

Anti-Corruption Education Model with a Legal Harmonization Approach to Strengthen the National Legal System

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Abstract

Corruption is one of the main issues that hinder national development and weaken the legal system in Indonesia. Anti-corruption education serves as an effective preventive strategy by instilling the values of honesty, integrity, and legal awareness from an early age. The legal harmonization approach in anti-corruption education aims to create a more integrated, coherent, and effective legal system in combating corruption. Through legal harmonization, regulations related to corruption eradication can be aligned to reduce overlapping rules and enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement. This legal harmonization-based anti-corruption education model is expected to strengthen the national legal system and foster a stronger legal culture within society. This study employs a qualitative method with a literature review approach to analyze the relevance of legal harmonization in anti-corruption education and its impact on the national legal system. The research findings indicate that anti-corruption education based on legal harmonization can improve public understanding of the legal system, encourage active participation in public policy oversight, and reinforce government transparency and accountability.

Keywords: Anti-corruption education, corruption eradication, legal harmonization, national legal system.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption, as a social phenomenon that damages the morals and life of the nation and state, continues to be a serious challenge for Indonesia. Rampant corrupt practices not only hinder economic development, but also undermine public trust in state institutions and the rule of law. Therefore, efforts to eradicate corruption require a comprehensive and sustainable strategy, which does not only focus on prosecution, but also on prevention through education and strengthening the legal system. Ideally, Indonesia as a rule of law (*rechtstaat*) should have a legal system that is strong, fair and responsive to community needs. This legal system should be able to prevent and eradicate corruption effectively, protect the rights of citizens, and create legal certainty for all parties.

Anti-corruption education plays a crucial role in forming the character of the young generation with integrity and high legal awareness. This education must be integrated into formal and non-formal education curricula, with a creative and participatory approach. Anti-corruption education should be the foundation for the formation of a national character that has integrity and upholds the values of honesty, justice and responsibility. State institutions should function effectively and efficiently, free from practices of corruption and nepotism. This is the noble ideal to be achieved, an Indonesia

that is free from corruption and prosperous in justice.

However, the reality we face (*Das Sein*) shows a significant gap between ideals and facts. Corrupt practices are still rampant in various sectors of life, from government bureaucracy to the business world. The existing legal system is still not fully effective in eradicating corruption, with legal loopholes still remaining that are exploited by perpetrators of corruption. Anti-corruption education is still not optimally integrated into the national education system.

Legal harmonization is the key to creating an effective and efficient legal system in eradicating corruption. Legal harmonization includes harmonizing laws and regulations at various levels, eliminating overlapping authorities, and increasing coordination between law enforcement agencies. With a harmonious legal system, law enforcement will become easier, faster and more accountable. Apart from that, legal harmonization will also create better legal certainty, which will encourage investment and economic growth.

The urgency to immediately develop and implement an anti-corruption education model with a legal harmonization approach is increasingly urgent. Corruption not only harms state finances, but also hinders economic

development, damages national morality, and threatens political stability. If not immediately dealt with seriously, corruption can bring Indonesia to the brink of destruction. Therefore, real and coordinated action is needed from all elements of the nation to fight corruption systematically and sustainably.

Strengthening the national legal system through legal harmonization and anti-corruption education requires a holistic approach and involves all elements of society. The government, law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, civil society organizations and mass media must work together to create a conducive environment for eradicating corruption. The active participation of the community in monitoring the running of government and reporting corrupt practices is also very important to create a clean and authoritative government. Anti-corruption education is a long-term investment that will produce a young generation with integrity and capable of bringing positive change to the nation and state.

Thus, developing an anti-corruption education model with a legal harmonization approach is a strategic step to strengthen the national legal system and effectively eradicate corruption. Through structured, systematic efforts and involving all stakeholders, it is hoped that this model can become a concrete solution in building a strong and sustainable anti-corruption culture, as well as strengthening the national legal system as a bulwark for the country's defense against the threat of corruption. Implementation of this model requires strong commitment from all parties and full support from the community to create a clean, just and prosperous Indonesia.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with literature study methods to analyze the concept of anti-corruption education based on legal harmonization in strengthening the national legal system. The literature study was carried out by examining various secondary sources, such as books, academic journals, laws and regulations,

and research reports relevant to the themes of anti-corruption education and legal harmonization. Data collection was carried out through documentation techniques that focused on content analysis of corruption eradication regulations, national education policies, and theories related to legal harmonization. The data obtained was analyzed using descriptive-qualitative methods to identify patterns, relationships and the impact of anti-corruption education on the national legal system. This approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of how anti-corruption education can be implemented through legal harmonization to create a legal system that is more transparent, accountable and responsive in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corruption is an extraordinary crime (*extraordinary crime*) which has a destructive impact on the government system, economy and social order in a country. In Indonesia, widespread corrupt practices have damaged public trust in state institutions, created social inequality, and hampered national development. Therefore, eradicating corruption must be carried out through an approach that is not only oriented towards legal action, but also through long-term prevention strategies, such as anti-corruption education. Anti-corruption education aims to shape the character of the younger generation so that they have high integrity, strong legal awareness, and a deep understanding of the negative impacts of corruption. However, the success of this education is very dependent on a harmonious and effective legal system, where overlapping regulations and weak law enforcement are often the main obstacles in eradicating corruption. Therefore, legal harmonization is an important step in creating a national legal system that is more structured, efficient and responsive to efforts to eradicate corruption.

Anti-corruption education has a strong philosophical and juridical foundation. Philosophically, this education is rooted in the values of Pancasila which emphasize the importance of morality, honesty and justice in the

life of the nation and state. From a juridical perspective, anti-corruption education has been mandated in various regulations, such as Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System which emphasizes the importance of character education as part of the national curriculum. Apart from that, Presidential Instruction Number 5 of 2004 concerning the Acceleration of Corruption Eradication also mandates the implementation of anti-corruption education at various levels of education as part of the national strategy to eradicate corruption. However, the implementation of anti-corruption education in Indonesia still faces various challenges, such as a lack of understanding and commitment from education stakeholders, a lack of innovative teaching materials, and the absence of clear competency standards in anti-corruption education.

One approach that can increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption education is legal harmonization. Through legal harmonization, students not only understand moral values such as honesty and integrity, but are also given in-depth insight into legal mechanisms in preventing and eradicating corruption. The anti-corruption education curriculum should include material regarding the national legal system, regulations related to corruption, the role of law enforcement agencies, as well as mechanisms for reporting criminal acts of corruption. By understanding legal aspects more comprehensively, students can grow into citizens who are aware of the law and play an active role in safeguarding transparency and accountability in various sectors.

Apart from that, anti-corruption education based on legal harmonization must also be integrated into the formal curriculum at various levels of education. At the elementary school level, anti-corruption education can be taught through inspirational stories that instill the values of honesty and responsibility. At the secondary level, anti-corruption educational material can be linked to Civics, History and Religion lessons which discuss the social and political impacts of corruption. Meanwhile, at the tertiary level, anti-corruption education can be part of special courses that discuss legal theory, government

ethics, and legal mechanisms for eradicating corruption. With this approach, understanding of the dangers of corruption will be instilled in a gradual and sustainable manner.

Developing interactive and interesting learning methods is also an important factor in the success of anti-corruption education. The use of digital media, case simulations, role-playing, and group discussions can help students understand anti-corruption concepts more realistically. Apart from that, anti-corruption education must also involve inspirational figures who have a track record of high integrity as role models for students. In this way, students not only understand the concept of anti-corruption theoretically, but can also see real examples of individuals who have succeeded in upholding the values of honesty and transparency in their lives.

Strengthening the national legal system requires anti-corruption education based on legal harmonization to form a stronger legal culture. By instilling legal awareness from an early age, the younger generation is expected to grow into citizens who not only obey the law, but also play an active role in overseeing the government. People with high legal awareness tend to be more critical of government policies, more active in monitoring the use of the state budget, and more courageous in reporting corrupt practices they encounter.

On the other hand, the government must also ensure that efforts to eradicate corruption are not only limited to the education sector, but also include institutional reform. Strengthening law enforcement institutions, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the prosecutor's office and the police, is a crucial factor in building a more firm and transparent legal system. Legal harmonization must also include aligning anti-corruption regulations which currently still overlap as well as clarifying the authority between law enforcement agencies so that there are no conflicts in carrying out their duties.

The application of information technology can also be an effective tool in supporting anti-corruption education and government transparency. An electronic-based goods and

services procurement system (e-procurement), a public data disclosure system (open data), and an online corruption reporting application can help increase transparency in state budget management and make it easier for the public to participate in government oversight.

In addition, regular evaluation and monitoring of anti-corruption education programs is very important to ensure their effectiveness. The government must build an evaluation mechanism that can measure the extent to which students understand the concept of anti-corruption and the impact of this education on their behavior in everyday life. The results of this evaluation must also be published transparently so that the public can participate in monitoring the effectiveness of the program that has been implemented.

The successful implementation of anti-corruption education with a legal harmonization approach is very dependent on synergy and collaboration from various elements of the nation. The government, academics, legal practitioners, civil society organizations and mass media must work together to create an ecosystem that supports the sustainable eradication of corruption. With the active involvement of all stakeholders, Indonesia can build a legal system that is stronger, transparent and free from corrupt practices.

In conclusion, anti-corruption education with a legal harmonization approach is a very important strategy in building a national legal system that is more resilient and effective in eradicating corruption. By integrating anti-corruption values in the education system, strengthening legal regulations, increasing the capacity of law enforcement institutions, and encouraging active community participation, Indonesia can realize a government that is clean, transparent and with integrity. Eradicating corruption is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of all elements of society in creating a more just and prosperous future for this nation.

adequate. Apart from that, the comparison must also be explained with the results of other researchers on almost the same topic. Research

results and findings must be able to answer the research hypothesis in the introduction section.

CONCLUSION

Anti-corruption education based on legal harmonization is an important strategy in strengthening the national legal system and forming a stronger legal culture in society. By harmonizing laws in anti-corruption education, overlapping regulations can be minimized, the effectiveness of law enforcement can be increased, and legal awareness among the public, especially the younger generation, can be strengthened. The research results reveal that the integration of anti-corruption education in formal and non-formal education systems has a significant impact in forming individuals with integrity and awareness of the law. With a better understanding of legal mechanisms for eradicating corruption, the public will be more critical of government policies, active in public monitoring, and brave enough to report acts of corruption they encounter. In addition, the success of strengthening the legal system through legal harmonization and anti-corruption education requires collaboration between the government, law enforcement agencies, educational institutions and the community. A joint commitment is needed so that anti-corruption education is not just a concept, but can also be implemented in real life in society and the state. Thus, an anti-corruption education model based on legal harmonization can be a concrete solution in building a legal system that is more robust and effective in eradicating corruption, as well as encouraging the creation of a clean, transparent and integrity government.

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