



PROACTIVE STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION: (A REVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT OF PUKAT UGM YOGYAKARTA)

Sri Isnani Setiyaningsih (Linguistics Lecturer at UIN Walisongo)
Ahmad Muthohar (Islamic Thought and Philosophy at UIN Walisongo)
Darul Qutni (Arabic Education Lecturer at Unnes Semarang)
Email: sri_isnani@walisongo.ac.id, ahmad.muthohar@walisongo.ac.id,
darulqutni@mail.unnes.ac.id.

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 4 th 2023 Accepted: November 6 th 2023 Published: December 6 th 2023	<p>This research examines the system and management of anti-corruption monitoring implemented by PUKAT (Pusat Kajian Anti Korupsi) at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. PUKAT, as an anti-corruption organisation in higher education, has achieved remarkable success in monitoring court cases related to corruption and bribery. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of PUKAT's efforts and explore its impact on higher education and society.</p> <p>In the context of the pervasive problem of corruption in Indonesia, PUKAT's experience in controlling and monitoring judicial proceedings represents a proactive contribution to problem-solving at the state level. This research, which uses an ex post facto survey method coupled with in-depth interviews and observations, seeks to provide insights into PUKAT's system and management strategies.</p> <p>The findings show that PUKAT's initiatives are in line with the authority of higher education, encompassing educational, research and social service aspects. Notable activities include the integration of anti-corruption issues into the curriculum, practical experience through "Kuliah Kerja Nyata", and research into corruption and bribery cases within the judicial system. PUKAT's successful management of these initiatives has extended its influence to government policy, positioning higher education as a crucial ally in addressing societal challenges.</p>

Keywords: Anti-Corruption Watch, System and Management against Corruption, Higher Education Contribution, Judicial Oversight, Experiential Learning

A. INTRODUCTION

Actually, the phenomenon of corruption is not new, it may have existed since the beginning of human history except in very primitive times, where the concept of behavior was not yet known even though the symptoms may have existed. Corruption is historically a concept and deviant behavior legally, when socio-politically there has been a separation between private interests and public interests¹. However, at a time when power is associated with heredity and delegation of authority from the almighty (supernatural powers) and/or because of heroism (knight) followed by a feeling of entitlement to privileges (with the tacit support of the people), there is a tendency to see that the utilization of various financial and non-financial resources for the benefit of the ruler or knight as a natural thing even

though at the expense of the people, because of historical exceptionalism and power that does not come from the people².

In the case of Indonesia, in recent years, many anti-corruption activists have emerged, but corruption itself has not receded, even showing an increasing trend. In general, corruption is the act of public officials, both politicians and civil servants, as well as other parties involved in the act, who improperly and illegally abuse the public trust entrusted to them to gain unilateral benefits. In somewhat more detail, corruption is better known as receiving money related to an office without any records or administration. Another form of corruption is the reward given by officials for leniency in rules that should be strictly enforced, resulting in a compromise in the implementation of the

¹ Sulistiyani, A. T. (2014). *Korupsi Sebagai Perilaku Sosial dan Perilaku Formal Yang Menyimpang*. In Seminar Nasional Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia (pp. 123-134).

² Argiyo, V. S. P. M. (2013). *Mengupas tuntas budaya korupsi yang mengakar serta pembasmian mafia koruptor menuju indonesia bersih. Recidive, 2(2)*.



rules³. Compromise in the implementation of activities related to certain positions in the ranks of the bureaucracy in Indonesia is what is felt to be very worrying. Corrupt behavior can sometimes take the form of fraudulent actions that benefit oneself or others in a way that is not legal and certainly against conscience, even though this behavior does not result in the accumulation of wealth, such as political corruption by making policies that can benefit oneself and one's group, such as sexual gratification, which is still being discussed at the Corruption Eradication Commission level. So corruption is not only about material behavior; it can also be non-material.

Corruption is an extraordinary crime that has a global impact, because its negative effects are felt by many parties and are certainly very detrimental. Various countries are trying to tackle this severe and complicated problem. However, this is not easy, considering that corruption is a crime that involves many people, is structured, and what is more concerning is that this crime has been cultured in the layers of Indonesian society.

The question is why corruption is so entrenched in Indonesia. From generation to generation this culture does not gradually disappear but remains. In fact, the corruption that has occurred recently is bigger, more structured, and more skillful or can be called a "perfect crime". such as the Century Bank case, the *Gayus Tambunan* case, the *Hambalang* case. And even the latest Corruption Eradication Commission chairman is suspected of being involved in a corruption case⁴. This culture has greatly tarnished the name of Indonesia in the eyes of the international community. However, the country itself does not take tactical and decisive steps to overcome it, although various ways have been taken to tackle the problem of corruption, including drafting laws that ensnare corrupt actors, establishing anti-corruption institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission, to the discourse on the death penalty for corrupt actors⁵.

The above is one of the solutions to tackle corruption. However, how to overcome the cultural symptoms in all levels of society or at least reduce it? This is a difficult way but it can be a first step towards a cleaner Indonesia from acts of corruption in the future. Higher

education efforts in order to reduce and prevent corruption cases in the country are planning to open anti-corruption courses. This is done to reduce the rampant acts of corruption among public officials. The idea of including anti-corruption courses in the curriculum in higher education requires tools to actualize it in anti-corruption studies and research.

One of the platforms for anti-corruption studies is PUKAT (Center for Anti-Corruption Studies), led by the Faculty of Law, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. PUKAT, has grown and developed in higher education, is one of the inspirations for anti-corruption activists in higher education⁶. The growth of PUKAT is not necessarily big without a good management system. Thus, it is necessary to see and observe what is actually behind the power of PUKAT, so that it can reduce the culture of corruption in society in general and in higher education in particular. Therefore, research on the system and management of anti-corruption studies (PUKAT UGM) is very important to do, because this is the first step of information and a detailed description of the establishment of a study center or study, so it is hoped that this research can provide an overview of the realization of anti-corruption study centers in several other higher education institutions that are concerned with legal issues, and can support the realization of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption curriculum in higher education.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Data Collection Method

In general, researchers use an expo facto approach, which conveys the actual facts that occur in the anti-corruption activist management and system without being made up by researchers⁷.

a. Documentation Method

This documentation method is used to collect data about the system and management of the anti-corruption study center at Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta.

b. Interview Method

This method is used to interview several lecturers who handle the anti-corruption study center at Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta related to the problem under study, namely the system and management of the anti-

³ Rusdi, K. (2011). *Sejarah Peradilan Agama di Indonesia dalam Perspektif Teori Sosial dan Teori Hukum Ketatanegaraan*.

⁴ BBC News Indonesia, *Ketua KPK Firli Bahuri ditetapkan sebagai tersangka pemerasan mantan Mentan Syahrul Yasin Limpo*, Accessed on November 20, 2023

⁵ Wardani, K. A., & Wahyuningsih, S. E. (2017). Kebijakan Formulasi Hukum Pidana Mati Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Khaira Ummah*, 12(4), 951-958.

⁶ Sarmiasih, M., & Pratama, P. Y. (2020). Dukungan Kolektif Civil Society dalam Pengarusutamaan Gerakan Anti Korupsi di Indonesia. *The Journalish: Social and Government*, 1(1), 1-11.

⁷ Arsyam, M., & Tahir, M. Y. (2021). Ragam jenis penelitian dan perspektif. *Al-Ubudiyah: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Studi Islam*, 2(1), 37-47.



corruption study center used by Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta. In many cases, the data from these interviews are used to complement and or clarify the data collected with documentation.

2. Data Analysis Method

Basically, this type of research is descriptive analytical research, which describes the phenomenon under study in detail based on the data found, followed by an analysis of the existing data in order to draw conclusions.

The analytical descriptive method in this research is to analyze the documentation data and the results of interviews with lecturers who handle the corruption study center. In drawing conclusions is through:

- a. Selecting the data that has been collected
- b. Triangulation or cross check both data generated through sources and methods
- c. Distributing data
- d. Interpreting and summarizing data

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Management of Anti-Corruption Activities at PUKAT

It is known that anti-corruption activist organizations in higher education are inseparable from the main tasks and functions of higher education, namely the tri dharma of higher education: Education and Teaching, Research and Community Service.

a. Activities related to Education and Teaching

1) Anti-Corruption Courses

Anti-Corruption course is one of the elective courses with a weight of 3 credits. This course is a study of a discipline of law and socio-politics. The objectives of this course are; so that students are able to identify various forms of corruption, factors that cause acts of corruption, criminal sanctions for corruption, handling of acts of corruption, and the formation of student characters who are anti-corruption⁸.

2) Lecture Method

The approach to problem solving in anti-corruption education courses is to use: interdisciplinary approach; multidisciplinary approach; transdisciplinary approach; cross-disciplinary approach or at least by using a multi-aspect approach / multi-dimensional approach.

While the methods used in Anti-Corruption Education can use: research methods (case studies); problem solving methods and inquiry methods⁹.

3) Course Objectives

⁸ Tim Penyusun, (2018) *Panduan Program Sarjana 2018*, Yogyakarta: FH UGM, p. 44

⁹ Interview with Laras Santi, Lecturer of Anti-Corruption Course at UGM Yogyakarta Law Faculty, October 15, 2022

¹⁰ See Tim Penyusun, *Panduan Program Sarjana UGM Yogyakarta 2018*, 35

After attending this lecture, students are expected to be able to increase self-awareness as citizens of the Republic of Indonesia. That the enemy that must be fought today is not like the colonizers in the revolutionary period, such as the Portuguese, Spanish, British, Dutch and Japanese. Rather, the causative factor of the poverty that plagues this republic is the plague of corruption that eats away at the mental attitude of the Indonesian people. With this awareness, it is hoped that students will not become the successor agents of the mental attitude of corruption but rather become agents of reform in anticipating, controlling, and reporting various acts of corruption.

4) Description of Content

This lecture discusses the obligations of citizens, state institutions, and organizations that play a role in the field of eradicating corruption both in the study of statutory law and in the social and political dimensions, especially the development of the Indonesian nation in the future.

5) Material Integrated with other Subjects

Anti-corruption material is not only a separate subject matter (subject matter or separated curriculum), i.e. anti-corruption material becomes a stand-alone course, but also an integrated material in courses that have character building nuances, such as honesty, commitment, sincerity, responsibility, sincerity, mutual assistance, generosity and others. The courses that are character and personality building are Religious Education, Civic Education and Pancasila¹⁰. These three courses are very strategic to bring materials that are character building. It's just that special methods and approaches are needed in delivering them so that they do not seem abstract or only enter the cognitive space of students. For example, by using the Value Clarification Approach, Cognitive Moral. These two approaches are quite effective in character building for students because they themselves make choices with all the consequences¹¹. In addition to this approach, of course, religious arguments as a moral source are very decisive in the framework of providing rational and functional references. This is intended so that moral messages to commit to rejecting corruption can be absorbed in students as a whole and truly become a character because it is based on religious ideology¹².

b. Research-related activities

1) Examination

¹¹ See Nana Saudih (2014), *Pembelajaran Afektif*, Jakarta, Rineka Cipta, p. 10

¹² Interview with Zaenurrahman, PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta academic staff on October 15, 2022



Examination comes from the English Examination or in the English-Indonesian dictionary as a test or examination. So the term examination when associated with the products of the judiciary means an examination or examination of a court or judge's decision¹³.

The term examination can be interpreted as an examination of judicial decisions held by the court decisions. A term similar to examination is legal annotation, which is a kind of review or giving notes on court decisions. The term examination itself comes from the Dutch word, *examinatie*, which means examining and assessing the decision of a court body, although actually in this case the word annotation is more appropriate to describe these activities¹⁴.

The existence of public examination institutions has contributed significantly to the Supreme Court's efforts¹⁵ to supervise the performance of judges with the issuance of SEMA No. 1 of 1967, which is known as internal examination of judicial institutions to review decisions that have been handed down by judges who have permanent legal force. Considering that the internal supervision mechanism carried out by the Supreme Court is currently ineffective due to dysfunction, this circular letter only provides a reference for internal examination, not intended as public control. In detail, examination is a program aimed at advocating issues by examining decisions that have been judged. PUKAT usually conducts exams by involving experts and collaborating with other institutions. Examination activities are carried out by PUKAT as a response to decisions that are considered important in order to fulfill a sense of public justice and are incidental¹⁶.

In handling cases that are examined, PUKAT has a commitment not to accept cooperation or proposals from parties who stumble over the law, on the grounds that it is not burdened with sponsorship orders that can lead to not being objective in examining judges' decisions¹⁷. For example, in the case of a *Muslimat* leader in Rembang district, Central Java, the party involved in a legal case asked PUKAT UGM to conduct an examination, but PUKAT refused on the grounds of

maintaining the principles and ethics that have been agreed upon by PUKAT¹⁸.

There are several major cases that have been examined by PUKAT, including the 2016 E-KTP corruption case that ensnared Setya Novanto.

Related to the above case, a researcher from the Center for Anti-Corruption Studies (PUKAT) UGM, Hifdzil Alim, S.H., M.H., stated that the KPK could again name Setya Novanto as a suspect in the Electronic ID card corruption case.¹⁹

Along with the development of this case, PUKAT will continue to review the legal process that has taken place as a form of control and assessment from the community, especially the academic community. These researchers hope that in the future the parties involved, including the Corruption Eradicating Commission and the judiciary, can pay more attention to the rules that must be adhered to²⁰. Hifdzil explained that the Corruption Eradicating Commission needs to fulfill procedural law procedures in naming a suspect. Based on the results of the examination, Setnov's suspect status, which was canceled in the pretrial hearing, was only a matter of technical issues and not a matter of material²¹.

This is one of the roles of PUKAT in conducting exams in corruption cases.

2) Trend Corruption Record

What is meant by trend corruption record is the activity of presenting data on corruption trends from year to year, even from month to month to the public through a summary of cases that are rampant in the courts or suspected of corruption either through law enforcement officials or through mass media coverage²².

This Corruption Trend Record is intended to provide a warning to state administrators, law enforcers and the general public that the rise and fall of corruption crime depends on the ability of law enforcement and joint commitment to eradicate corruption. This corruption trend report not only presents trend data on the rise and fall of the quantity of corruption cases, but also presents data on new patterns or transformation of the

¹³ Tim Penyusun, (2014), *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Jakarta: Kemendikbud, p. 321

¹⁴ Subekti dan Tjipto Soedibjo (1979), *Kamus Hukum*, Jakarta : Yayasan Obor Indonesia, p. 47

¹⁵ In the context of the appearance of the Supreme Court Letter No. 01/1967 on Examinations, Monthly Reports and List of Appeals.

¹⁶ Documents of activities of UGM PUKAT Yogyakarta

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ Results of discussion by Yuris Rezha, Academic staff of UGM, on October 15, 2022

¹⁹ See *Kompas News* tentang kasus Setnov dated on 19 October 2017

²⁰ *Metrotvnews.com*. Yogyakarta: *The Anti-Corruption Commission can still appoint Deputy People's Chairman Setya Novanto* (Setnov) as a suspect in the alleged corruption case of electronic Population Sign Card (KTP-el). This is one of the results of the examination or study of the Setnov pre-trial judgment which was passed by Judge Cepi Iskandar in the Southern Jakarta State Court.

²¹ Results of the Press Conference uploaded on metro tv on October 19, 2017

²² Entry Trend Corruption Record, Wikipedia Indonesia. Downloaded October 20, 2022



corruption model²³. As reported by the ICW (Indonesian Corruption Watch) group, the pattern of corrupt behavior in Indonesia has now shifted compared to the corrupt behavior in the previous government era. There is now a combination of political corruption and bureaucratic corruption.

In addition to Indonesian Corruption Watch, PUKAT UGM also submits annual reports on corruption trends. For example in 2014, PUKAT UGM has released the following:

The corruption trend report explained that the top three corruption actors recorded in the second semester of 2013 included 22 private actors (33 %), 18 local government officials or employees (27 %), and 10 BUMN officials or employees (15 %).

The ranking of corruption actors in the second semester was different from the previous semester of the same year. In the first semester, the top three corruption actors were local government officials or employees with 39 people (27.27 %), the private sector 36 people (25.17 %), and members of the DPRD 16 people (11.19 %). Although there is a change, it is not extreme. The reason is that the top two ranks only shifted between local government officials or employees and the private sector.

Then looking at the last 5 years of reports from 2018 - 2022, a surprising trend has been found as below²⁴:

For example, the trend of prosecution of corruption cases over the past five years or from 2018 to 2022.

General Findings Based on the results of monitoring, ICW managed to find 579 corruption cases handled by law enforcement officials throughout 2022. Furthermore, 1,396 people with various professional backgrounds were named as suspects. Meanwhile, the potential value of state financial losses successfully revealed by law enforcers is around IDR 42,747,547,825,049 (IDR 47.747 Trillion), the potential value of bribes and gratuities is around IDR 693,356,412,284 (IDR 693 Billion), the potential value of illegal levies or extortion is around IDR 11.926,507,750 (IDR 11.9 Billion), and the potential value of money laundering is around IDR 955,980,000,000 (IDR 955 Billion) Of the 579 cases that were successfully revealed, if calculated on average every month, there are 48 cases and 116 suspects handled by law enforcement officials.

Thus, on average, each law enforcement agency investigates 16 cases, with 39 people named as suspects each month. Furthermore, based on these general findings, ICW created five categories to measure the success of law enforcement performance carried out by the Attorney General's Office, the Police, and the Corruption Eradicating Commission in handling corruption cases.

The public, as the final answer, should have the courage and sincerity to fight corruption, no matter how small the indication of corruption is. The law already guarantees the reporting mechanism and security of whistleblowers in corruption cases. It's just a matter of whether we want to use it or not. The choice is clear, to be miserable because of corruption or to fight corruption and allow prosperity to come.

The public, as a last resort, should have the courage and honesty to fight corruption, no matter how small the indication of corruption. The law has guaranteed the reporting mechanism and the security of corruption whistleblowers. Whether you want to use it or not. The choice is clear, let the miserable because of corruption strike or fight corruption and welcome prosperity to come²⁵.

3) The Judge's Code of Ethics

Test is part of an examination conducted by both internal and external teams²⁶. The internal examination of the material code of ethics of these judges is the authority of the Judicial Commission (KY) under the 1945 Act. The Judicial Commission has the authority to propose the appointment of a chief judge and has other authority in order to preserve and enforce the honor, dignity, and behavior of judges²⁷. Among its authority is to determine the code of ethics of judge conduct. The Judicial Commission is an independent state institution and in the exercise of its authority is free from interference or influence of other powers. The Judicial Commission is accountable to the public through the People Representatives, by publishing annual reports and opening up access to information in a complete and accurate manner²⁸. However, the material test of the code of ethics of the judge has been conducted external examination or public examination by the PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta.

The PUKAT UGM has conducted the examination on the Material Test of the Code of Ethics of Judge together with the Public Examination Team with Indonesia Court

²³ Hifzil Alim (a lecturer for Law Faculty, and a researcher at PUKAT FH UGM), *Trend Corruption Record dari tahun ke tahun* (Makalah seminar 2017)

²⁴ Dwimawanti, I. H., & Ramadani, N. (2023). The Fraud Diamond of Public Service in Indonesia. *KnE Social Sciences*, 503-515

²⁵ This annual report has been written in article form. See Merdeka Voice, *Trend Corruption Record by Hafidzul Alim*, uploaded February 14, 2014

²⁶ Read *Supreme Court Letter No. 01/1967 on the examination of judgments*

²⁷ *Law of the Republic of Indonesia 1945*

²⁸ *Law No. 22 of 2004 on the Judicial Commission.*



Monitoring (ICM). The team assessed the Judges' Assembly's substantive examination of the Joint Decision on the Code of Ethics of Judges as unprofessional and superficial in science. In this case, the judges judge cannot distinguish which is a legal norm and which is an ethical norm. Therefore, the public examination team submitted a proposal. Then this case was tried in the building of the Judicial Commission (KY), Jakarta Central²⁹.

According to Fajrul, one of the public examination team said that the judicial review of the Joint Decree of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission was quite strange. The reason is that this is the first time a judicial institution has tried its own code of ethics. In fact, added this Constitutional Law Expert, this situation gives freedom to Judges to be able to also adjudicate the code of ethics of other institutions. If so, the code of ethics of the House of Representatives, Journalists and others can be submitted for trial as well so there is strangeness. It is even stranger that the person who submitted it was a lawyer who was a former Supreme Court judge. The reason is that the code of ethics was proposed by them.

Previously reported, on 9 February 2012 the Supreme Court granted a judicial review request from a number of advocates who challenged the Joint Decree of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission numbered 047/KMA/SKB/IV/2001 and 02/SKB/P.KY/IV/2009 on the code of ethics and code of conduct for judges. In its ruling, the Supreme Court declared points 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 as well as points 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 cancelled.³⁰

This is another example in the field of legal investigation that has been carried out by the UGM and followed up through public examination and approved by the Judicial Commission. (KY).

c. **Activities related to community service**

1) **School of Integrity**

What is meant by school of integrity is based on the meaning of integrity in general, namely consistency and unwavering firmness in upholding noble values and beliefs³¹. In ethics, integrity is defined as the honesty and truthfulness of one's actions. A leader who has integrity will gain trust from his employees. Leaders

with integrity are trusted because what they say is also their actions³². In another theory, integrity is expressed as follows

"When considering how to build your personal life, first consider integrity; second, motivation; third, capacity; fourth, understanding; fifth, knowledge; and, finally, experience."

Motivation is perilous without integrity; capacity is impotent without motivation; understanding is restricted without capacity; knowledge is meaningless without understanding; and experience is blind without knowledge. People with all other attributes can swiftly gain experience and put it to use.

Make total integrity your compass for everything you do. And only associate with persons that are completely trustworthy³³.

In relation to the concept of school of integrity initiated by PUKAT UGM, School of integrity means a process of continuous activities to achieve the goal of change in the subject of learning to show honesty, fulfil commitments, and do things consistently³⁴. The change is in the form of cognitive, attitude and behavior that is committed to holding principles. School of integrity is intended to educate, train, assist school children to have personal integrity that is committed to rejecting all forms of corrupt practices with the aim of shaping the character of students. With the hope that the seeds of anti-corruption attitudes will become the soul of the younger generation, because they are the future of the nation³⁵.

This school of integrity activity has been initiated since 2015 in several high schools in Yogyakarta and surrounding areas. As was done on Saturday 30 May 2015 at SMA Negeri 2 Yogyakarta by students participating in PLKH (Legal Proficiency Education and Training) as an anti-corruption clinic³⁶. The anti-corruption clinic has held an activity titled Anti-corruption Socialization on Anti-Corruption Fair 2015 with the theme *Muda Beraksi Muda Anti Korupsi*. This activity is an agenda carried out by participants of the Anti-Corruption Clinic PLKH which is one part of the implementation of the Action Plan. This form of Action Plan is carried out by all 20 students participating in the

²⁹ Read *Tribune News* dated on March 21, 2012

³⁰ Immanuel Nicolas Manafe, *Uji Materiil SKB Kode Etik Hakim Dangkal Ilmu Pengetahuan* in *Tribun News*, on March 21, 2012

³¹ Interview with Mr. Zaenurrahman, academic staf at PUKAT UGM on 10 October 2022

³² The words of Dr Rodhiyah, the resource person of Focused Group Discussion on Anti-Corruption Education on 26 October 2018 at Science and Technology Faculty UIN Walsiongo.

³³ Quoted from Dee W. Hook, a motivator and the founder and CEO of the Credit of Standard Visa, *Wikipedia Indonesia*, downloaded on 31 October 2023.

³⁴ According to Andreas Harefa, integrity must be demonstrated by three measurable behaviours, honesty, commitment and consistency. Read Andreas Harefa, (2014), *Happy Writing*, Jakarta: PT Gramedia, p. 65

³⁵ Interview with PUKAT UGM academic staff on 18 October 2022

³⁶ Interview with Sriyatun, academic staff of PUKAT UGM on 15 October 2022



clinic and has been designed since some time before the implementation³⁷.

2) **Thematic Students Best Practices Lecture Activities**

Recognizing the important role of universities in the fight against corruption, the Centre for Anti-Corruption Studies (PUKAT) has a vision to create an Indonesian society that is free from corruption, collusion and nepotism. As part of the academic community, PUKAT's mission focuses on research, community empowerment, and policy advocacy. In order to internalize anti-corruption values to the younger generation, PUKAT always seeks the involvement of students in its activities³⁸.

Student involvement is organized through regular student internships, and programmatic activities. PUKAT became the pioneer organizer of a community service course with the theme of Empowering the Justice User Community. This course is attended by students from various disciplines. Students are placed in districts/cities for two months, with the main programs being monitoring and analysis of court proceedings, support for court performance improvement, legal counselling, and community assistance. In 2008, the community service program was organized in 15 regencies/cities in Central Java and Yogyakarta. The community service program was continued in 2012, 2013 and 2014 in regencies/cities across Kalimantan, Java and Nusa Tenggara. The findings of the community service students were analyzed and published in the community service books, which became a reference for policy makers³⁹.

The task of students in this thematic *Real Work Lecture* activity is not only to follow the processes of corruption trials that only see, hear and listen to corruption court decisions. However, students must make reports related to the process of court decisions in handling corruption cases. The main task is to record and report:

- a. Whether the judge in the judicial process at a trial is in accordance with the applicable SOP (standard Operating Procedure),
- b. Whether the judge's decision is in accordance with the basic demands of the applicable legislation,
- c. Is there outside intervention or other interests when judges decide cases, especially corruption cases?⁴⁰

Then the report on the results of this Thematic Real Work Lecture activity is submitted to the supervisor and

the results are submitted to PUKAT as a copy. The results of this report were followed up by PUKAT as findings and reported to the Judicial Commission (KY). As a result, there were several judges who received reprimands from the Judicial Commission (KY) ranging from mild reprimands to severe reprimands⁴¹.

In addition to the Thematic Community Service course, PUKAT involves students in recording the corruption crime trials in collaboration with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). PUKAT also involves students in policy advocacy activities, such as media briefings, seminars, and training.

PUKAT's belief in the importance of internalizing anti-corruption values made it welcome the offer to join the Educating and Equipping for Tomorrow's Justice Reformers Program (E2J). Through this program, Faculty of Law UGM and PUKAT organize an Anti-Corruption Clinic course in every even semester. This two-credit course is an answer to the anxiety to institutionalize the internalization of anti-corruption values in the curriculum. Anti-corruption clinic students not only deepen their knowledge of Anti-Corruption, but also actively participate in designing and organizing short research, community empowerment, and policy advocacy.

Since opening in 2012, the number of students interested in this clinic has continued to grow. For example, in 2014, 50 students registered. Through a selection process 20 people were accepted as students of this clinic. This course always begins with a stadium general, and several classes with deepening topics such as the theory and typology of corruption, gratuities, increasing unlawful wealth, the role of investigative journalism in combating corruption, empowering anti-corruption communities. These classes are filled by lecturers at the Faculty of Law UGM, legal practitioners, journalists, both from within and outside the country. After completing the class, students are asked to design a program⁴².

This course ensures that students have ownership of the activities undertaken. It is hoped that even though they have completed the clinical course, students can still participate in helping younger siblings and adopting similar activities in their neighborhood.

d. **Other activities outside of the three Devotions for higher education**

³⁷ See *Harian Kedaulatan Rakyat* published on 20 July 2015

³⁸ Results of discussions with academic staff at PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta on 16 October 2022

³⁹ Tim Penyusun, *Buku Panduan KKN Tematik UGM Yogyakarta tahun 2014*

⁴⁰ Zaenurrahman, in a discussion on the theme of Thematic KKN UGM Yogyakarta on 16 October 2022

⁴¹ Interview with Zaenurrahman, academic staff at PUKAT UGM on 16 October 2022

⁴² Laras Susanti, Lecturer and Researcher at PUKAT UGM, in a discussion on the theme of Thematic Real Work Lectures.



Other activities organized by PUKAT UGM and supporting the tri dharma of higher education are book publishing, journals and seminars⁴³.

2. PUKAT Human Resource Management

According to Hadari Nawawi, the definition of human resource management is the process of human empowerment as humane labor so that their physical and psychological potential functions optimally for the achievement of company or institutional goals⁴⁴. Then according to Gary Dessler, the definition of human resource management is a policy and practice to meet the needs of workers or aspects contained in human resources, such as management positions, recruitment, selection, training, compensation, and employee performance appraisals. In general, what Hadari Nawawi and Dessler found is a reference in the implementation of a modern organization.

Likewise, the organization of the anti-corruption activist for PUKAT must certainly use modern management principles. In this case, it is most certainly like what Dessler wrote :

- a. Management position,
- b. recruitment
- c. selection
- d. training,
- e. compensation,
- f. and employee performance appraisal.

The above components are components standardized by legislation applied to the Corruption Eradication Commission⁴⁵, as outlined in the following rules:

In the context of managing the Commission's human resources, it is necessary to establish a Human Resources Management System specifically applied to the Commission based on a strong legal basis in the form of Government Regulations. The Commission's Human Resources Management System includes:

- a. human resource planning,
- b. recruitment and selection
- c. education and training
- d. human resource development
- e. performance management, compensation,

⁴³ See the Document of PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta

⁴⁴ See Hadari Nawawi, (2008), *Supervisi Pendidikan*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, p. 86

⁴⁵ To realize the rule of law, the Indonesian government has laid a strong legal foundation in an effort to eradicate corruption. This legal foundation is contained, among others, in Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption. Based on the provisions of Article 43 of the Law, the Corruption Eradication Commission is established, hereinafter referred to in this Government Regulation as the Commission.

- f. labor relations
- g. dismissal and termination of employment,
- h. and human resources audit⁴⁶.

The explanation above is a general description of how human resource management in anti-rush institutions is absolutely necessary in accordance with their main tasks and functions. However, it must be understood that PUKAT is not an anti-rush institution established by the government, but an anti-rush institution established by a higher education institution in order to increase the role of higher education in contributing to the country. So far, the role of universities in influencing policies taken by the government has not been maximized and is even questionable. Instead, non-governmental organizations of national or international caliber have influenced government policy-making⁴⁷. Take for example YLKI, Walhi, ICW and others⁴⁸.

In the organizational structure of PUKAT, there is a director, secretary, head of administration, and administrative and academic staff as well as experts and researchers⁴⁹. Meanwhile, the human resource management process can be explained as follows:

1. Member recruitment system

At the beginning of its establishment, PUKAT was the result of several FGDs which finally resulted in a decision to establish an anti-corruption organization. The director and research team were the founding fathers. In the next development, a selection of new members was held and there were many applicants. Tests and interviews were conducted with an emphasis on commitment and integrity in rejecting corrupt behavior⁵⁰. Over time, there was a natural selection, members who were initially active eventually some remained in PUKAT and some left. Or because they are busy outside of PUKAT activities such as being accepted as civil servants and so on.

2. Education and Training

In order to improve competence in the field of research and corruption track record reports, PUKAT applies a learning by doing model. This means that senior researchers provide opportunities for young researchers

⁴⁶ Refer to Government Regulation No. 63/2005 on Human Resource Management of the Corruption Eradication Commission. And updated again with Government Regulation Number 103/2012 and Government Regulation Number 01/2015 concerning Human Resource Management of the Corruption Eradication Commission..

⁴⁷ Mc Evoy, K., Mc Connachie, K., & Jamieson, R. (2012). Political imprisonment and the 'War on Terror'. In *Handbook on prisons* (pp. 323-354). Routledge.

⁴⁸ Interview with Mr. Zaenurrahman, academic staff for PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta on 15 October 2022

⁴⁹ See the document for PUKAT UGM

⁵⁰ Interview with Mr. Zaenurrahman, academic staff for PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta on 15 October 2022



to join in research activities, whether the research is a collaboration or a program that has been planned by the Faculty of Law UGM⁵¹. The young researchers are also invited to join a committee to organize, for example, a school of integrity, school mentoring, camping with the theme of fighting corruption and so on. This is how PUKAT improves the competence of its members.

3. Compensation

The compensation system implemented by PUKAT uses an incentive work pattern. This means that every member who works on a research project that is the result of cooperation with several institutions, such as the Judicial Commission, the Constitutional Court and the Anti-Corruption Commission, is entitled to receive an incentive for their efforts⁵². The amount of the incentive depends on the value of the project, so there are no standard rules in the payroll except for permanent administrative staff.

4. Employee performance appraisal

Every job done by an institution or individual is almost certainly measured by work performance. Such is also the system built by PUKAT. Many outstanding young researchers have been nominated for scholarships to continue their higher education both at home and abroad such as master's program in several European countries, the USA and Australia. The education program also rewards research teams or employees for participating in short courses abroad, such as in the Netherlands, Japan and others.⁵³

This is the human resource management system implemented by PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta, although there are still many shortcomings.

D. CONCLUSION

It has been recognized that the diseases that haunt the welfare and prosperity of the nation and state include cases of corruption that continue to mushroom with all its transformations. Therefore, higher education institutions as one of the agents of social change are certainly responsible for fighting and suppressing corruption through lectures, legal examinations and others. It is not easy to manage anti-corruption integrated into the Higher Education curriculum. However, the anti-corruption activist for PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta has shown significant performance because it is well managed, starting from integration in lectures, member recruitment systems to making a major contribution to the state related to suppressing the proliferation of corruption. Thus the above explanation may be useful

⁵¹ A confession from one of PUKAT's young researchers on 16 October 2018.

⁵² Interview with Mr. Zaenurrahman, academic staff for PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta on 15 October 2022

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Andreas Harefa, (2014), *Happy Writing*, Jakarta: PT Gramedia,
2. Argiya, V. S. P. M. (2013). *Mengupas tuntas budaya korupsi yang mengakar serta pembasmian mafia koruptor menuju indonesia bersih*.
3. Arsyam, M., & Tahir, M. Y. (2021). Ragam jenis penelitian dan perspektif. *Al-Ubudiyah: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Studi Islam*, 2(1),
4. *BBC News Indonesia*, Ketua KPK Firli Bahuri ditetapkan sebagai tersangka pemerasan mantan Mentan Syahrul Yasin Limpo, Accessed on November 20, 2023
5. Dee W. Hook, a motivator and the founder and CEO of the Credit of Standard Visa, *Wikipedia Indonesia*, downloaded on 31 October 2023.
6. Documents of activities for PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta 2018
7. Dwimawanti, I. H., & Ramadani, N. (2023). *The Fraud Diamond of Public Service in Indonesia*. KnE Social Sciences
8. Entry Trend Corruption Record, *Wikipedia Indonesia*. Downloaded October 20, 2022
9. Hadari Nawawi, (2008), *Supervisi Pendidikan*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar,
10. *Harian Kedaulatan Rakyat* published on 20 July 2015
11. Hifzil Alim , (2017) Trend Corruption Record dari tahun ke tahun (Seminar article)
12. Immanuel Nicolas Manafe, Uji Materil SKB Kode Etik Hakim Dangkal Ilmu Pengetahuan in *Tribun News*, on March 21, 2012
13. Interview with Zaenurrahman, academic staff at PUKAT UGM on 16 October 2022
14. Interview with Laras Santi, Lecturer of Anti-Corruption Course at UGM Yogyakarta Law Faculty, October 15, 2022
15. Interview with Zaenurrahman, PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta academic staff on October 15, 2022
16. Kompas News *tentang kasus Setnov* dated on 19 October 2017
17. Law No. 22 of 2004 on the Judicial Commission.
18. Law of the Republic of Indonesia 1945
19. Mc Evoy, K., Mc Connachie, K., & Jamieson, R. (2012). Political imprisonment and the 'War on Terror'. In *Handbook on prisons* (pp. 323-354). Routledge.
20. Merdeka Voice, (2014) *Trend Corruption Record*

⁵³ Interview with Mrs. Sriyatun, academic staff for PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta on 16 October 2022



21. Metrotvnews.com. (2016)
22. Nana Saudih (2014), *Pembelajaran Afektif*, Jakarta, Rineka Cipta, p. 10
23. Rusdi, K. (2011). *Sejarah Peradilan Agama di Indonesia dalam Perspektif Teori Sosial dan Teori Hukum Ketatanegaraan*, Jakarta, Gramedia
24. Sarmiasih, M., & Pratama, P. Y. (2020). Dukungan Kolektif Civil Society dalam Pengarusutamaan Gerakan Anti Korupsi di Indonesia. *The Journalish: Social and Government*, 1(1),
25. Subekti dan Tjipto Soedibjo (1979), *Kamus Hukum*, Jakarta : Yayasan Obor Indonesia,
26. Sulistiyani, A. T. (2014). *Korupsi Sebagai Perilaku Sosial dan Perilaku Formal Yang Menyimpang*. In Seminar Nasional Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia
27. Supreme Court Letter No. 01/1967 on the examination of judgments
28. The Document of PUKAT UGM Yogyakarta (2018)
29. The Press Conference uploaded on metro tv on October 19, 2017
30. The Supreme Court Letter No. 01/1967 on Examinations, Monthly Reports and List of Appeals.
31. Tim Penyusun, (2014), *Buku Panduan KKN Tematik UGM Yogyakarta*
32. Tim Penyusun, (2014), *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Jakarta: Kemendikbud,
33. Tim Penyusun, (2018) *Panduan Program Sarjana 2018*, Yogyakarta: FH UGM
34. Tribune News dated on March 21, 2012
35. Wardani, K. A., & Wahyuningsih, S. E. (2017). Kebijakan Formulasi Hukum Pidana Mati Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Khaira Ummah*, 12(4).