


Empowering the Next Generation: Bold Strategies to Combat Corruption and Foster Integrity Among Youth

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Cite this article as:

Prakasam Satria Unggul Wicaksana, and Ida Nuriya Fatmawati. "Empowering the Next Generation: Bold Strategies to Combat Corruption and Foster Integrity Among Youth". *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 7, no. 1 (2024): 97-118. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jphi.v7i1.8544>.

Abstract

Corruption remains a significant barrier to social, political, and economic progress globally, and the role of youth in shaping a more transparent and ethical



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society is crucial. This study explores effective strategies to combat corruption and instill values of integrity among young people. The research highlights the importance of anti-corruption education as a key strategy in overcoming corruption and building integrity. A collaborative effort between the Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leader of Krembangan Branch and the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya has led to the implementation of an anti-corruption education program in Morokrembangan Village. The primary goal of this initiative is to raise awareness, enhance knowledge, develop skills, and foster concrete actions among youth to actively fight corruption. The collaboration between youth, local government, and civil society is fundamental to the program's success, positioning it as a pioneering effort to combat corruption and build integrity at the grassroots level. The program is designed to provide participants with an in-depth understanding of the dangers of corruption and the importance of integrity in daily life. It equips youth with the practical knowledge and skills needed to recognize, report, and prevent corruption. Additionally, by involving youth in the oversight of development projects and promoting transparent community services, the program seeks to inspire similar initiatives in other regions. The study concludes by emphasizing that empowering youth through education, advocacy, and active participation is key to fostering a future generation committed to transparency, integrity, and accountability.

KEYWORDS *Education, Anti-Corruption, Youth*

Introduction

Morokrembangan Village, an administrative entity located in the Surabaya area, is one of the areas with rich social dynamics but also colored by challenges related to corruption. As an integral part of Indonesian society, this village faces various problems related to corruption that directly or indirectly harm its citizens¹.

¹ Lufian Nirawati, Slamet Muchsin, And Agus Zainal Abidin, "PERAN PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM MENANGANI MASALAH MASYARAKAT YANG BELUM MEMILIKI KARTU TANDA PENDUDUK ELEKTRONIK (E-KTP) (Studi Kasus Pada Kantor Desa Sukoharjo Kecamatan Bancar Kabupaten

Corruption is a serious problem that harms society, especially in the context of public administration and government in Indonesia. Corrupt practices are not only financially harmful, but also undermine the trust and integrity of government institutions, and hinder sustainable development². In addition, rampant corrupt practices in various sectors of public life, such as public services, administration, and development, have had a significant impact on the social and economic progress of the community. Corruption is not only financially harmful, but it also undermines public trust in government institutions and exacerbates inequalities in access to basic services³.

For example, in the public service sector, corruption can occur in the form of bribes to speed up the administrative process or facilitate access to services that should be accessible to all citizens fairly. In the development sector, corruption often occurs through inflated project budgets or the use of materials that do not conform to specifications, which ultimately harms the quality of development results⁴.

Morokrembangan, like many urban villages, faces challenges in transparency and accountability in public administration. One case that has arisen is the misuse of infrastructure development budgets, particularly in the drainage channel construction project. The project was proposed in response to frequent flooding problems in the area, especially during the rainy season. The low level of administrative awareness among the population is also a supporting factor for corrupt practices. The lack of understanding of administrative procedures and their rights as citizens

Tuban) Jurusan Administrasi Publik , Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi , U,” *Jurnal Respon Publik* 17, No. 9 (2023): 57–64.

² S; Febrian, F; Achmad, R SUDISMAN, “PENEGAKAN HUKUM TINDAK PIDANA KORUPSI DALAM PENYUSUNAN APBD KAB. MUSI BANYUASIN, BERDASARKAN PUTUSAN PENGADILAN TIPIKOR NOMOR: 48/Pid-Sus-TPK/2015/PN,” *Doctoral Dissertation, Sriwijaya University*, 2019.

³ Muhammad Faisal And Andi Tenri Famauri Rifai, “Konsep Maladministrasi Sebagai Pembaruan Model Pengungkapan Tindak Pidana Korupsi,” *Jurnal Suara Hukum* 5, No. 1 (2023): 44–67.

⁴ Asriana Issa Sofia And Pengampu Matakuliah Antikorupsi, “Masyarakat Sebagai Korban Sekaligus Pelaku Dalam Korupsi Di Sektor Pelayanan Publik,” 2020.

makes the population vulnerable to exploitation and abuse of power⁵. Many citizens do not know their rights in terms of public services, so they often take for granted what is given or decided by government officials. This ignorance opens a gap for irresponsible individuals to commit irregularities or corruption⁶.

In facing this challenge, efforts to eradicate corruption must involve various parties, including the government, civil society, and educational institutions. Anti-education is one of the important instruments in shaping corruption awareness and community skills in identifying, reporting, and avoiding corrupt practices⁷.

The community service program with the theme "Anti-Corruption Education & Awareness of Population Administration, Supervision and Control of Corrupt Practices in Morokrembangan Village" is relevant and important to be implemented. It is hoped that through this program, the people of Morokrembangan Village can become agents of change who are able to eradicate corruption and encourage the realization of good and clean governance⁸.

The concept of paralegal is basically to provide legal knowledge and skills to the general public, both in the context of non-adjudication such as mediation, negotiation, lobbying, self-monitoring, and so on, as well as in the framework of adjudication such as lawsuits, prosecution of damages, trial processes, and reporting of maladministration. It also includes cases of human rights violations and being victims of corruption. Paralegal education is not only aimed at students, but also for other community groups such as farmers, fishermen, planters, and manual laborers so that

⁵ A. C., & Gultom, Y. M. L Puspita, "The Effect Of E-Procurement Policy On Corruption In Government Procurement: Evidence From Indonesia," *International Journal Of Public Administration* 1, No. 13 (2022).

⁶ Sofia And Antikorupsi, "Masyarakat Sebagai Korban Sekaligus Pelaku Dalam Korupsi Di Sektor Pelayanan Publik."

⁷ H S Satria, "Kebijakan Kriminal Pencegahan Korupsi Pelayanan Publik," *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi* 6, No. 2 (2020): 169–86, <https://doi.org/10.32697/Integritas.V6i2.660>.

⁸ Satria Unggul And Wicaksana Prakasa, "Analisis Politik Hukum Pengaruh Oligarki Dan Budaya Korupsi Di Kabupaten Bangkalan" 2, No. September (2021): 329–45, <https://doi.org/10.18196/Mls.V2i4.11737>.

they can defend their own rights⁹. The community can build an independent paradigm to protect their rights violated by corrupt practices with paralegals through the ITPOSMO approach, namely information about corrupt practices and their impacts, technology to study the law through social media and mass media, advocacy processes by conscious and organized groups, actual data collection to prevent corrupt practices in public policy, development of skills to monitor corrupt practices, effective organizational management, and mobilizing community resources to support the fight against corruption. This concept of paralegal education is expected to expand the influence of legal education and be widely applied in society to supervise and prevent corrupt practices¹⁰.

Results and Discussion

Morokrembangan is one of the outputs in the city of Surabaya. Morkokrembangan has a population of 46,666 people, consisting of 23,304 male and 23,362 female (Disdukcapil Surabaya, 2023). Of the large number of people who exist, only a few people understand how to use the dukcapil website. Morokrembangan, a village in Surabaya, has a high level of population density, but its administrative conditions are still not well organized. Many of its citizens do not have important documents such as birth certificates, Family Cards, and some even do not have Family Cards at all¹¹.

The impact of this administrative irregularity can be seen in the large number of children who have not been officially registered, thus potentially hindering their access to public services and social programs

⁹ Idam Fauzan, Ike Rachmawati, And Dian Purwanti, "Akuntabilitas Program Gerakan Indonesia Sadar Administrasi Kependudukan (Gisa) Di Kota Sukabumi," *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian* 3, No. 2 (2022): 4785–94, <https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.V3i2.1741>.

¹⁰ Achmad Hariri, Satria Unggul Wicaksana, And Samsul Arifin, "A Critical Study Of Legal Positivism As A Legal System In A Pluralist Country," *Kne Social Sciences* 2022 (2022): 563–71, <https://doi.org/10.18502/Kss.V7i15.12131>.

¹¹ Yudhi Setiawan, *Hukum Administrasi Pemerintahan* (PT Rajagrafindo, 2017).

provided by the government¹². This issue highlights the importance of efforts to raise public awareness of the importance of orderly administration as well as the need for support from the government and relevant institutions to ensure that every citizen has fair and equitable access to these important documents.

Corruption is a social disease that damages, harms, and hinders the progress of a nation. In the Indonesian context, corruption has become a rampant problem and harms society at large. However, in the midst of these challenges, youth have an important role in fighting corruption and building integrity¹³. Morokrembangan Village, located in the Surabaya area, is one of the many areas affected by corruption. To overcome this problem, an anti-corruption education program has been implemented, in collaboration between the Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leadership Krembangan and the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

Morokrembangan Village has great potential in terms of human resources and development. However, this potential is often hampered by rampant corrupt practices. To change this paradigm, concrete steps need to be taken, and one of the strategies that is considered effective is through anti-corruption education, especially among youth. Youth are agents of change who have the energy, enthusiasm, and ability to influence social change¹⁴.

¹² Fauzan, Rachmawati, And Purwanti, "Akuntabilitas Program Gerakan Indonesia Sadar Administrasi Kependudukan (Gisa) Di Kota Sukabumi."

¹³ Sofia And Antikorupsi, "Masyarakat Sebagai Korban Sekaligus Pelaku Dalam Korupsi Di Sektor Pelayanan Publik."

¹⁴ A. (2023). Azfirmawarman, D., & Frinaldi, "Mal Administrasi Dalam Kajian Pelayanan Publik Dan Hukum Administrasi Negara: Sebuah Tinjauan Teoritis," *Jurnal Salingka Nagari* 02, No. 2 (2023): 675–85, <https://Jsn.Ppj.Unp.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jsn/Article/View/154%0Ahttps://Jsn.Ppj.Unp.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jsn/Article/Download/154/116>.

A. The Role of Youth in Corruption Eradication

Youth have an important role in the eradication of corruption. They are the next generation that will shape the future of the nation. Therefore, building anti-corruption awareness and integrity among youth is a long-term investment in sustainable development¹⁵.

Youth is a vital force in efforts to fight corruption and build integrity in society. They have the energy, passion, and desire to bring positive change in their environment. One of the main ways in which youth can actively contribute is through measurable and impactful concrete actions. In the context of fighting corruption, youth have several real action options that they can take.

First, youth can be involved in anti-corruption campaigns. These campaigns can be in the form of counseling activities, panel discussions, or demonstrations that aim to raise public awareness about the dangers of corruption and the importance of fighting it. Youth can be the driving force behind this kind of campaign, using their creativity to create a compelling and relevant message for their peers.

In addition, youth can also play a role in supervising development projects. Corrupt practices often occur in development projects, where the budget allocated for the project is misused or used inefficiently. By being involved in project oversight, youth can ensure that public funds are being used appropriately and that the project is running according to the plans and specifications that have been set.

Youth can also contribute through the provision of transparent and accountable community services. They can help in introducing an easily accessible reporting system for citizens, so that they can easily report corrupt practices or abuse of power that they witness. In addition, youth

¹⁵ Nirawati, Muchsin, And Zainal Abidin, "PERAN PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM MENANGANI MASALAH MASYARAKAT YANG BELUM MEMILIKI KARTU TANDA PENDUDUK ELEKTRONIK (E-KTP) (Studi Kasus Pada Kantor Desa Sukoharjo Kecamatan Bancar Kabupaten Tuban) Jurusan Administrasi Publik , Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi , U."

can also be directly involved in the provision of community services, such as health or education programs, which are managed in a transparent and accountable manner¹⁶.

In doing all this, it is important for youth to have adequate knowledge and understanding of corruption and integrity. They need to know the signs of corruption, its types, and its negative impact on society and development. In addition, youth also need to have a strong understanding of the values of integrity and the importance of maintaining them in all aspects of their lives.

Youth also need to have practical skills, such as communication, leadership, and project management skills, that can assist them in carrying out their real actions effectively. By having this combination of knowledge and skills, youth will be able to become effective agents of change in fighting corruption and building integrity in society.

Overall, real youth action in fighting corruption and building integrity is an important part of a broader effort to create a clean and integrity society. By actively engaging in anti-corruption campaigns, overseeing development projects, and providing transparent and accountable public services, youth can play a significant role in building a better future for Indonesia.

Anti-corruption education has a very important role in forming a deep awareness and understanding of the dangers of corruption and the importance of integrity in community life. Corruption is a serious problem that is not only financially harmful, but also undermines public trust in government institutions and hinders sustainable development. Therefore, it is important for individuals, especially the younger generation, to understand the negative impact of corruption and how it can harm the nation and the state as a whole¹⁷.

Through anti-corruption education, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of various forms of corruption, ranging from bribery, nepotism, collusion, to abuse of authority. They will also understand how

¹⁶ Agam Primadi, David Efendi, And Sahirin Sahirin, "Peran Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pengawasan Pemilu Partisipatif," *Journal Of Political Issues* 1, No. 1 (2019): 63–73.

¹⁷ Nisa A'rafiyah Tri Wulandari And Umi Dayati, "Hubungan Pengetahuan Kewarganegaraan Dengan Partisipasi Politik Mahasiswa," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan* 4, No. 2 (2020): 361–67.

corruption is not only directly detrimental in terms of finances, but also negatively impacts various aspects of people's social, economic, and political lives.

In addition, anti-corruption education also builds awareness of the importance of integrity in community life. Integrity is a fundamental moral value in living life, which includes honesty, responsibility, and loyalty to ethical principles. By having high integrity, a person will be better able to resist the temptation of corruption and act in accordance with the values of truth and justice.

During the anti-corruption education process, individuals are also taught about the importance of building an anti-corruption culture in the surrounding environment. They learn how to report on corrupt practices they encounter, as well as how to drive changes in systems and policies that support transparency, accountability, and public participation¹⁸.

Anti-corruption education also provides opportunities for individuals to develop the skills and attitudes needed to fight corruption. They are taught how to think critically, analytically, and proactively in dealing with various situations that can trigger corrupt practices. In addition, they will also be given the opportunity to participate in various anti-corruption activities and campaigns, which can strengthen their commitment to be agents of positive change in society¹⁹.

The use of information technology by youth has become one of the important strategies in efforts to eradicate corruption. With the rapid advancement of technology, youth have greater access to utilize it in fighting corruption. One effective way is to develop a corruption reporting application that allows people to easily report corruption cases they encounter. This kind of application can be designed with a user-friendly interface and equipped with safe and confidential reporting features.

¹⁸ Faizal Adi Surya And Alhamd Valo Baskoro, "URGENSI PARADIGMA SOSIOLEGAL DALAM PENDIDIKAN TINGGI HUKUM DI INDONESIA ALTERNATIF PANDANGAN DI ERA DISRUPSI," In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Dies Natalis Universitas Muria Kudus*, Vol. 1, 2022, 143–49.

¹⁹ Primandha Sukma Nur Wardhani, "Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pemilihan Umum," *Jupii: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 10, No. 1 (2018): 57–62.

In addition to corruption reporting applications, youth can also use social media as a means to disseminate information about corruption. With the popularity of social media and the ever-increasing number of users, platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram can be effective tools in building public awareness about the dangers of corruption and the importance of fighting it. Youth can use social media to spread news, articles, infographics, and videos that discuss corruption cases, their impact on society, and steps that can be taken to prevent them²⁰.

In addition, youth can also use social media as a forum for anti-corruption discussion and advocacy. They can form groups or online communities that focus on corruption issues, where members can exchange information, experiences, and strategies in fighting corruption. With collaboration between youth from different backgrounds and regions, they can support each other and strengthen the broader anti-corruption movement.

Not only that, youth can also use their technological skills to conduct research and analysis on corruption cases. They can use data mining and data analysis techniques to identify patterns of corruption, find out who is involved, and measure the economic and social impact of these corrupt practices. The results of this research and analysis can be the basis for the development of more effective and measurable anti-corruption policies²¹.

In addition to the direct use of information technology, youth can also use their creativity and expertise in technology to develop innovative and engaging anti-corruption campaigns. They can create animated videos, memes, or games that raise the theme of corruption and convey anti-corruption messages in a fun and engaging way for the audience. With a creative and attractive approach, youth can reach more people and influence their attitudes and behaviors towards corruption.

Overall, the use of information technology by youth has great potential in strengthening efforts to eradicate corruption. With their creativity, expertise, and passion, youth can be a powerful force in fighting

²⁰ Herlambang Perdana Wiratraman And Widodo Dwi Putro, "Tantangan Metode Penelitian Interdisipliner Dalam Pendidikan Hukum Indonesia," *Mimbar Hukum-Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada* 31, No. 3 (2019): 402–18.

²¹ Wardhani, "Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pemilihan Umum."

corruption and building a cleaner, more transparent, and integrity society²².

B. Anti-Corruption Education Program in Morokembangan Village

Through close collaboration between the Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leadership Krembangan and the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya, an anti-corruption education program has been implemented in Morokembangan Village. This collaboration is the result of awareness of the importance of the role of youth and education in fighting corruption and building integrity in society. By combining the strengths and resources of youth organizations and higher education institutions, the program has great potential to make a significant impact in efforts to eradicate corruption at the local level²³.

The cooperation between the Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Executive, Krembangan Branch and the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Surabaya reflects a shared commitment in fighting corruption through education and awareness. The Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leader Krembangan Branch, as a youth organization that has a wide network at the local level, brings expertise and experience in carrying out social and educational activities in the community. On the other hand, the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya brings academic knowledge and insight into law and corruption issues, as well as experience in the implementation of educational programs.

This anti-corruption education program aims to increase public understanding and awareness, especially youth, about the dangers of corruption and the importance of integrity in daily life. Through a series

²² Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa And Agus Supriyono, "Pendampingan Hukum UMKM Berbasis E-Commerce Di Desa Jarak, Kec.Wonosalam, Jombang," *Humanism: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, No. 1 (2020): 23–30, <https://doi.org/10.30651/Hm.V1i1.4543>.

²³ Fauzan, Rachmawati, And Purwanti, "Akuntabilitas Program Gerakan Indonesia Sadar Administrasi Kependudukan (Gisa) Di Kota Sukabumi."

of activities, such as seminars, workshops, and trainings, program participants will be provided with practical knowledge and skills on how to recognize, report, and prevent corrupt practices. In addition, this program also aims to encourage youth to be involved in real action in fighting corruption, either through campaigns, project supervision, or the provision of transparent and accountable community services²⁴.

One of the advantages of this program is its holistic and sustainable approach. In addition to providing an understanding of corruption and integrity, the program also provides practical training on good and transparent governance in government and public services. Program participants will be invited to understand the importance of active participation in decision-making and monitoring of government performance, as well as how to use existing mechanisms to report corrupt practices²⁵.

The holistic approach means that the program does not focus on just one aspect, such as moral or legal education, but encompasses various important dimensions in the fight against corruption. By integrating an understanding of corruption, integrity values, good governance and public participation, the program seeks to create sustainable systemic change.

Practical training is a very important component. Good governance and transparency require not only understanding, but also the skills to implement them. Examples are how participants are taught to read government budgets, understand public tendering processes, or utilize technology to monitor institutional performance.

Understanding Corruption and Integrity Providing an in-depth understanding of corruption is an important first step. Corruption is often difficult for the general public to identify due to its covert nature. By equipping participants with insights on the forms of corruption, its impact, as well as the applicable laws, the program opens up space for discussion and critical analysis.

²⁴ Surya And Baskoro, "URGENSI PARADIGMA SOSIOLEGAL DALAM PENDIDIKAN TINGGI HUKUM DI INDONESIA ALTERNATIF PANDANGAN DI ERA DISRUPSI."

²⁵ Kehidupan Warga, Negara Pasca, And Wabah Virus, "Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Keberagaman" 7, No. 2 (2020): 95–102.

Sustainability is an important indicator of the program's success. The program not only imparts knowledge, but also encourages participants to continue to be active in fighting for transparency and reporting abuses they encounter. This creates a positive cycle that can strengthen the culture of integrity in society.

In many societies, there is a tendency to be passive towards government policies. This is often due to lack of information or distrust of public institutions. The program encourages people to be more proactive in seeking information and exercising their rights as citizens.

One of the main challenges in combating corruption is the lack of reports from the public. Many people are afraid or do not know how to report corruption. By providing training on safe and effective reporting mechanisms, the program instills confidence that every individual can contribute to the fight against corruption.

Individual participation needs to be accompanied by collective awareness to create greater change. The program, with its holistic approach, helps build a network of people who care about transparency and integrity, so that they can support and strengthen each other.

Participants learn about the importance of transparency in all aspects of government, from budget management to public project implementation. They are taught to analyze public data, such as budget reports, and look for inconsistencies that may indicate corrupt practices. The program also emphasizes the importance of accountability at all levels of government. Participants are taught how to hold public officials accountable in a constructive and lawful manner.

In the digital age, technology offers a very effective tool for monitoring transparency and accountability. The program may include training on the use of technologies such as corruption reporting apps, AI-based data analysis, or the utilization of social media to raise public awareness.

In addition, this program also pays special attention to the development of networks and cooperation between youth, the government, and civil society in efforts to eradicate corruption. By building strong cooperation and mutual support between various parties, it is hoped that this program can create positive momentum in social and cultural change at the local level.

In carrying out this program, the Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leadership Krembangan and the Faculty of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya collaborated in planning, implementing, and evaluating activities. They also collaborate with various relevant parties, including local governments, non-governmental organizations, and community leaders, to ensure the sustainability and success of this program²⁶.

While the program has many advantages, there are also challenges that need to be overcome to ensure its success. In some cases, corruption eradication efforts may face resistance from those who benefit from the status quo. The program should be designed to deal with such resistance, for example by building strategic alliances with the media, NGOs or international institutions.

The implementation of a holistic program requires a lot of resources, both in terms of funding, experts, and infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to involve the private sector, international donors, or crowdfunding initiatives to support program sustainability. Not all communities have equal access to technology. Therefore, the program should be inclusive, by providing training that can be accessed by community groups with less access to technology.

Overall, this anti-corruption education program is a concrete and sustainable step in an effort to fight corruption and build integrity among youth. By combining the strengths and resources of youth organizations and higher education institutions, the program has great potential to have a positive impact on behavioural and cultural change in society.

C. Program Implementation

Training and workshops are one of the key elements in efforts to build awareness and skills in dealing with corruption problems. In this context, holding training and workshops on corruption, integrity, and good governance is a very important step. The purpose of this activity is

²⁶ Oman Sukmana, "Konsep Dan Desain Negara Kesejahteraan (Welfare State)," *Jurnal Sosial Politik* 2, No. 1 (2017): 103, <https://doi.org/10.22219/Sospol.V2i1.4759>.

to provide a deeper understanding to participants, especially youth and the general public, about the importance of corruption prevention, the value of integrity, and the principles of good governance in governance²⁷.

Trainings and workshops are often designed to provide comprehensive insights into various aspects of corruption, including its types, its driving factors, and the impact it has on society and state development. Participants were given a clear explanation of how corruption can damage the social, economic, and political order, as well as how corruption is the main obstacle to achieving sustainable development.

In addition, the training and workshops also aim to equip participants with knowledge about integrity and moral values needed to build a clean and integrity society. Participants are invited to understand the importance of upholding the principles of honesty, responsibility, and morality in every action and decision taken, both in personal and professional life²⁸.

The training and workshops also provide a comprehensive explanation of the principles of good governance. Participants were given an understanding of the importance of transparency, accountability, public participation, and strong law enforcement in maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of government. They are also provided with knowledge of various mechanisms and instruments that can be used to prevent and overcome corruption at various levels of government.

In this training and workshop, participants were also given the opportunity to participate in various interactive activities, such as group discussions, role-playing games, case studies, and real-life situation simulations. This aims to strengthen participants' understanding of the concepts learned and motivate them to play an active role in efforts to prevent corruption in their respective environments.

Training and workshops on corruption, integrity, and good governance not only provide theoretical knowledge, but also provide practical skills that can be applied in daily life. Participants were given useful tips and techniques in identifying, reporting, and overcoming

²⁷ ICW, *Tren Penindakan Korupsi Semester 1, 2021*.

²⁸ Wulandari And Dayati, "Hubungan Pengetahuan Kewarganegaraan Dengan Partisipasi Politik Mahasiswa."

corruption situations they may face in real life. They are also provided with guidance on how to be effective agents of change in promoting integrity and combating corruption in their respective environments²⁹.

Overall, training and workshops on corruption, integrity, and good governance are important steps in efforts to prevent corruption and build a clean and integrity society. Through this activity, youth and the general public can be empowered to become agents of change who play an active role in fighting corruption and advancing sustainable development in Indonesia.

D. Evaluation and Monitoring

Evaluation and monitoring are two very important things in maintaining the sustainability and effectiveness of a program, especially in the context of the anti-corruption education program in Morokrembangan Village. Without regular evaluation and careful monitoring, it is difficult to know the extent to which the program has achieved its objectives and to identify areas where the program may need improvement³⁰.

First of all, evaluation and monitoring make it possible to identify the success of the programs that have been implemented. By collecting relevant data and information, we can evaluate the extent to which the targets that have been set in the program have been achieved. For example, has the number of trainees met the set target? Is there an improvement in participants' understanding of the dangers of corruption and the importance of integrity after participating in the program? Questions like these can only be answered through a careful evaluation process³¹.

²⁹ M Indrawan And P Permatasari, "Perlindungan Hukum Korban Penipuan Transaksi Jual Beli Online Melalui Ganti Rugi," *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan* 6, No. 3 (2022): 6487–94.

³⁰ Asri Wijayanti Chamdani, "Critical Analysis About Legal Evidence In Court In The Justice System In Indonesia," *Journal Of Positive School Psychology* 6, No. 2 (2022): 5867–70.

³¹ Panjaitan Agustinus, Ismail, And Dewi Iryani, "Kepastian Hukum Terhadap Pengaturan Tindak Pidana Pencemaran Nama Baik Melalui Media Elektronik," *SETARA Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, No. 2 (2022): 43–57.

Evaluation and monitoring also help in identifying obstacles and challenges faced in the implementation of the program. In every program, there will definitely be obstacles that arise, both in terms of technical, financial, and social. By conducting regular evaluations, we can quickly identify these problems and find the right solutions to overcome them. For example, there may be difficulties in getting active participation from youth in the program due to a lack of awareness or motivation. By knowing this through evaluation, we can develop new strategies to increase their participation.

Finally, evaluation and monitoring help in determining strategies for improvement and program development to be more effective and sustainable. The results of the evaluation obtained can be used as a basis to formulate the necessary changes in the program. For example, if it is found that the training approach used is ineffective, we can look for more interactive and engaging training methods to increase its effectiveness. In addition, regular evaluations also help ensure that the program remains relevant to developments and changes that occur in society³².

The importance of evaluation and monitoring of anti-corruption education programs in Morokrengan Village cannot be ignored. Through careful evaluation, we can evaluate the success of the program, identify the obstacles and challenges faced, and formulate improvement and development strategies so that the program can be more effective and sustainable in achieving its goals.

Conclusion

Anti-corruption education is an effective strategy in overcoming corruption and building integrity among youth. In Morokrengan Village, this effort is supported by the cooperation between the Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leadership Krengan and the Faculty

³² Matthew Walsham Et Al., "Social Protection For People With Disabilities In Africa And Asia: A Review Of Programmes For Low- And Middle-Income Countries," *Oxford Development Studies* 47, No. 1 (January 2, 2019): 97–112, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600818.2018.1515903>.

of Law, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya. The program aims to increase awareness, knowledge, skills, and concrete actions in fighting corruption. The anti-corruption education program in Morokrembangan Village is designed to provide a deep understanding of the dangers of corruption and the importance of integrity in daily life. Youth participation in the supervision of development projects and the provision of transparent public services will be a real action in fighting corruption. With the full support of all parties involved, the anti-corruption education program in Morokrembangan Village is expected to be an inspiring example for other regions in efforts to combat corruption and build integrity. As time goes by, it is hoped that this program will produce young people who have a high awareness of the dangers of corruption and are ready to play an active role in building a clean, transparent, and integrity society.

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“Integrity, transparency and the fight against corruption have to be part of the culture. They have to be taught as fundamental values.”

Angel Gurría, OECD secretary general.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of Interest in the publication of this article.

FUNDING INFORMATION

This program funded by the 2023 RisetMu Grant batch VII by the Council of Higher Education of Central Muhammadiyah (*Hibah Penelitian Pengembangan Risetmu Majelis Diktilitbang Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah*).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The thankfulness is extended to the PP Muhammadiyah Diktilitbang Council and PP Muhammadiyah for the RisetMu Grant Batch VII. Appreciation is also conveyed to the leadership of the University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya, specifically LPPM Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, and Muhammadiyah Youth Branch Leadership Krembangan. Special thanks are reserved for the dedicated Reviewer and Editor of the *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* (*Indonesian Journal of Legal Community Engagement*) for their valuable contributions to the refinement of this work.

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