building a clean, corruption-free, collusion and nepotism government.¹⁰

Research Discussion

Pattern of Strategic Education

This strategic education pattern is an idea to build an anti-corruption culture through the education of the law community, which must be followed by government officials (ministries and agencies), Indonesian National Army and Indonesian Police by making anti-corruption education a prerequisite for appointment in certain positions and appointment of employees. The educational pattern used in this educational program, using the upgrading approach, refers to the pattern of P4 upgrading (Guidance, Welfare, Pancasila practice). This approach pattern is called Guidance, appreciation, cultural practices corruption wars. Practically, this activity is carried out with 12 hours (up to 2 days), 24 hours (for 3 days), 48 hours (maximum six days) and 96 hours (maximum nine days) and 120 hours (maximum 12 days). Implementation of this program must involve all ministries and government agencies, so that the implementation of the field can run in accordance with the expected goals, which will eventually create a corruption wars culture in the life of society, nation and state. To be able to realize the results to be achieved in this upgrading, the government is expected to oblige all citizens who will become candidates for civil servants, Indonesian National Army, Police and civil servants, Police who will occupy the echelon III, II and echelon I, Regional, Directorate General, Minister, Chief of Police and Commander must follow guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture, education program which will be held by Special Agency formed by government either at central level or at regional level.

In the development of strategic education, the organization of law community upgrading in building anti-corruption culture, for the first stage that must follow this upgrading are Assistants and Heads of Local Government Bureau, Assistants and Heads of District Government/City; the second stage, the upgrading is done for the Head of Department, Head of Institution, Head of Agency, Representative of Commissioner in region; The third stage, the upgrading is carried out by KDP, and the field supervisor of the existing development projects in each regency / city and province; The fourth phase, the consultants of development planners and the Directors of limited liability company or CV who become partners in the implementation of development projects. To obtain maximum results in the implementation of

¹⁰ quoted from the results interview, on March 12, 2018.

7 this upgrading, it is necessary to have a strong commitment from on the 3 commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption and the central government and legislators who have the authority to make regulations for the tasks carried out commission on 10 prevention of criminal acts of corruption in accordance with the law.

To conduct an evaluation in the implementation of upgrading P3BAK, at the end of the activity, the test was carried out to determine whether the material presented to participants can be understood or not. As guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture upgrading evaluation result, committee must issue guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture upgrading certificate containing assessment result (Very satisfy=A, satisfy = B and less satisfy =C). To handle the guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture, program the government should establish a special commition that organizes a corruption prevention program called "commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption". This body has the authority to provide corruption wars public education, including guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture upgrading and authorized to issue certificates as evidence that certificate holders have followed guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture upgrading. The guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture certificate can also be formally assessed that, following the upgrading of guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture, some anti-corruption behaviors have been held by the participants, and some of which are practiced in daily life in the community.

Implementation of Upgrading

In order to avoid disparity in this upgrading program, the implementation of this upgrading should be carried out by mutual agreement with the institution authorized to carry out corruption (Indonesian Police, Attorney and Corruption eradication Commission) and other relevant institutions that have authority in the supervision of state finances. This activity is conducted based on recommendations produced in special coordination meeting involving the Indonesian Police, Attorney and Corruption eradication Commission, as a guidance in the implementation of law community upgrading in an effort to build corruption wars culture, both at the central and regional levels. The description of the upgrading pattern in an effort to build a corruption wars culture through the education of legal communities is carried out as follows:

Upgrading Pattern 12 Hours:

Description of anti-corruption public education activities with 12 hour upgrading pattern, held with upgrading materials; the role of the Police in the handling of the Criminal Acts of Corruption granted by the presenters of the Special Criminal Directorate; Role of Public Prosecutor in eradicating Criminal Acts of Corruption given by speakers from Special Criminal Assistant; The role of financial and development supervisory bodies in eradicating Corruption Crime which is given by Head of Investigation of financial and development supervisory bodies of Lampung Region. The upgrading of guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture with this 12 hour uptime pattern is only given to prospective civil servants who are not one hundred per cent who will be confirmed as Civil State Apparatus, one of the requirements is having guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture Upgrading Certificate.

24 Hour Upgrade Pattern:

Description of anti-corruption public education activities with a 24-hour upgrading pattern, organized with upgrading materials; The role of the Police in the handling of the Criminal Acts of Corruption granted by the presenters of the Special Criminal Director in two meetings (8 credits of practice and examination); Role of Public Prosecutor in eradicating Criminal Acts of Corruption given by speakers from Special Criminal Assistant in two meetings (8 credits of practice and examination); The role of financial and development supervisory bodies in eradicating Corruption Crimes presented by the Head of financial and development supervisory bodies Field Investigation in Lampung in one meeting (4 credits of practice and examination); The role of the Corruption Eradication Commission in the eradication of Corruption in a single meeting (4 SKS exam). The upgrading of the guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture with this 24-hour upgrading pattern is given to National Civil Appatures, Indonesian National Army, Indonesian Republic Police, who will hold echelon III, one of the requirements that must be fulfilled is to have guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture upgrading certificate.

Upgrading Pattern 48 Hours:

Description of corruption wars public education activities with upgrading pattern 48 hours, held with upgrading materials; The role of the Police in handling the Criminal Acts of Corruption granted by the speakers of Kapolda and Director of Special Crimes in three

meetings (16 credits of practice), role of Attorney Office in eradicating Corruption Crime given by Head of the Prosecutor's Office speakers and Special Criminal Assistant in three meetings (16 credits of practice), the role of financial and development supervisory bodies in eradicating Corruption Crimes provided by Head of financial and development supervisory bodies and Head of Region financial and development supervisory bodies Investigation in one meeting (10 credits of practice and examination); he role of the Corruption Eradication Commission in the eradication of Corruption in a single meeting (6 SKS exam). The upgrading of the guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture with this 24-hour upgrading pattern is given to National Civil Appatures, Indonesian National Army, Indonesian Republic Police, who will hold echelon II, one of the requirements that must be fulfilled is to have guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture upgrading certificate. Participants who achieve the top 10 ranking in the 48 hour upgrading pattern are given additional certificate as Manggala Pratama guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture.

Upgrading Pattern 96 Hours:

Description of corruption wars public education activities with a 100 hour upgrading pattern, organized with upgrading materials; The role of the Police in the handling of the Crime of Corruption provided by the Chief of Police, Police Chiefs and the Director of Corruption in four meetings (28 credits of practice), the role of financial and development supervisory bodies in eradicating Corruption Crimes provided by the Head of financial and development supervisory bodies Center and Director of Investigation of financial and development supervisory bodies in two meetings (12 credits of practice and examination), the role of the Corruption Eradication Commission in Corruption Eradication Commission is given by the Chairman of Corruption eradication Commission and Deputy of Corruption eradication Commission in two meetings (12 SKS exam). The upgrading of guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture with a 100 hour upgrading pattern is given to National Civil Appatures, Indonesian National Army, and Indonesian Republic Police, who will hold the echelon I position. Participants who get the 10th ranking in the upgrading pattern 100 are given additional certificate as Manggala Madya P guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture.

Upgrading Pattern 120 Hours:

Description of anti-corruption public education activities with upgrading pattern 120 hours, held ³ Commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption Center with upgrading materials;

The role of the Police in handling the Corruption Crimes provided by the Chief of Police, Irwasum and Kabareskrim Police officers in four meetings (30 credits of practice), The role of the Prosecution Service in the eradication of Corruption is given by Chief Attorney General, the attorney general's young supervisor, and the special attorney general of the criminal speakers in four meetings (30 credits of practice), The role of financial and development supervisory bodies in eradicating Corruption Crimes presented by the Chairman of **Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia**, Head of financial and development supervisory bodies and Director of Supervision of financial and development supervisory bodies Center in three meetings (30 credits of practice and examination); The role of the Corruption Eradication Commission in Corruption eradication Commission is given by the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission, Deputy for Action and Deputy of Corruption eradication Commission in two meetings (30 SKS). Upgrading of guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture with 120 hour upgrading pattern is given to the Ministers, Commander of Indonesian National Army, Chief of Police and Minister level officials. All participants of 120 pattern upgrading are given additional certificate as Manggala Utama guidelines, appreciation and practice of corruption wars culture.

Draft Law on Corruption Prevention

In order for this idea to be implemented properly, the first step that must be done is the leadership of the Police, Attorney and Corruption eradication Commission should hold Rakorsus Corruption Prevention Division and issued a recommendation, to establish a new law on the establishment of a new body called "The Prevention of Criminal Acts of Corruption" with the main duty to carry out activities of prevention of corruption through program activity program, that is; education, training, upgrading, seminars, talk shows, socialization and others that are the guidance of the legal community in realizing the **anti-corruption** culture.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that have been described above, and the data obtained from the results of interviews conducted on the Socialization Team of Corruption Prevention Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of Local Police of Lampung, then the answers to the problems of this study can be summarized as follows:

There is a positive influence on legal education activities conducted by using socialization methods of prevention of corruption conducted by the Team Socialization on the behavior of officials at the district government level for not doing the acts of corruption. Positive influence

occurs for officials who have received knowledge about the criminal acts of corruption from socialization activities undertaken by the team, while those who have not received socialization is a priori and assumes it is mediocre. To obtain maximum results in building an corruption wars culture through legal community education, it is necessary to issue a Strategic Education policy based on regulation to establish a special conduct of prevention activities of corruption. The prevention body that will be formed, named **commission on prevention of criminal acts of corruption**.

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