PREVENTION OF MONEY POLITICS THROUGH EDUCATION POLITICS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Corruption is a violation of people's social and economic rights which will have an impact or damage on the life of society and the state. The problem in this research is what is the legal politics of eradicating corruption? Then what about Political Education as a Form of Prevention of Money Politics in Indonesia?

Method: This research uses a normative juridical research type with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach.

Results: Efforts to prevent corruption are carried out with various actions that still refer to applicable regulations. Apart from that, efforts are made to eradicate corrupt practices without getting caught up in justifying the slightest corruption under the pretext of harmonizing community life and an integralistic mindset that denies violations, by linking it to cultural values and other paternalistic mindsets that deny abuses committed by parties who have power. Political education is an activity or activity that has the aim of forming moral values and political orientation in individuals. Political education encourages people to participate as responsible members of society in state politics.

Conclusion: Political education is an activity or activity that has the aim of forming moral values and political orientation in individuals. Political education encourages people to participate as responsible members of society in state politics. Strict action against corruptors should have a positive effect on preventing corruption.

Keywords: legal politics, money politics, political education.

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PREVENÇÃO DA POLÍTICA DE DINHEIRO ATRAVÉS DA EDUCAÇÃO POLÍTICA NA INDONÉSIA

RESUMO

Objetivo: A corrupção é uma violação dos direitos sociais e econômicos das pessoas que terá um impacto ou danos na vida da sociedade e do Estado. O problema nessa pesquisa é qual a política legal para erradicar a corrupção? Então, o que dizer da Educação Política como uma Forma de Prevenção da Política Monetária na Indonésia?

Método: Esta pesquisa usa um tipo de pesquisa jurídica normativa com uma abordagem estatutária e uma abordagem conceitual.

Resultados: Os esforços para prevenir a corrupção são realizados com várias ações que ainda se referem aos regulamentos aplicáveis. Além disso, esforços são feitos para erradicar práticas corruptas sem se envolver em justificar a menor corrupção sob o pretexto de harmonizar a vida comunitária e uma mentalidade integralista que nega violações, vinculando-a a valores culturais e outras mentalidades paternalistas que negam abusos cometidos por partidos que têm poder. Educação política é uma atividade que tem o objetivo de formar valores morais e orientação política nos indivíduos. A educação política incentiva as pessoas a participarem como membros responsáveis da sociedade na política do Estado.

Conclusão: Educação política é uma atividade ou atividade que tem o objetivo de formar valores morais e orientação política nos indivíduos. A educação política incentiva as pessoas a participarem como membros responsáveis da sociedade na política do Estado. A ação rigorosa contra os corruptores deve ter um efeito positivo na prevenção da corrupção.

Palavras-chave: política jurídica, política monetária, educação política.

1 INTRODUCTION

Indriyanto Seno Adji, emphasized that corruption is a White Collar Crime with actions that always experience dynamic modus operandi from all sides so that it is said to be an invisible crime whose handling requires criminal law policies. Eradicating criminal acts of corruption is a series of actions to prevent and eradicate criminal acts of corruption through efforts to coordinate, supervise, monitor, investigate, investigate, prosecute and examine in court, with community participation based on applicable laws and regulations. (Article 1 point 1 of Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission).

In the Foreword to UNCAC 2003 who mentioned that
The point is that corruption is an epidemic that can spread and have various negative impacts and can damage the democratic system and various legal rules in social and state life. This is more or less the background for the need to create a convention as a commitment for nations in fighting corruption.8

B. Herry Priyono, in his book Corruption: Tracing the Meaning, Listening to the Implications, said that until now there is not much literature that provides a definition of the meaning of corruption. However, the meaning of corruption starts from the etymological roots. The word corruption simply comes from Latin, namely:9

1. Corruption (noun), something that damages, something that makes rot, decay, bribery, damage, decay, decline.
2. Corrumpere (verb), destroy, damage, deform, pervert, rot, falsify, degrade, pollute, bribe, violate, tempt, empower.
3. Corruptor (perpetrator), destroyer, spoiler, briber, cheater, seducer, deceiver, offender.
4. Corruptusaum (adjective), damaged, rotten, destroyed, incomplete, impure, degenerate, fake.

Arnol Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, two authorities in the study of corruption, created three categories of definitions proposed by the Oxford English Dictionary, definitions that still reflect the breadth of the meaning of corruption.10

1. Physical definition: Damage or decay of anything, especially through the destruction of integrity and destruction of form with the accompanying consequences, namely damage and loss of integrity, disgust and rot.
2. Moral definition: Perversion or destruction of integrity in the performance of public obligations through bribes and gifts; the existence and use of fraudulent practices, especially within a country, public body/enterprise and the like; the

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8 Oly Viana Agustine, dkk, Politik Hukum Penguatan Kewenangan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan, Jurnal Konstitusi, Volume 16, Nomor 2, Juni 2019
9 B. Herry Priyono, 2018, Korupsi: Melacak Arti, Menyimak Implikasi (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama), hlm. 22
10 Ibid, hlm. 23
process of becoming morally rotten; rotten fact or condition; moral decline or decay; depravity.

3. Overturning everything from the original condition of purity, for example deviation of institutions, customs and the like from original purity; overturning situation.

From the etymological origin, it can be seen how extraordinary the meaning of corruption is. The meaning of corruption is formed from the view of the existence of original integrity and purity that has decayed. What is considered goodness and truth concerns the restoration of that original and pristine condition. Philip Bosman, points out that the opposite condition of corruption is often designated by the term "integrity" (Latin integer: whole, unharmed; integrity: wholeness, perfection), namely the situation of wholeness, undefiled and violated, damaged or decayed with application to the physical and moral world.11 Corruption can certainly prevent the achievement of state goals as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia). Aida Ratna Zulaiha and Sari Angraeni,12 said that corruption is a violation of people's social and economic rights which will have an impact or damage on the life of society and the state.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The macro impact of corruption has a significant impact on the country's economy. Jean Cartier-Bresson, explained the negative impact of corruption in terms of the economic aspect. Corruption gives rise to illegal transactions that remain confidential, corrupt contracts will eliminate competitors, eliminate competitors' objections and there is no protection of rights for competitors, economic criteria that should be considered are replaced with familial, ethnic, religious or other connection criteria.13

1. Corruption reduces investment and economic growth;
2. Corruption causes a low allocation of public resources because more of it is used for bribery costs;
3. Corruption causes public deficits;

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11 Ibid, hlm. 24
12 Aida Ratna Zulaiha dan Sari Angraeni, Menerapkan Biaya Sosial Korupsi Sebagai Hukuman Finansial dalam Kasus Korupsi Kehutanan, Jurnal Antikorupsi Integritas Vol. 2 Nomor 1 Agustus 2016, hlm. 1
13 Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia, Penerapan Pembuktian Terbalik dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi, MISWAR, Jakarta, 2012, hlm. 2
4. Corruption reduces the government's role in tax redistribution because state revenues are reduced;
5. Corruption results in low quality of public services and facilities;
6. Corruption leads to inappropriate allocation of resources;
7. Corruption in the field of law enforcement has an impact on abuse of authority.

According to Syed Hussein Alatas, corruption can be typologically divided into 7 (seven) different types, namely:¹⁴

1. Transaction Corruption (transactive corruption), namely this model of corruption shows the existence of a reciprocal agreement between the giver and the recipient for the benefit of both parties and both parties are actively trying to achieve this benefit.
2. Extortive corruption, namely corruption in which the giver is forced to bribe with the aim of preventing losses that threaten him, his interests or people in things he values.
3. Investive corruption, namely corruption in the form of giving goods or services without any direct connection to certain profits, other than profits that are imagined to be obtained in the future.
4. Nepotistic corruption, namely corruption in the form of illegal appointment of friends or relatives to hold positions in government, or actions that provide preferential treatment in the form of money or other forms to them which is contrary to norms and applicable regulation.
5. Defensive Corruption, namely the behavior of victims of corruption using extortion, as a form of defending themselves.
6. Autogenic Corruption, namely corruption that does not involve other people and is limited to only one person.
7. Supportive Corruption, namely corruption that does not directly involve money or direct rewards in other forms. The actions taken by protecting and reinforcing existing corruption.

Political law as a tool and step that is the government's choice to create the desired national legal system, so that the ideals of the Indonesian nation can be realized.¹⁵ The ideals of the Indonesian nation are stated in the third paragraph of the Preamble to the

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¹⁴ Syed Hussein Alatas, *Korupsi, Sifat, Sebab dan Fungsi*, (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1987), hlm. xi
¹⁵ Sunaryati Hartono, *Politik Hukum Menuju Satu Sistem Hukum Nasional*, (Bandung: PT. Alumni, 1991), hlm.1
1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood and to promote general welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in implementing world order based on freedom and peace, immortality and social justice. When the Indonesian nation is not yet free from corruption, the dream of becoming a just and prosperous country will be difficult to achieve.

Corruption that harms the interests of many people should not be tolerated in imposing criminal decisions. Exploitation of power is a cruel act and seriously violates the public's trust in the political elite who are directly elected by the people. The existence of a mandate in carrying out power should be understood as the sacralization of the trust bestowed on political elites who are directly elected by the community. The integrity and openness of the political elite is a good reflection for society to avoid political corruption practices. In its development, corruption has increasingly flourished amidst direct contestation for the election of state leaders, both for the election of President and Vice President, Legislative Members (DPR/DPRD and DPD, as well as Regional Heads (Governor, Regent, Mayor). The high level of corrupt behavior cannot be separated from the high level of corruption. political costs. Burhanuddin Muhtadi in his book entitled The Power of Money "Money Politics in the Post-New Order Elections", saw how fast the flow of funds from political contestants was to be able to gain the support of the people's votes.

The massive act of buying and selling votes in Indonesia has become corrupt behavior through the practice of money politics in legislative elections and elections for top executive leaders. Especially in legislative elections, the practice of money politics does not only involve the people as constituents, but also in the internal processes of political parties. As Burhanuddin Muhtadi said, the electoral system influences candidates' campaign strategies and models in three ways: (1) they are forced to compete against internal party rivals to gain personal votes; (2) because of internal competition, they inevitably rely on personal networks rather than party structures; (3) because this system assumes that the legislative candidate with the most votes wins the seat, they only need to get a "handful" of votes to defeat the internal candidates.  

The legal politics of eradicating corruption as a form of anti-corruption politics. Politics in the format of "anti-corruption politics" can be understood as "the art of the possible", namely the technique of exercising power.\textsuperscript{17} The elaboration and actualization of anti-corruption politics can be found in legal products and the like, state institutional policies, academic studies or texts, scientific articles, works of fiction and non-fiction, films, poetry, songs: involving public officials, politicians, state administrators, intellectuals, activists, civil society in a broad sense including mass media that disseminate anti-corruption thoughts and perspectives, and so on.\textsuperscript{18} The idea of anti-corruption politics is a call issued throughout the country, to all citizens from all levels, as a systematic, tactical and strategic step by using politics as an instrument of struggle to create a country free of corruption.\textsuperscript{19}

The practice of money politics which creates political corruption has become a culture of Indonesian society in every election/pilkada/pilkades event. Of course, efforts need to be made to prevent the practice of money politics and make the public aware that the practice of money politics is a practice that is detrimental to society in the long term. Apart from that, the practice of money politics is the main cause of the emergence of leaders who are corrupt and not pro-people. So making people aware of how to fight money politics is very important to position people as good citizens. As well as positioning the community as controlling the wheels of government. The impact of corruption in elections is very diverse. One example is when politicians are elected corruptly, then it is certain that they will carry out corrupt practices when in power. From the background described above, the problem in this research is what is the Legal Politics of Corruption Eradication? Then what about Political Education as a Form of Prevention of Money Politics?

3 RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is normative juridical with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach (statute research) is used to research, explore and examine various statutory regulations which are the central theme in the research, namely regarding the legal politics of eradicating corruption. A conceptual approach is used to explore the concept of legal politics through regulations.
as a basis for political education as a form of preventing money politics as well as encouraging the implementation of the duties and authority of higher education institutions through preventive or precautionary efforts as a guard in breaking the chain of corruption.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4. 1 THE CONCEPT OF THE RULE OF LAW

The rule of law is termed rechtsstaats or the rule of law. In Indonesia, the founding fathers had envisioned the establishment of a state from the beginning as a legal state. In Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is emphasized that "The State of Indonesia is a State of Law". The concept of the Indonesian state was idealized to create a democratic rule of law state. These provisions can be seen in Article 1 of the 1945 Constitution, namely that people's sovereignty is in the hands of the people which is carried out by the Constitution, and the State of Indonesia is a legal state. As a consequence, all actions of state power must always adhere to the law, in realizing democracy based on law (constitutional democracy), or a democratic rule of law (democratise rechtstaat).20

According to Bagir Manan, the concept of a modern legal state is a combination of the concepts of a legal state and a welfare state. In this concept, the state or government is not merely the guardian of security or public order, but also bears responsibility for realizing social justice and general welfare for the prosperity of the people. Thus, a rule of law that relies on a democratic system can be called a democratic rule of law (democratise rechtstaat).21

Governmental power (verwaltung) formally contains the power to regulate and the power to decide (verordnungs-und entscheidungsgewalt), and materially contains two related elements, namely the element of governing and the element of administering. Therefore, government power in the concept of a legal state must adhere to and be limited by the constitution. The constitution will ultimately determine whether a government is to be run constitutionally or unconstitutionally.22

20 Jimaly Asshiddique, Hukum Tata Negara dan Pilar-Pilar Demokrasi, (Jakarta: Konstitusi Press, 2005), hlm. 74
21 Jazim Hamidi, dkk, Teori dan Politik Hukum Tata Negara, (Yogyakarta: Total Media, 2009), hlm. 306
22 A. Hamid S. Attamimi, Peranan Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Negara, (Jakarta: UI Press, 1990), hlm. 31-32
In the United States tradition, the rule of law is nothing other than a constitutional state or the Rule of Law as a state principle where all people, institutions and legal entities are accountable to laws, namely: (i) enforced openly to the public (publicly promulgated), (ii) enforced fairly and equally (equally enforced), (iii) all legal issues are resolved and decided through independent judicial trials (independently adjudicated), and (iv) based on the highest constitutional reference principles in the state Constitution.  

The principles of the rule of law always develop in accordance with the development of society. Advances in science and technology, as well as the increasing complexity of people's lives in the global era, require the development of the principles of the rule of law. Two main issues that have always inspired the development of the principles of the rule of law are the issue of limiting power and protecting human rights. Currently, it can be said that there are at least twelve principles of the rule of law, namely the Supremacy of the Law, Equality before the Law, the Principle of Legality (due process of law), Limitation of Power, Independent Government Organ, Free and Impartial Judiciary (independent and impartial judiciary), Administrative Court, Constitutional Court, Protection of Human Rights, Democratic in Character (democratische-rechtsstaats), Functions as Means of Realizing State Goals (Welfare Rechtsstaat), as well as Transparency and Social Control.

4.2 POLITICAL EDUCATION

Political parties have a very important position (status) and role in every democratic system. Parties play a very strategic liaison role between government processes and citizens. In fact, many argue that political parties are what actually determine democracy, as Schattscheider (1942) said, "Political parties created democracy". Therefore, parties are a very important pillar to strengthen the degree of institutionalization in every democratic political system. In fact, Schattscheider also said, "Modern democracy is unthinkable save in terms of the parties".

Political parties are one of the main features of a democratic country. A country without political parties is not worthy of being called a democracy. Democracy is the most popular government system throughout the world. Because, democracy is believed

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23 Ibid.
25 Jimly Asshiddiqie, Menuju Negara Hukum yang Demokratis, (Jakarta: Bhuana Ilmu Populer, 2009), hlm. 384
to be able to realize the goals of the state, namely, prosperity and social justice for all citizens. If democracy cannot realize prosperity and social justice, then it loses its reason for existing. Likewise, if a political party cannot realize a (polite) democratic life, it also has no existential reason.26

Political parties in a democratic political system function as guides for various interests, then fight for them through the political process by first seeking and maintaining power through elections. According to Article 11 of Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning amendments to Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, one of the functions of political parties is stated, namely political education for members and the wider community so that they become Indonesian citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations in life, society, nation and state.

In Article 11 letter a of the Law, it is stated that one of the functions of political parties is as a means of political education for members and the wider community so that they become Indonesian citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations in social, national and state life. According to this law, political education itself is a process of learning and understanding the rights, obligations and responsibilities of every citizen in the life of the nation and state. Political education is also defined as a process of teaching the public about political values, norms and symbols through media in the form of schools, government and political parties.27

Political education is different from political socialization. The aim of political education is to make a society empowered and capable. Not just understanding, but also applying political behavior in everyday life. Political education can be carried out using pre-emptive and preventive models. Pre-emptive political education is an initial effort made to prevent unwanted problems from occurring by a group of people or individuals that have long-lasting impacts.

The United Nations (UN) Congress, emphasizing "The Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" at the 6th UN Congress in 1980 in Caracas, Venezuela said that prevention strategies must be based on eliminating the causes and conditions that give rise to crime.28 There are four main functions of corruption eradication institutions

26 I Gde Made Metera, Peran Partai Politik dalam Mewujudkan Demokrasi yang Santun dan Kesejahteraan Rakyat, WIDYATECH Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi, Vol. 10 No. 3 April 2011, hlm. 46
27 Muhadam Labono dan Teguh Ilham, Partai Politik dan Sistem Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2017), hlm. 20
28 Barda Nawawi Arief, Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Perkembangan Penyusunan Konsep KUHP Baru (Jakarta: Kencana, 2011), hlm. 47
according to UN standards, namely first, the functions of policy development, research, monitoring and coordination. Second, the function of preventing corruption in the power structure. Third, the function of education and awareness, and fourth, the function of investigation and inquiry. Because the Corruption Eradication Committee has adopted a multipurpose institutional model according to UN normative standards, namely preventing and prosecuting criminal acts of corruption, it becomes relevant if these UN standards are used to describe the progress and performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission. Since the founding of the Corruption Eradication Commission, the practice of corruption in the state power structure has not quantitatively decreased, but has actually increased. Strict action against corruptors, which should have a positive effect on preventing corruption, actually does not have a strong effect. The institutional authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission cannot yet make other state officials afraid of committing corruption.

Corruption is currently a problem not only for Indonesia, but also for the international community. For the international community, the fight against the problem of corruption can be seen, among other things, from the provisions of the OECD, regarding the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, which aims to prevent and eradicate bribery of foreign public officials in connection with international business. The development of corruption crimes in Indonesia is still relatively high, while its eradication is still very slow. This is because the government seems to have lost its function in dealing with perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption. The government is unable to overcome the problems that occur. The law seems weak in dealing with problems, even though it is known that corruption is very detrimental to the nation and state.

Efforts to prevent corruption are carried out with various actions that still refer to applicable regulations. Apart from that, efforts are made to eradicate corrupt practices without getting caught up in justifying the slightest corruption under the pretext of harmonizing community life and an integralistic mindset that denies violations, by linking it to cultural values and other paternalistic mindsets that deny abuses committed by parties who have power.

Based on Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, as amended in Law No. 19 of 2019, the eradication of criminal acts of corruption is formulated as a series of actions to prevent and eradicate criminal acts of
corruption through coordination and supervision efforts, monitor, investigate, investigate, prosecute and examine in court with the participation of the community based on applicable laws and regulations. Thus, it can be formulated that prevention is all efforts made to prevent corrupt behavior from occurring. Prevention is also often referred to as anti-corruption activities which are preventive in nature. Action is an effort taken to overcome or eradicate criminal acts of corruption. Enforcement is also referred to as a repressive counter-corruption activity.

This concentration of power, authority and responsibility not only has a negative impact in the political field, but also in the economic and monetary fields, including the emergence of state administration practices that are more profitable for certain groups and provide opportunities for the growth of corruption, collusion and nepotism. These criminal acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism are not only carried out by State Administrators, between State Administrators, but also by State Administrators and other parties such as family, cronies and businessmen, thus destroying the foundations of social, national and state life, as well as endangering the existence of the country.

In order to save and normalize national life in accordance with the demands of reform, a common vision, perception and mission of all State Administrators and society is needed. The same vision, perception and mission must be in line with the demands of the people's conscience who want the realization of a State Administrator who is able to carry out his duties and functions, which is carried out effectively, efficiently, free from corruption, collusion and nepotism, as mandated by the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly Republic of Indonesia Number XI/MPR/1998 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism.

Indonesian legal institutions have regulated that every state administrator must be free from the practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism. This is as stated in the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly Number XI/MPR/1999 concerning the Administration of a State that is clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism. Article 2 confirms that:

(1) State administrators in the executive, legislative and judicial institutions must carry out their functions and duties well and be responsible to the community, nation and state.
(2) To carry out these functions and duties, state administrators must be honest, fair, open and trustworthy and able to free themselves from the practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism.

Institutionally, the Corruption Eradication Commission seems to have two dual roles, apart from eradicating corruption, either through prosecution or prevention, it also has to deal with various forms of strategies to expand corrupt practices. As a result, institutionally the Corruption Eradication Commission will always be under threat of institutional weakening. In fact, the rationale underlying the issuance of MPR Decree Number XI/MPR/1999, should mean that corruption eradication institutions such as the KPK must be strengthened. Therefore, the legal politics of eradicating corruption is one way to strengthen the KPK institution as well as efforts to prevent criminal acts of corruption to break the chain and octopus of corruption.

4.3 LEGAL POLITICS OF ERADICATING CORRUPTION CRIMES

Satjipto Rahardjo, defines legal politics as the activity of choosing and the methods to be used to achieve certain social and legal goals in society. There are several basic questions that arise in the study of legal politics, namely: (1) what goals are to be achieved with the existing legal system; (2) what and which methods are deemed best to be used to achieve these goals; (3) when the law needs to be changed and what methods the change should be made; and (4) can a standard and established pattern be formulated, which can help decide on the process of selecting goals and ways to achieve these goals well?²⁹

According to Bellefroid, legal politics is a legal discipline that regulates how to change iusconstitutum to ius constituendum, or create new laws to achieve their goals. Furthermore, legal political activities include changing laws and creating new laws because there is a fundamental interest in carrying out social change by making regeling (regulations), not beschiking (determination).

Legal Politics can be described as the will or desire of the state towards the law. That is, why the law was created, what was the purpose of its creation and what direction it wanted to go. Legal Politics is government policy regarding which laws will be maintained, which laws will be replaced, which laws will be revised and which laws will be eliminated. Thus, through legal politics, the state creates a design and plan for national

²⁹ Ibid.
legal development in Indonesia. Achieving legal development will encourage the achievement of legal goals which will then lead to the creation of state goals.

Mahfud MD considers legal politics to be legal policy or an official and legitimate policy line regarding law that will be enforced either by making new laws or by changing old laws in order to achieve state goals. Based on several definitions of legal politics that have been stated above, it can be concluded that legal politics is policy as a basis for administering the state, especially in the field of law regarding laws that will be running, are currently running and have come into effect. Besides that, it can also be formulated that legal politics is the will or will of the state in designing and implementing laws in the future.

To create a clean structure of social life, an anti-corruption education system is needed which contains the socialization of forms of corruption, ways of preventing and reporting as well as monitoring criminal acts of corruption. As an effort to grow a clean and anti-corruption generation. As regulated regarding efforts to prevent criminal acts of corruption in Article 13 of Law no. 30 of 2002 Jo. Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, namely: in carrying out preventive duties as intended in Article 6 letter d, the Corruption Eradication Commission has the authority to carry out the following preventive steps or efforts:

a. Carrying out registration and inspection of state administrators' wealth reports,
b. Receive reports and determine gratification status,
c. Organizing anti-corruption education programs at every level of education,
d. Design and encourage the implementation of socialization programs to eradicate criminal acts of corruption,
e. Carrying out anti-corruption campaigns to the general public,
f. Carry out bilateral or multilateral cooperation in eradicating criminal acts of corruption.

Corruption prevention still occurs massively and systematically. The practice can take place anywhere, in state institutions, private institutions, and in everyday life. Seeing conditions like that, prevention is worthy of being used as a strategy. Through prevention strategies, it is hoped that sustainable steps will emerge that will contribute to future improvements. Anti-corruption education creates awareness of the dangers of corruption and then rises up against it. For this reason, there must be a systematic effort from law enforcers and the public to prevent perpetrators from becoming deterred from acts of
corruption so that in the future there will be prevention efforts that start early so that in the future when someone already holds authority they do not misuse their authority to commit corruption crimes.

4.4 POLITICAL EDUCATION AS PREVENTION OF MONEY POLITICS

Political education is an activity or activity that has the aim of forming moral values and political orientation in individuals. Political education encourages people to participate as responsible members of society in state politics. Political socialization is different from political education, political education changes the process of political socialization. So that people are truly able to understand ethical values in politics and are able to practice them. Political education is different from political socialization. The aim of political education is to make a society empowered and capable. Not just understanding, but also applying political behavior in everyday life. Political education can be carried out using a preemptive and preventative model.

Preventive political education is an initial effort made to prevent unwanted problems from occurring by a group of people or individuals that have long-lasting impacts. So, this pre-emptive effort instills norms of goodness in life. (Nature, 2018). Meanwhile, political education with the concept of preventive efforts is usually carried out to parties who have not yet or are vulnerable to a problem. Preventive is action taken before something happens. This is done because it is something that can damage or harm. Etymologically, preventive comes from the Latin word pravenire, which means to come before/anticipate/prevent something from happening. In a broad sense, prevention is defined as an effort that is deliberately made to prevent disturbance, damage or loss to someone. 30

Money Politics Money politics is an attempt to bribe voters by providing money or services so that voters' vote preferences can be given to a briber. 31 This money political behavior will produce a phenomenon of clientelism and patronage. Clientelism is a form of personal exchange characterized by unequal obligations and power relations between them. Apart from that, it is characterized by patron activities that provide clients with

access to certain facilities. So that a pattern of reciprocal exchange relationships that are mutually beneficial is formed.32

According to Aspinal (2019), patronage is a division of profits between politicians and distributing something individually to voters, workers or campaign activists. The goal is to get political support from them. The practice of money politics in elections will create corrupt public officials. The basis for corruption in government is the general election/regional head election process which is dominated by the practice of money politics. The result is high political costs. Therefore, the way to prevent corruption can start from providing political education regarding money politics.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Political education is an activity or activity that has the aim of forming moral values and political orientation in individuals. Political education encourages people to participate as responsible members of society in state politics. Strict action against corruptors, which should have a positive effect on preventing corruption, actually does not have a strong effect. With such large and broad authority from the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Corruption Eradication Commission cannot yet make other state officials afraid of committing corruption. Overcoming criminal acts of corruption can be achieved through preventive efforts. Preventive countermeasures are to create obstacles or obstacles so that criminal acts of corruption do not occur. To be able to create obstacles or obstacles to criminal acts of corruption, a thorough understanding of all the factors that cause corruption and all the things that support or influence it is needed. Preventive efforts against criminal acts of corruption are one way to eradicate perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption so that in the future perpetrators who wish to directly harm state finances will not dare to commit criminal acts of corruption.

Through legal politics, the state makes a policy regarding the formation of regulations in the form of drafts and plans for developing national laws in Indonesia, especially in eradicating criminal acts of corruption as an effort to prevent increasingly massive money politics. Achieving legal development will encourage the achievement of legal goals which will then lead to the creation of state goals.

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