

## Socialization of Strengthening the Integrity and Role of State Senior High School 14 Central Maluku in Fighting Corruption

Arman Anwar<sup>1\*</sup>, Mareike Ninkeula<sup>2</sup>, Gosalia Milka Manuputty<sup>3</sup>, Yonki Sabandar<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Pattimura, Ambon, Indonesia.

<sup>2,3,4</sup> Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Pattimura, Ambon, Indonesia.

@ : arman.mances.1970@gmail.com



### Abstract

**Introduction:** Corruption is one of the biggest challenges for Indonesia, which is still being fought to be eliminated. Acts of corruption can not only damage the economic and legal order of the country, but more than that also damage the social and moral integrity of society.

**Purposes of The Devotion:** To increase the awareness of State High School students of State High School 14 Central Maluku on the dangers of corruption and the importance of holding strong moral values in their daily lives in an effort to become agents to eradicate corruption from an early age both in the school environment, family, and the wider community.

**Method of The Devotion:** It was carried out face-to-face with the resource persons in the classroom, and continued with an interactive discussion session where students were given the opportunity to ask questions related to corruption and its eradication efforts, and then explained again by the resource persons.

**Results Main Findings of the Devotion:** Students of State High School 14 Central Maluku have become more aware of the importance of anti-corruption education as the basis for the formation of self-integrity and can know their role as Gen Z in eradicating corruption in all aspects of their lives. At their current critical age, where their moral values and integrity are beginning to take shape and their potential as learners that are still in the learning stage allows them to more easily accept and even apply the principles of honesty and accountability in their daily lives. The spirit of access to technology and communication through social media, which is very familiar to them, allows them to get information quickly and easily, and gives them the opportunity to be able to spread anti-corruption messages and increase public awareness at large and effectively. This certainly empowers students to become leaders with integrity, dare to speak out against corruption, and be able to create an environment that is free from corruption in the future.

**Keywords:** Integrity; Anti-Corruption Education; Gen Z; State Senior High School 14 Central Maluku

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## INTRODUCTION

Corruption that is so rampant in Indonesia is one of the problems as well as a serious challenge for Indonesia in realizing an Indonesian state that is free from corruption. Corruption is the biggest problem and also hinders good and clean governance, as well as worsening the nation's image in the eyes of the world. Based on data from the report on the trend of corruption cases in Indonesia issued by *Indonesian Corruption Watch* (ICW) from 2019-2023, Indonesia experienced a significant increase in corruption in 2023 with 791 corruption cases and 1,695 suspects. When compared to 2022, the number of corruption

cases in Indonesia is 579 cases with 1,396 suspects.<sup>1</sup> The data also clearly shows how corruption in Indonesia does not only occur at the central government level, but has also spread to remote district/city and village governments, resulting in a worsening impact on the life of society and the state. The results of ICW's analysis show that there are two factors that cause the increase in corruption cases from year to year. First, the government's strategy to eradicate corruption through enforcement carried out by its legal apparatus has not been running optimally. Second, the corruption prevention strategy is said to still not be running optimally. Corruption also has an impact on people's trust in the government, so that the government's credibility and accountability decrease. In order to realize an Indonesia that is free from corruption, the efforts made are not only handled by law enforcement officials, but the education sector is also expected to play an important role in efforts to eradicate corruption.

Efforts to eradicate corruption through education are one of the preventive steps that should be in line with repressive efforts. Education is one of the keys to the future of the nation which is the basis for the formation of integrity values, anti-corruption character which is also a lifelong education that is very important to be instilled from an early age in the community. These values include honesty, caring, independence, discipline, responsibility, hard work, simplicity, courage, and justice.<sup>2</sup>

Students or learners at the Junior High School level are classified as Generation Z or better known as Gen Z or known as Zoomers. They are classified based on the age set as the age of Gen Z, which is from 1995-2010. Based on 2020 census data from the Central Statistics Agency, around 27.94% of Indonesia's population belongs to Gen Z. Generation Z became the first generation in the early 21st century to grow up with internet access and digital communication technology from a very young age.<sup>3</sup> This allows them to quickly and easily grow intelligent, creative, innovative, critical, and can adapt to the environment in the use of communication technology.

Anti-corruption education applied to Gen Z is a process in an effort to prevent and even eradicate corruption. Strong moral values and character, shape and realize them to care and be involved in the fight against corruption. Anti-corruption education is a strong foundation for Gen Z which shapes them into the next generation of the nation with honest principles, high integrity and anti-corruption. Although he is well aware that anti-corruption education has not been realized in the subject program in schools, but related to the cultivation of character values that also contain anti-corruption characters, the Ministry of Education and Culture has a similar program, namely the Strengthening Character Education (PPK) program. The Character Education Strengthening Program (PPK) itself is regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2017 concerning Strengthening Character Education<sup>4</sup>, in this case, it is explained that Strengthening Character Education is an educational movement under the responsibility of the educational unit to be able to strengthen the character of students, and be part of the National Movement of Mental Revolution.

<sup>1</sup> Anandya, D., & Ramdhana, K. (2023). *Laporan Hasil Pemantauan Tren Korupsi Tahun 2023*. <https://antikorupsi.org/id/tren-penindakan-kasus-korupsi-tahun-2023>

<sup>2</sup> Rinaldi, K. (2023). *Pendidikan Anti Korupsi*. Batam: Yayasan Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, p. 22-24

<sup>3</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik. (2021, mei 4). *Hasil Sensus Penduduk (SP2020) pada September 2020 mencatat jumlah penduduk sebesar 270,20 juta jiwa*. Diakses pada Oktober 27, 2024, dari BPS: <https://www.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2021/01/21/1854/hasil-sensus-penduduk-sp2020-pada-september-2020-mencatat-jumlah-penduduk-sebesar-270-20-juta-jiwa.html>

<sup>4</sup> Badan Pemeriksaan Keuangan. (2017). *Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter*. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/73167/perpres-no-87-tahun-2017>

Therefore, strengthening character through the school environment, one of which is by socializing anti-corruption character cultivation activities for students, allows to create a new generation that is better, and can play an active role in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

Socialization activities on Strengthening Integrity and the Role of Students in Fighting Corruption were carried out at State High School 14 Central Maluku which is one of the public schools located in Negeri Hatu, West Lehitu District, Central Maluku Regency. Schools with locations that are relatively far from urban areas, it is possible that programs such as anti-corruption socialization are not accessible to them. Even though the potential possessed by them needs to be strengthened by instilling the basic values of anti-corruption character, thus it is hoped that this activity can provide a mental revolution in the formation of the values of integrity and justice among the students of State High School 14 Central Maluku.

## METHOD OF THE DEVOTION

The method used is to use a type of lecture approach by the speakers. This approach provides a systematic picture related to the situation or conditions that actually occur regarding acts of corruption in Indonesia. The goal is to form high integrity values for them and translate in a way and expand the role of Gen Z in the fight against corruption. Then it was followed by an interactive discussion session between students and resource persons, namely students were given the opportunity to provide questions related to anti-corruption education, and would be explained again by the resource persons in order to further expand students' knowledge and insight about the dangers of corruption, as well as the values of integrity and efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption that can be carried out by students according to their abilities.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corruption is an act of misappropriation or misuse of state money for personal or group interests<sup>5</sup>. In Indonesia, corruption is likened to a malignant cancer that spreads to the cells of public organs that will infect every instrument of government or state institutions such as the legislature, the judiciary, and the judiciary.<sup>6</sup> Corruption is often also referred to as "*white collar crime*", which is a crime committed by a person who has a high position and is committed in the context of his work.<sup>7</sup> According to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Crimes, which was later revised by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, it is explained that the crime of corruption is "any person who is classified as against the laws of the state, commits an act that benefits a certain person or group, misappropriates his position or position in an opportunity to harm the state finances or the state economy".

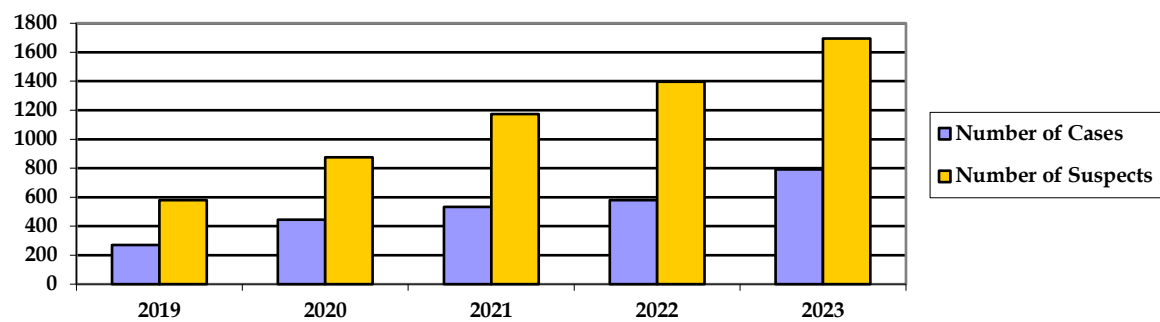
Based on the results of monitoring corruption cases in Indonesia, *Indonesian Corruption Watch* (ICW) announced corruption in 2019-2023 as seen in the graph below:

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<sup>5</sup> Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa. (2023). *Kata Korupsi*. Diakses pada Oktober 27, 2024, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/korupsi>

<sup>6</sup> Antikorupsi, P. E. (2022). *Kenali Bahayanya Dampak Korupsi di Berbagai Bidang Ini*. <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20220520-kenali-bahayanya-dampak-korupsi-di-berbagai-bidang-ini>

<sup>7</sup> Pusat Edukasi Antikorupsi. (2024). *White-Collar Crime dan Pola-pola yang Menyertainya*. <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20240326-white-collar-crime-dan-pola-pola-yang-menyeretnya>



**Chart 1. Five-Year Corruption Trend (2019-2023)**

Judging from the data on the trend of corruption in the graph above, it shows that corruption has increased every year. In 2023, there will be a significant increase compared to previous years, both in terms of the number of cases and suspects, where there were 791 cases and 1,695 suspected corruption. This action resulted in a huge loss of 28.4 trillion Rupiah. The result is a slowdown in economic growth, a decrease in investment, and even an increase in poverty levels in society.

From the results of ICW's analysis, there are two factors that cause the increase in corruption cases in Indonesia from year to year, namely: First, the optimization of corruption eradication strategies by the government through law enforcement officials has not been done properly. This is confirmed again by the results of monitoring the trend of verdicts which are simultaneously issued with reports on corruption trends every year. Based on this data, in the period 2020-2022, it shows that the average prison sentence and fine are still far from the goal of the deterrent effect. It is natural that the trend of corruption increases significantly every year. If reviewed based on the analysis of criminology, from the perspective of the prospective perpetrator will calculate the profit from what he receives and compare it with the burden he will bear, thus if the profit obtained from the act of corruption is greater than the burden that must be paid, then this can be the basis for the perpetrator to commit an act of corruption. Second, the strategy to prevent corruption has not been optimally implemented. Apart from an action to eradicate corruption, prevention instruments also need to be considered. Although the government has issued the National Strategy Program for Corruption Prevention regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2018, in reality, corruption is still increasing. Therefore, this strategy is still not running optimally.

According to the Fraud Triangle theory presented by Donald R Cressey, there are three important stages that influence a person to commit acts of corruption, namely, pressure, opportunity, and rationalization.<sup>8</sup> It was explained that economic motives were the main point in this case. Where a person is pressured by economic conditions, so that a person thinks enough to commit fraud on an occasion where the supervision system is weak.<sup>9</sup> According to Cressey, if there is no opportunity, then there can be no corruption. Furthermore, with rationalization or justification, at least one can dilute his guilt.

<sup>8</sup> Yudhistira. (2024). *Fraud Triangle: Apa Saja Penyebab Kecurangan Dalam Bisnis*. <https://www.bhinneka.com/blog/fraud-triangle-adalah/>

<sup>9</sup> Anti-Corruption Learning Center KPK. (2022). *Kenapa Masih Banyak yang Korupsi? Ini Penyebabnya!* Diakses pada Oktober 28, 2024, dari Pusat Edukasi antikorupsi: <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20220407-kenapa-masih-banyak-yang-korupsi-ini-penyebabnya>



Various strategies in efforts to eradicate corruption have been widely implemented by the government. Such as the three strategies that are still carried out by what is better known as the Trident of Corruption Eradication, consisting of Sula Enforcement, Sula Prevention, and Sula Education.<sup>10</sup> It is hoped that this strategy can help succeed in Indonesia's vision 2045, which is the country with the 5th largest Gross Domestic Income and reduce the poverty rate to close to zero. Based on the three sulas above, especially for education activities carried out by educational or socialization campaign methods, the Corruption Eradication Commission wants to raise public awareness about the impact of corruption, invite the public to be involved in the corruption eradication movement, and build anti-corruption behavior and culture. So one of the concrete forms of anti-corruption education is the issuance of Permenristekdikti Number 33 of 2019 concerning the obligation to implement Anti-Corruption Education in public or private universities to students. Not only to students, but also to the general public and to early childhood, elementary school to high school.

Anti-Corruption Education is a cultural movement in fostering anti-corruption values starting from an early age. Anti-corruption education is also an action to control and reduce corruption, as well as encourage future generations to be able to develop a rejection attitude towards every form of corruption.<sup>11</sup> The goal is to make students more familiar with matters related to corruption so that a generation is created who is aware of the dangers of corruption and the forms of corruption and sanctions imposed. Anti-corruption education applies the values of integrity character that make students able to make hard efforts in order to achieve goals, in the right way. Seeing the potential they have as Gen Z, allows them to play an important role in the anti-corruption movement and become agents of change for Indonesia in the future.

Gen Z is a generation with an age group from 1995-2010. This generation managed to make the largest population in Indonesia in 2020 at 27.94% after the millennial generation at 25.87% and generation X at 21.88%. As the first social generation to grow up with internet access and digital technology from an early age, Gen Z is dubbed the 'Digital Natiive'<sup>12</sup>. According to a study conducted by McKinsey, there are four major components that underlie that Gen Z is a unique generation. First, Gen Z is referred to as '*The Underfined ID*', where this generation has a great openness to understand the differences of each individual. Second, Gen Z is identified as '*The Communaholic*', which is a generation that is interested in joining many communities by utilizing technology. Third, Gen Z is known as '*The Dialoguer*', which is a generation that realizes the importance of communication to solve a problem. Fourth, Gen Z as '*The Realistic*', which is a generation that is realistic and analytical in making a decision, compared to the previous generation. So it can be said that Gen Z is a generation with a very large level of potential.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, these potentials must be managed and honed with positive things, one of which is to apply a strong understanding

<sup>10</sup> Anti-Corruption Learning Center KPK. (2022). *Trisula Strategi Pemberantasan Korupsi KPK untuk Visi Indonesia Bebas dari Korupsi*. <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20220511-trisula-strategi-pemberantasan-korupsi-kpk-untuk-visi-indonesia-bebas-dari-korupsi>

<sup>11</sup> Kemendikbud, I. (2023). *Pendidikan Antikorupsi Sejak Dini*. <https://itjen.kemdikbud.go.id/web/pendidikan-antikorupsi-sejak-dini/>

<sup>12</sup> Nanda, S. (2024). *Mengenal Gen Z, Generasi yang Dianggap Manja*. <https://www.brainacademy.id/blog/gen-z>

<sup>13</sup> Francis, T., & Hoefel, F. (2018). '*True Gen': Generation Z and its implications for companies*. <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/consumer-packaged-goods/our-insights/true-gen-generation-z-and-its-implications-for-companies>

of integrity values in anti-corruption education so that corruption in Indonesia can be resolved.

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, the word 'Integrity' has the meaning of 'quality/nature' or a state that shows a complete unity so that it has the potential or ability to radiate honesty.<sup>14</sup> Students who have integrity values are described as people who have good self-qualities. Integrity is also an act of harmony between something that is said and done by someone. The values of integrity are not based on personal desires but on collective desires that are carried out consistently and with a sense of responsibility. These values are contained in anti-corruption values which include: Honesty, defined as straight actions and not committing fraud even to small things. Caring is defined as the nature of paying attention, which is sensitive to the surrounding conditions. Caring nature encourages students to be able to make a change. Independence, the nature of being independent without depending on others. Discipline is defined as the nature of obedience and obedience to the rules. Responsibility, where it is mandatory to bear everything that comes from wrong or right actions. This trait takes the form of awareness of the obligation to solve problems. Hard work, the act of doing a responsibility or challenge seriously. Simple, it is interpreted as an attitude that does not exalt oneself or exaggerate something that is important to its goals. Courage is defined as a strong sense of confidence in carrying out or facing a challenge. Justice, is defined as the act of treating others in the same way without discriminating against others. Applying the value of integrity is interpreted to improve the morals and character of the nation's children for the better.

The application of integrity values in the socialization of anti-corruption education has been carried out at the State High School 14 Maluku Tengah Hatu Village as the young generation or Gen Z. Soul who has proven to be tough with great potential, they also have an obligation to become an agent of social change in society in terms of eradicating corruption. Where currently the percentage of corruption acts has soared very high, the role of State High School 14 Central Maluku students is very much needed in order to succeed the government's program in 2045. The creativity and innovation of students in using technology such as social media and platforms is even easier these integrity values are widely conveyed universally.

The socialization of anti-corruption education carried out at the State High School 14 Central Maluku, Hatu Village, showed positive results for students. This can be seen from several indicators found in them, namely: 1) Increased students' understanding of the dangers of corruption and the importance of anti-corruption character; 2) Students have the awareness and courage to report acts of corruption that they encounter in the surrounding environment' 3) Cultivate their desire and participation in anti-corruption activities or other useful activities; 4) Cultivate a caring nature for others with the nature of reminding each other and admonishing each other not to commit acts of corruption. 5) Students are ready to become agents of change and contribute together with schools, the government, and the general public in efforts to eradicate corruption.

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<sup>14</sup> Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. (2024). *Kata Integritas*. [https://kbbi.web.id/integritas#google\\_vignette](https://kbbi.web.id/integritas#google_vignette)



**Figure 1. Documentation Photos of Socialization Activities**

The success of the students of the State High School 14 Central Maluku in implementing the anti-corruption movement needs to be supported or supported by various parties such as: 1) Family. The family is the basis of moral and character education from an early age before moving to the formal education level. Invitations and directions as well as upbringing in the family, have a great impact on children's character. Therefore, good support from within the family about anti-corruption values is one of the expectations of children to become individuals with high integrity with anti-corruption traits. 2) School. The school environment becomes a formal level of education after the family. School is a place for moral and character allocation as well as fostering and direction to be better, with positive activities implemented by students, students are able to easily evolve into good characters, especially the potential they already have as Gen Z. 3) Society. The community is a forum for students' practice in implementing an anti-corruption culture. This also needs support with the level of community participation in corruption prevention efforts. So that the application of students is not hindered by other actions that can change students' mindset towards corruption.

## CONCLUSION

Corruption has become a huge problem and its impact has damaged the governance structure in Indonesia, hindered government productivity, and damaged Indonesia's image in the world. Due to the surge in corruption, the public's sense of trust in the government has decreased. Efforts that must be implemented continuously to prevent and even eradicate acts of corruption are to apply an understanding of the values of integrity and superior character through anti-corruption education for all circles. The young generation who are classified as Gen Z, as a generation with great potential, as well as works and karsa based on creative and innovative capital allow the flow of knowledge and integrity values through anti-corruption education to be applied by them. The socialization of anti-corruption education applied to the students of State High School 14 Central Maluku, Hatu Village, aims to shape the character of students through the values of integrity, namely behaving honestly and fairly in carrying out their roles as students and as agents of change in society through the use of technology that is rampant today. The role in eradicating corruption is not only carried out by the government through law enforcement officials, but also a shared responsibility in the world of education. Students of State High School 14

Central Maluku also have the right and obligation to play an important role in the anti-corruption movement which must be supported by all parties.

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