Kevin Evans, PhD

Indonesia has had many methods to eradicate corruption. For instance, since 1990, there has been many satire art show that can also be an entertainment for the people. Yet, since 1995, when many people started to get frustrated, they lose their sense of humor, and exploded in 1998, causing the changing of government. Trial for catching the corruptors were started on 1999, and systematical eradication is started with the establishment of Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK). Programme Director Tiri Indonesia, Kevin R. Evans explains this in seminar of integrity education in higher education, held on UB Hotel at Tuesday (28/9). In his description of, "Toward Strong Integrity System", Evans further said that catching the corruptor is not enough, the system needs to be repaired. "The core of system repair is integrity, yet doesn’t mean that other approach is not necessary. Anti corruption movement is a spirit that stimulate the comeuppance of integrity approach in the society", he said.

Integrity, in Evans’ explanation, will lead each party to act according to the rules of the game. According to him, Indonesia itself has entered the era of integrity promotion in responding to the problem of systematic corruption. "Attention to repair the system integrity is the core of Tiri’s mission ", he said. This is done through several approaches namely education network integrity, workplace integrity, grant check (integrity in the civil society), Network for Integrity in reconstruction as well as integrity in politics.

In Asia (East and Southeast Asia) and Australia, Indonesia has the lowest cost of integrity with only 9 (nine) than Australian which reached 74 from the average of 40. From his experience, these two countries have the opposite phenomenon. "Civil servants (PNS) in Australia generally have an irrational awareness about the potential to be arrested that prevents them from doing corruption. While in Indonesia, many people think that arresting is an easy thing", he said. "Even for the British parliament, which is the mother of world’s parliaments, still has a problem of integrity. Among them is the scandal graft and abuse of benefits", he added. For the British case, according to Evans, the source of disaster came from the application of the system rather than the application of allowances and salaries which are clear and by the model of "thief guard thief."
Although conducted with a variety of efforts, this Australian citizen asserted that the war against corruption will never be won. "There will always be those adventurous at times and of any society", he said. The most optimal effort, he said, is through the reduction of moving space so that only a phenomenon of corruption cases and not a systematic problem. Even so, Evans reminded to remain alert and vigilant because of changes in technology, norms, cultural and social institutions, political, economic will bring a new model of corruption. Related to the rules (the Constitution, Laws, etc.) that serve to optimize the role of integrity; implicitly he actually doubts whether at the level of the regulatory system itself and the practice. The doubt is based on the possibility of manipulation which is done for the purpose that does not fit with the mandate. Rather than eliminate the rule altogether, Evans more rely on the assumption that humans are capable of acting rationally. Some rules are made "for failing"; he mentions a system of "3 in 1" to the protocol roads in Jakarta, the system of "1 in 3" for women in the list of candidates for election as well as the auction without a rating. Indonesian society itself, according to him, has a concern for this anti-corruption effort. "Sensitivity of the Indonesian people to the problem of corruption is a motivation that is absolutely necessary to continue improving the system", he said. Related to that, he also provides some of that support such as facebooker movement, an open political system to change politicians and parties, the competitive and diverse press and also the use of the term corruption openly and not subtle like in Australia. At the end of his explanation, when he mentioned some names of convicted cases of corruption such as Ir. Abdullah Puteh, Prof. Dr. Ir. Rokhmin Dahuri, MS, H.M. Al Amin Nur Nasution, SE and Urip Tri Gunawan, SH, he pulled a red thread that all is college graduates. "It appears that there is a crisis of integrity in the educational process", he said. Therefore, the educational integrity of the campus he said was needed, whether it is through the curriculum and the environment. "If students see the gap between theory and reality of integrity in front of their eyes, it can be sure which one they will follow", he concluded.

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