

## Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Education in Changing Human Character

Aminullah<sup>1</sup>, Sukarman<sup>2</sup>

Universitas Pendidikan Mandalika Mataram

### Abstract

*Corruption is an extraordinary crime, the impact of criminal acts of corruption can damage democratic values, morality, harm state finances, violate the social and economic rights of the community and constitute a threat to the ideals of a just and prosperous society, in Indonesia there are three law enforcement agencies that have the authority to handle corruption cases, namely the Police, Prosecutor's Office and Corruption Eradication Commission. The government responded to handling corruption with educational media by issuing Permenristekdikti policy no. 33 of 2019 concerning the Obligation to Implement Anti-Corruption Education (PAK) in Higher Education. Corruption from a legal perspective is considered an extraordinary crime because it can have extraordinary impacts. Furthermore, the phenomenon of corruption crimes from a sociological perspective is considered a social disease that can occur in all sectors and is carried out by all levels of society. From this explanation, anti-corruption becomes an antithesis. The definition of anti-corruption is all actions, words or deeds that oppose corruption and all its forms. Someone who understands the meaning of anti-corruption will act in accordance with the values of integrity. The nine integrity values are honest, independent, responsible, brave, simple, caring, disciplined, fair and hardworking, or what is abbreviated as "KK Cycling Friday". By upholding anti-corruption principles, a person has a moral fortress not to commit corruption and also prevent acts of corruption*

**Keywords:** Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Education, Character Change

### INTRODUCTION

Corruption in Indonesia has become a fundamental problem and is difficult to eradicate. Corruption in Indonesia is increasingly rampant. Corruption is suspected to occur in all sectors, including the development sector. After the implementation of regional autonomy, based on Law no. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which was updated with Law no. 32 of 2004, it is believed that corruption does not only occur at the national level but also at the regional government level. Apart from the government and business world, corruption has penetrated the people's representative institutions and the judiciary. Hong Kong-based PERC consultants surveyed 12 Asian countries and found Indonesia to be the most corrupt country. Indonesia's score of 9.25 is close to 10, making it the most corrupt country (a score of 10 is the highest or most corrupt score). Indonesia was one of the most corrupt countries in Asia in 2005.

The word "corruption" comes from the Latin word "corruption". *Corruption*" (Fockema Andrea: 1951) or "*corrupt*" (Webster Student Dictionary : 1960). It goes on to say that "*corruption*" comes from the words "*To break*", an older Latin word. From Latin, the term "*corruption, corrupt*"

(English), "*corruption*" (French) as well as "*corruption/corruption*" (Dutch). The literal meaning of the word corruption is "rotteness, ugliness, depravity, dishonesty, corruptibility, immorality, deviation from holiness". The terms for corruption that have been accepted in the Indonesian vocabulary are "crime, rotteness, bribery, immorality, depravity and dishonesty" (S.

Wojowasito-WJS Poerwadarminta: 1978). Another definition, "bad acts such as embezzling money, accepting bribes, and so on" (WJS Poerwadarminta: 1976). Thus, corruption is everything that is rotten, evil and destructive, referring to something that has no morals or character, the rotten nature and condition of government bodies or apparatus, abuse of positional power due to gifts, economic and political aspects, as well as placing families or groups in service under the authority of the office.

According to Subekti and Tjitrosoedibio in the legal dictionary, "*corruption* namely corruption, fraudulent acts, crimes that damage state finances." Baharudin Lopa quoted the opinion of David M. Chalmers, explaining the term corruption in various fields, namely "those involving matters of bribery, those related to manipulation in the economic field,

and those involving areas of public interest". This is taken from the definition which reads "*financial manipulations and delectation injurious to the economy are often labeled corrupt*" (Evi Hartanti: 2008). In the mid-1990s, Pasuk Phongpaichit and Sungsidh Piriya-rangsana two well-known Thai political economists published a series of studies that created a political storm in Thailand (Phongpaichit & Piriya-rangsana, 1996; Phongpaichit, Piriya-rangsana, & Treerat, 1998). Their analysis of corruption emphasizes the complex relationship between centralized power and its local financial support. The originality of their study ultimately forces attention to the relationship between politics and scandal in the public's assessment of Thailand's political institutions. This pioneering study makes clear that power flows are multidirectional and embedded in well-documented societal practices in other Southeast Asian countries.

Ultimately, it offers scholars the opportunity to reflexively engage with how power is distributed and how political scandals and corruption occur in the Southeast Asian context. the context of financial scandals, public fraud, pork barrel projects, and environmental mismanagement that have become part of political practice in Southeast Asia. They look at political incidents, the different arenas in which they play, the individuals and groups that dominate political life, and the state mechanisms that 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 to examine how scandals differ from how they are represented in public media and in official discourse.

Since the reform era, various anti-corruption institutions have been established which play a major role in preventing and eradicating corruption in Indonesia. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which is strengthened by Law no. 30 of 2002, is an independent government institution and is able to play an extraordinary role in fighting corruption. With the collaboration of 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 initiatives are increasingly effective and have been proven by many officials and institutions. government whose behavior can be monitored effectively. Campaigns, outreach and awareness campaigns by this non-profit organization are able to increase public understanding regarding the need to fight corruption together.

Corruption crimes that occurred on a large scale during the New Order era, caused conditions in Indonesia to experience various chaos and upheaval in the wider community. Several problems such as inflation, the financial crisis, corruption cases committed by Pertamina with funds amounting to 3.5 billion rupiah and also acts of corruption carried out by Bulog with funds amounting to 69.571 billion rupiah, have contributed to the bad image of the government in the eyes of the public to the point that this has eliminated public trust in Suharto's leadership at that time. Even though at that time Soeharto had formed corruption eradication institutions such as the TPK (Corruption Eradication Team) and Commission Four, unfortunately these two institutions were unable to provide good performance in their task of eradicating corruption crimes until finally these two institutions were disbanded along with Soeharto's fall and collapse. new order era.

Entering the reform era, the spirit of anti-corruption continues to be echoed and desired by the Indonesian people. At the beginning of his leadership, B.J. Habibie initiated the issuance of Law no. 28 of 1999 concerning clean state administration that is free of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN). The policy of Law no. 28 of 1999 as the basis for the formation of three new anti-corruption institutions in the reform era, namely the State Officials' Wealth Supervisory Commission (KPKPN), the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU), and the Ombudsman. When Abdurrahman Wahid stepped in to replace the previous president, he

formed another new anti-corruption institution called the Joint Corruption Eradication Team (TGPTPK) through Government Regulation No. 19 of 2000. The presence of this new institution formed by GusDur is also expected to strengthen commitment and the government's seriousness in efforts to eradicate corruption.

Even though the anti-corruption institutions under the leadership of GusDur have shown a good spirit, in a judicial review the Supreme Court considered that the formation of the TGPTPK institution was considered to be in conflict with Law no. 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Crimes, as a result the TGPTPK was finally disbanded. Apart from that, the KPKPN institution was the forerunner to the formation of the KPK institution, under the leadership of Megawati Soekarnoputri the KPK was formed based on Law no. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. The birth of the Corruption Eradication Commission as a new, independent institution in eradicating corruption also marks a new chapter in the journey of anti-corruption reform in Indonesia.

Even though it was formed in a situation full of public pessimism, in fact up to now the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has become the best anti-corruption institution compared to previous institutions. It is indicated that in the 2015 - 2019 period, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was recorded as having succeeded in saving state money amounting to 63.8 trillion rupiah, whereas in the period In 2021, the KPK is claimed to have saved corruption funds worth 114.29 trillion rupiah. Even though anti-corruption institutions have a fundamental role in eradicating corruption, every citizen must also be given education not only to reject corruption but also how to take steps or methods to reject it and what mechanisms must be implemented to control extortion efforts by those who have the wisdom. This means that responsibility for dealing with corruption is not only in the hands of political elites and important people who have 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 deal with corruption crimes, will be more effective if you use a cultural approach which also involves the role of education in it. Although introducing anti-corruption values through education will require time and a long process, building and strengthening anti-corruption attitudes in each individual through education will produce long-lasting results (Kurniadi et al., 2011).

The government responded to handling corruption with educational media by issuing Permenristekdikti policy no. 33 of 2019 concerning the Obligation to Implement Anti-Corruption Education (PAK) in Higher Education. Corruption from a legal perspective is considered an extraordinary crime because it can have an extraordinary impact. Furthermore, the phenomenon of corruption crimes 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 provide anti-corruption education in universities is a very effective action, remembering that students are agents of change and building an anti-corruption character in each individual student can provide new hope for the creation of a national and state life that is free from the shadows. threat of corruption.

Anti-corruption education not only has a critical scientific impact on the younger generation, more than that, anti-corruption education is also alleged to be able to change the mindset, paradigm and behavior of each individual in implementing a good lifestyle (Suryani, 2013: 310). Another essence of anti-corruption education is actually not only as an early prevention solution for corruption crimes, but anti-corruption education is also considered effective in preventing crimes against human rights violations. Because, in fact, committing the crime of corruption is the same as committing a violation of human rights. More broadly, it can be said that acts of corruption can harm human rights.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Corruption and its Causes

#### 1. Understanding Corruption

The word corruption comes from Latin *corruption* or *corruption* has various meanings, namely the act of destroying or destroying. *Corruption* is also defined as rottenness, ugliness, depravity, dishonesty, corruptibility, immorality, deviation from holiness, words or utterances that are insulting or slanderous. Say *corruption* enters English as a word *corruption* or in Dutch to be *corruption*. Say *corruption* in Dutch it entered the Indonesian treasury corruption. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), corruption is the misappropriation or misuse of state money (companies, organizations, foundations, etc.) for personal or other people's gain.

Another definition of corruption was presented by the World Bank in 2000, namely "corruption is the abuse of public power for private gain". This World Bank definition has become an international standard in formulating the meaning of corruption. corruption also conveyed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), namely activities involving inappropriate and unlawful behavior from public and private sector employees to enrich themselves and those closest to them. These people, ADB continued to understand, also persuaded other people to do these things by abusing their position. Transparency International Institute which annually releases Corruption Perception Index (IPK) defines corruption as inappropriate and unlawful acts by public officials, whether politicians or civil servants, in order to enrich themselves or those closest to them by abusing the authority entrusted to them by the public.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) states that corruption is the abuse of power and authority by public officials by violating the law related to their duties, in order to seek profit for themselves and third parties. In Article 8 of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and The Protocol Thereto, initiated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), corruption has two definitions. First, corruption is promising, offering, or giving to a public official, either directly or indirectly, an undue advantage, either for himself or for another person or entity, so that the official acts or does not act in carrying out his official duties. Second, corruption is the request or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, for undue benefits, either for the official himself or for another person or body, so that the official acts or does not act in the performance of his official duties. UNODC on its website states that corruption is a social, political, and complex economics. Corruption, UNODC said, has undermined democratic institutions, slowed economic growth and caused government instability.

Meanwhile, Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the UN for the 1997-2006 period, in his speech at the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) said that it was a terrible epidemic that had a devastating impact on society. Corruption, said Annan, causes human rights violations, destroys markets, erodes the quality of life, and gives rise to organized crime, terrorism and other threats to human life.

Indonesia itself through Law no. 31 of 1999 which has been amended by Law no. 20 of 2001

concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes has classified corruption into 7 main types. The seven types are state financial losses, bribery, embezzlement in office, extortion, fraudulent acts, conflicts of interest in procurement, and gratification. Robert Klitgaard said corruption can be defined as abuse of position for personal gain. This position can be a public position, or any position of power, including in the private sector, non-profit organizations, even lecturers on campus. According to Klitgaard, corruption takes the form of bribery, extortion and all types of fraud.

From the various definitions above, corruption basically has components, namely: Corruption is a behavior, there is abuse of authority and power carried out to obtain personal or group gain, Violating the law or deviating from norms and morals, carried out in government or private institutions

From the explanation above, anti-corruption becomes an antithesis. The definition of anti-corruption is all actions, words or deeds that oppose corruption and all its forms. Someone who understands the meaning of anti-corruption will act in accordance with the values of integrity. The nine integrity values are honest, independent, responsible, brave, simple, caring, disciplined, fair and hardworking, or what is abbreviated as "KK Cycling Friday". By upholding anti-corruption principles, a person has a moral fortress not to commit corruption and also prevent acts of corruption.

## 2. Causes of Corruption

The reasons why someone is corrupt can vary, but briefly the GONE theory is known to explain the factors that cause corruption. The GONE theory put forward by author Jack

Bologna is an abbreviation of Greedy, Opportunity, Need and Exposure. The GONE theory reveals that someone who is corrupt is basically greedy and never satisfied. There are never enough words for greedy corruptors. If greed is met with opportunity, it will become a catalyst for criminal acts of corruption. After being greedy and having the opportunity, a person is at risk of committing corruption if there is an excessive lifestyle and disclosure or action against perpetrators that is unable to have a deterrent effect.

### 1. Internal causal factors

#### a. Human greed

Greedy and covetousness are traits that make a person always not feel like he has enough of what he has, always wanting more. With greed, a person becomes excessively fond of wealth. Even though it could be that he already has a lot of wealth or his position is already high. The dominance of greed makes a person no longer take into account halal and haram when seeking sustenance. This characteristic makes corruption a crime committed by professionals, in high positions and living well off

#### b. Weak morale

A person with weak morals is easily tempted to commit corruption. Aspects of weak morals include weak faith, honesty or shame about committing acts of corruption. If a person's morals are weak, then the temptation of corruption that comes will be difficult to resist. The temptation for corruption can come from superiors, colleagues, subordinates, or other parties who provide opportunities to do so

#### c. Consumer lifestyle

Greediness coupled with a consumerist lifestyle is a driving factor for internal corruption. A consumer lifestyle, for example buying luxury and expensive goods or following the trend of glamorous urban life. Corruption can occur if someone leads a consumptive lifestyle but is not balanced with adequate income.

## 2. External Causation Factors

### a. Social aspect

A person's social life has an influence in encouraging corruption, especially the family. Instead of warning or giving punishment, the family actually supports someone in corruption to fulfill their greed. Another social aspect is the values and culture in society that support corruption. For example, society only respects someone because of the wealth they have or is used to giving gratuities to officials. In *means-ends schemes* as introduced by Robert Merton, corruption is human behavior that is caused by social pressure, causing violations of norms. According to Merton's theory, social conditions in a place overly suppress economic success but limit opportunities to achieve it, causing high levels of corruption. The theory of corruption due to other social factors was presented by Edward Banfield. Through particularism theory, Banfield links corruption to family pressure. The attitude of particularism is a feeling of obligation to help and share sources of income with individuals close to someone, such as family, friends,

relatives or their group. Ultimately nepotism occurs which can lead to corruption.

### b. Political

The belief that politics to gain large profits is an external factor causing corruption. The political goal of self-enrichment ultimately creates *money politics*. With *money politics*, someone can win a contest by buying votes or bribing voters or members of their political party. Officials who come to power with money politics only want to gain wealth, eroding their main obligation, namely serving the people. Through profit and loss calculations, the leader results in *money politics*. *He will* not care about the fate of the people who elect him, what is most important to him is how his political costs can be returned and multiplied. Political favors such as buying and selling votes in the DPR or support from political parties also encourage officials to commit corruption. Support from political parties that require compensation for services ultimately gives rise to political tribute. Routinely, elected officials pay tribute to the party in large amounts, forcing corruption.

### c. Law

Factors causing corruption can be seen from two sides, the legislation side and weak law enforcement. Corruptors will look for loopholes in legislation to carry out their actions. Apart from that, law enforcement that cannot have a deterrent effect will make corruptors even bolder and corruption will continue to occur. Law

becomes a factor causing corruption if many legal products have unclear rules, articles have multiple interpretations, and there is a tendency for laws to be made to benefit certain parties. certain. Sanctions that are disproportionate to perpetrators of corruption, too light or not well targeted, also make perpetrators of corruption not hesitate to steal state money.

d. Economic Aspects

The economy is often considered the main cause of corruption. Among them is that the level of income or salary is not sufficient to meet needs. Facts also show that corruption is not carried out by those whose salaries are mediocre. Large amounts of corruption are actually carried out by rich and highly educated people. We have seen many regional leaders or DPR members arrested for corruption. They are corrupt not because of a lack of wealth, but because of greed and bad morals. In countries with a monopolistic economic system, state power is structured in such a way as to create economic opportunities for government employees to advance their interests and those of their allies. Economic policy is developed in a non-participatory, non-transparent and accountable manner.

e. Organization

Another cause of corruption is the organization where the corruptor is located. Usually, this organization contributes to corruption, because it opens up opportunities or chances. For example, there is no example of

integrity from leaders, the right culture, a lack of an adequate accountability system, or a weak management control system. Quoting the book *Anti-Corruption Education* by Eko Handoyo, organizations can benefit from the corruption of their members who become bureaucrats and play between the cracks in regulations. Political parties, for example, use this method to finance their organizations. Nominations for regional officials also become a means for political parties to seek funds for the smooth running of the organization, which ultimately involves *money politics* and the cycle of corruption occurs again.

**B. Forms of Corruption and Handling**

**1. Forms of Corruption**

- a. **detrimental to the country**, means against the law and to enrich oneself or another person or a corporation and can harm the State's finances and abuse authority for the benefit of oneself or another person or a corporation and can harm the State's finances
- b. **Bribery bribery** namely the act of giving money or receiving money or gifts by government officials to do something contrary to their obligations. Example: bribing civil servants because their position can benefit the person giving the bribe, bribing judges and so on.
- c. **Embezzlement in Office** is embezzlement with aggravation, which means that there are certain elements of the act which carry a criminal threat that is more severe than embezzlement in the main form a dishonest act by hiding other

people's goods/property by one or more people without the knowledge of the owner of the goods with the purpose of misappropriation (theft), possession, or use for other purposes. Embezzlement can also be a form of financial fraud.

- d. **Extortion**, Blackmail in this type of corruption is the most basic blackmail because a civil servant has power, he forces other people to give or do something that benefits him, for example, civil servants abuse their power to force someone to give something, pay or receive payment with deductions, or do work. something for himself
- e. **Cheating**, is a deliberate act carried out to cheat something for personal gain and can endanger other people, this fraudulent act is regulated in article 7 paragraph 1 of Law no. 20 of 2001. Examples of fraudulent acts are the contractor/building expert cheating, the project supervisor allowing fraudulent acts, TNI/Polri partners cheat and other things
- f. **Gratification** is a gift in a broad sense, which includes giving money, goods, rebates (discounts), commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment and other facilities. Gratification can also be defined as giving or receiving gifts, bribes or other facilities that can influence someone in carrying out their duties so that practices like this can damage integrity and professionalism, especially in the public sector

## 2. Handling Corruption

### a. Through Education Characteristics

Character is a quality that is always admired as a sign of someone's goodness, wisdom and moral maturity. Etymologically, the term character originates from the Latin character, which means character, character, mental qualities, manners, personality and morals. Character is very important because it gives a very strong sense of personality. Good and strong character can also help a person to develop a strong sense of personality. By having good character, a person will have important values and a positive attitude which can help develop self-confidence and self-esteem. As humans, of course character education needs to be developed because it can instill good habits, so that students understand, are able to feel, and are willing to do good. Character education carries the same mission as moral or moral education.

Activities to instill an anti-corruption spirit can be carried out in various ways or actions. Where the method or action is carried out continuously and sustainably. Some of these ways include:

#### 1. Through example

Give examples of serious actions carried out by anyone, including teachers. It is the nature of children to like to imitate, therefore as a teacher you should always set a good example in accordance with existing norms and rules.



The purpose of giving an example here is not just to explain examples of anti-corruption behavior. But he himself practices the behavior taught to children or students. So, the students can emulate it. Such as being honest, not lying and not eating what is not rightfully yours. Referring to the advice of the Father of Indonesian Education, Ki Hadjar Dewantara, schools and teachers who cannot '*in front of an example*' (setting an example), it will cause students '*calling for danger and harm*' (get danger and harm) in the future.

**b. Through habituation**

Habituation is one way that can be used to educate students. In this way, it is hoped that students will get used to doing good things. An example of instilling an anti-corruption spirit is honesty, such as holding an honesty canteen in schools. That's where students are trained to be honest, because he is the one who takes the snacks, he is the one who pays, he is the one who counts and he is also the one who takes the change for the money left over from the snacks. Meanwhile, for students who are found to be dishonest, appropriate punishment is given so that it can have a deterrent effect on students. So, students do not repeat their mistakes.

**c. Through the Curriculum**

This third method can be taken by including the concept of anti-corruption character in students through the school

curriculum/program. Here the teacher's role is very important and is expected through the school curriculum/program with a complete syllabus and Learning Program Plan (RPP). Through the curriculum, teachers can instill an anti-corruption spirit and character so that students become Indonesians who have anti-corruption traits embedded in them.

**d. Through yourself from the smallest things**

Of course, we need to instill good qualities in our personalities that do not harm anyone, so that corruption can be prevented, for example by starting from ourselves, for example. **Living Within Your Means** One of the things that drives us to commit corruption is because we often don't feel enough and live a lifestyle that is unreasonable, or exceeds our capabilities. Don't compare yourself too much with other people. **Organizing Time Management** Time discipline in carrying out daily activities can make planning daily activities run well and on time so as to reduce corruption in terms of time, **Focus on Performance and Personal Responsibility** Complete all work well and in accordance with existing agreements or regulations. With this, we will not miss these rules so that we can minimize corruption, **Manage Expenditures Record** daily expenses and differentiate these expenses based on needs and desires. Make sure your needs are met first, then if there is any leftover you can use it for your desires.

This is related to a simple lifestyle and always be **thankful** Being grateful for what we have and being thankful for what we have achieved today can prevent acts of corruption. If we are not grateful and always look for shortcomings or never feel satisfied, if it is not accompanied by good intentions, it will lead us into deviant behavior and actions.

- e. Enforce laws that are fair and not selective

illustrates that in a law enforcement process, the principle of justice is one of the expectations that must be fulfilled, in the sense that the fulfillment of individual desires or rights at a certain level is carried out fairly without taking sides and without discrimination. So that this can be carried out according to expectations, of course every citizen in enforcing and protecting the law must do the following things:

1. Comply with applicable regulations. Every citizen needs to comply with every regulation that applies in the Republic of Indonesia. ...
2. Respect legal decisions. ...
3. Provide supervision. ...
4. Providing support to the government. ...
5. Understand rights and obligations.

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