THE ROLE OF THE KARAWANG DISTRICT PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN PREVENTIVE EFFORTS TO COMBATING CORRUPTION IN KARAWANG REGENCY

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Abstract
Corruption is a serious issue that has a broad impact on economic stability, social structures, and public trust. Karawang Regency, as a region with rapid economic growth, also faces a high risk of corruption. The Karawang District Prosecutor's Office holds a strategic role in preventive efforts through various educational and supervisory programs. The research problem or main discussion in this study is how the Karawang District Prosecutor's Office plays a role in preventing corruption crimes and whether the relationship between the legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture can support efforts to prevent corruption by the prosecutor's office. This research is normative legal research with a juridical-normative approach, encompassing statutory and conceptual approaches. The data used are secondary data obtained through literature studies of legislation, prosecutorial policies, and relevant legal literature. Data analysis is carried out descriptively-analytically using legal interpretation techniques and comparative analysis. The research results show that the Karawang District Prosecutor's Office has implemented various preventive strategies, such as the "Prosecutors Enter Schools" (Jaksa Masuk Sekolah/JMS) Program, the "Prosecutors Guard Villages" (Jaksa Jaga Desa) Program, and the "Prosecutors as Fishermen's Friends" (Jaksa Sahabat Nelayan) Program. In addition, supervision of regional strategic projects is carried out to prevent abuse of authority. However, there are challenges such as limited human resources, lack of coordination between institutions, and low public legal awareness. By strengthening regulations, transparency, and accountability, it is expected that corrupt practices can be minimized and the integrity of government governance can be enhanced

I. Introduction

Corruption is a crucial issue that is still a major challenge for the Indonesian nation. Corrupt acts not only cause losses to state finances, but also hinder economic growth, damage social structures, and erode public trust in government institutions. (Muhamad Zainul Arifin, 2024). Corruption is not a new problem in the law and economy of a country, because it has occurred for thousands of years in various countries, both developed and developing, including Indonesia. In Indonesia, corruption is considered a serious threat with wide impacts. Currently, the problem of corruption is getting worse and spreading to all levels of society, making it a major challenge in law enforcement and governance. (Edi Yunara, 2005). As a form of complex crime, corruption requires systematic and integrated handling, both through repressive and preventive efforts.

Corruption can be defined as the abuse of office for personal gain. Office is a position of trust where someone is given the authority to act on behalf of an institution, whether private, government, or non-profit. Corruption occurs when someone asks for compensation for services that should be provided or abuses their authority for illegitimate purposes. In addition, corruption also includes negligence or intentional failure to carry out duties. (Robert Kligaard, 2005).

Karawang Regency, as one of the areas with high economic potential in West Java, is not immune from the threat of criminal acts of corruption. In Karawang itself, from 2021 to 2024, the number of Special Criminal cases such as corruption cases amounted to 12 cases. (Karawang District Attorney's Office 2021-2024 Report) Rapid economic growth, especially in the industrial and agricultural sectors, is often followed by the risk of abuse of authority and corruption among government officials. This requires an active role from various parties, including the Karawang District Attorney's Office, to carry out law enforcement efforts in overcoming corruption. In an effort to overcome corruption, there are two approaches used in criminal policy, namely penal policy and non-penal policy. Penal policy focuses more on repressive law enforcement efforts, such as taking action and imposing sanctions on perpetrators of corruption. Meanwhile, non-penal policies consist of two forms, namely preventive efforts and pre-emptive efforts, which emphasize strategies to prevent corruption from occurring early on. [Barda Nawawi Arif, 2016).

The Karawang District Attorney's Office, as a law enforcement agency, has an

important role in implementing preventive policies in dealing with corruption. Based on Prosecutor's Regulation Number 6 of 2017, the Deputy Attorney General for Intelligence has the task of conducting investigations, securing, and mobilizing in order to prevent criminal acts, including corruption. This function includes various strategies, such as supervision of strategic projects, monitoring regional policies, and cooperation with related agencies to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of government. In addition, in the context of Karawang Regency, the Karawang District Attorney's Office has the responsibility to formulate and implement various preventive programs to reduce corruption rates. Based on Article 919 of the Prosecutor's Regulation Number 6 of 2017, there is an obligation to prepare a work plan and program related to preventing corruption, including periodic monitoring and evaluation. In addition, Article 567 emphasizes the role of the Young Inspectorate of Intelligence and Special Crimes in formulating supervisory policies to detect potential corruption before it occurs. Through this strategy, the Karawang District Attorney's Office is expected to be able to build a more transparent and accountable system to prevent corrupt practices in the region.

The preventive approach aims to prevent violations of the law without using sanctions or punishments. Meanwhile, the educational approach is carried out by providing understanding to the public through various media, such as banners and socialization. Meanwhile, the repressive approach focuses on taking action against violations that have occurred by applying sanctions in accordance with laws and regulations.

However, preventive efforts carried out by the Karawang District Attorney's Office still face various challenges, such as limited resources, lack of coordination between agencies, and low public legal awareness. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed regarding the role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in preventive efforts to overcome corruption in Karawang Regency. Thus, this study aims to analyze the role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in preventive efforts to overcome corruption in Karawang Regency.

This study is different from previous studies which focused more on aspects of enforcement and intelligence. For example, a study entitled "The Role of the Prosecutor's Office in Preventing and Handling Criminal Acts of Village Fund Corruption in the Jurisdiction of the North Sumatra High Prosecutor's Office". (Ismarandy Ismarandy et al., 2021) discusses the prosecutor's strategy in supervising village funds through programs such

as the P3TPK Task Force and the Village Guard Prosecutor. Meanwhile, the study "The Role of Prosecutor's Intelligence in Revealing Corruption Cases". (M. Dedy Iskandar Harahap, 2021) highlights the function of intelligence in investigation and information gathering. Different from the two studies, this study focuses on the preventive role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office through legal education for the community as an effort to build a corruption prevention system at the regional level.

The problems raised in this study focus on preventive efforts carried out by the Karawang District Attorney's Office in overcoming criminal acts of corruption in the Karawang Regency area. The main question to be answered in this study is how the role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in these preventive efforts, including the strategies and steps taken in the context of prevention. In addition, this study also seeks to examine how the relationship between legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture can support the success of legal education programs run by the Attorney General's Office, especially within the framework of programs such as Jaksa Masuk Sekolah (JMS) and Jaksa Jaga Desa (Jaga Desa).

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in preventive efforts to overcome criminal acts of corruption in Karawang Regency. By understanding the strategies and implementation of policies carried out by the Karawang District Attorney's Office, it is hoped that a more effective corruption prevention model can be found and replicated in other regions to strengthen the eradication of corruption in Indonesia.

2. Research Method

This research is a normative legal research with a normative juridical approach (Abdul Kadir Muhamad, 2004). which includes a legislative and conceptual approach. The main focus is to analyze the role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in preventing corruption through a study of legal norms and their application.

The data used are secondary data consisting of: Primary legal materials: a. The 1945 Constitution, Law No. 16 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian Attorney General's Office; b. Perja No. 6 of 2017; c. Attorney General's Instruction No. 5 of 2023 (Village Guard Prosecutor's Program); and d. Attorney General's Decree No. KEP-184 / A / JA / 11/2015 (JMS Program).

Secondary legal materials in the form of legal literature, academic journals, and previous research related to corruption prevention policies.

Tertiary legal materials are legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. [Bambang Waluyo, 1996). Data collection was conducted through literature studies and analyzed descriptively-analystically with interpretation techniques and comparative analysis. This study aims to compile legal propositions that support the prosecutor's preventive policy in efforts to eradicate corruption in the regions.

3. Results and Discussion

The Role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in Preventive Efforts to Overcome Corruption in Karawang Regency

Preventive theory is an approach to law and law enforcement that aims to prevent violations or crimes before they occur. The main focus of this theory is prevention, not punishment after a mistake is made. In other words, preventive theory aims to create legal and social conditions that encourage people not to commit violations. According to Barda Nawawi Arief, prevention is an important part of penal policy that must be supported by non-penal efforts, such as moral education efforts, social welfare development, and strengthening non-formal social control, so that people are not encouraged to commit violations. (Barda Nawawi Arif, 2016)

The Criminal Policy Theory put forward by G. Peter Hoefnagels, efforts to overcome crime can be carried out through three main approaches, namely penal policy, non-penal policy, and social policy. Penal policy relates to prosecution through the criminal justice system, non-penal policy focuses on prevention before a crime occurs, while social policy aims to improve social conditions in order to reduce the factors that cause crime. In this context, the Karawang District Attorney's Office implements a non-penal policy as a preventive measure in preventing corruption.

The Attorney General's Office has a strategic role in preventing corruption in the Indonesian legal system. The legal basis for this role is stated in various regulations, including Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia which was amended through Law Number 11 of 2021. Attorney's intelligence is one of the main instruments in early detection of potential deviations that risk harming state finances. The Attorney General's Law accommodates the duties of the attorney general in legal counseling under the norm of "increasing public legal awareness" as stipulated in Article 30 paragraph (3) letter a. Although the term "legal counseling" is not explicitly mentioned, the concept of increasing public legal awareness includes various legal counseling activities.

Article 30B of Law Number 11 of 2021 Amendment to Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates that the prosecutor's office has duties in law enforcement intelligence to support the success of other tasks. More specifically, Article 30B letter d emphasizes the role of the prosecutor's office in preventing criminal acts of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN), including through supervision and

legal counseling. Supervision is carried out by identifying and monitoring sectors that are vulnerable to KKN practices in order to prevent potential violations before they occur. Meanwhile, legal counseling plays a role in increasing public awareness and government officials about the importance of compliance with the law and the values of integrity. Through a combination of strict supervision and effective counseling, the prosecutor's office seeks to create an environment conducive to transparent, accountable law enforcement and supports efforts to eradicate KKN preventively. Based on the Regulation of the Attorney General Number PER-006/A/JA/07/2017 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Office, the Intelligence Section at the District Attorney's Office has duties in various fields. Thus, the prosecutor's office as a state institution is required to actively provide legal information to the public through programs that have been designed in each branch of the District Attorney's Office in Indonesia.

The "Increasing Legal Awareness" program run by the prosecutor's office is always associated with the "Development of Legal Culture" program. This program is designed to foster awareness and obedience to the law, both in the community and in the state apparatus, while strengthening public trust in law enforcement institutions. The implementation of this program is expected to be able to build a strong legal culture in all levels of society.

Prevention of criminal acts of corruption is also carried out through legal counseling activities aimed at increasing legal awareness of the community and state apparatus. Legal counseling provides the public with an understanding of the law and the consequences of a corrupt act. (Zainudin Ali, 2023). Legal counseling can also increase compliance with applicable regulations. (Sudjana Sudjana, 2017) Thus, legal counseling is an integral part of the preventive strategy carried out by the Karawang District Attorney's Office.

Another preventive step is supervision of potential deviations in public policy and government administration. Based on Prosecutor's Regulation Number 6 of 2017, the prosecutor's office has the task of preparing a corruption prevention work program. Article 919 of the regulation regulates the duties of assistant examiners for economics, social, and politics in preparing plans and work programs for corruption prevention. In addition, Article 567 stipulates the duties of the Junior Inspectorate of Intelligence and Special Crimes in preparing a monitoring program related to the prevention of corruption.

Through various education programs and legal assistance, the Prosecutor's Office seeks to create a system that is able to prevent potential deviations, especially in the management of state finances and government. The three main programs that are instruments for corruption prevention are the Prosecutor Enters School (JMS), the Village Guard Prosecutor (Jaga Desa) and the Fisherman's Friend Prosecutor.

1. Prosecutors Enter School (JMS): Building an Anti-Corruption Culture from an Early Age

Corruption is often rooted in low legal awareness and weak integrity values in people's lives. Therefore, building an anti-corruption culture must start early, especially through education. In order to realize this, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia is implementing the Prosecutors Enter School (JMS) Program, which is regulated in the Decree of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number: KEP-184/A/JA/11/2015.

The JMS program aims to provide legal information and counseling to students, educators, and school committees in order to instill an understanding of the rule of law and the dangers of corruption. By equipping the younger generation with the values of integrity and legal ethics from an early age, it is hoped that they can become agents of change in realizing a society that is free from corruption.

In the context of preventing criminal acts of corruption, JMS has an important role, including:

a. Instilling legal awareness from an early age, so that students have an understanding that actions such as bribery, abuse of authority, and gratification are forms of criminal acts of corruption that can damage the government system and people's lives.

b. Forming an anti-corruption character, by providing concrete examples of the negative impacts of corruption and encouraging the values of honesty, responsibility, and compliance with the law.

c. Preventing corrupt behavior in the school environment, such as the practice of extortion, academic cheating, and misuse of education funds, which can become bad habits if left unchecked.

d. Disseminating the values of integrity, so that students, educators, and school committees participate in building a culture of transparency and accountability in their environment.

With the existence of JMS, it is hoped that a younger generation will emerge who are more aware of the importance of clean and corruption-free governance, so that they will not only become witnesses but also pioneers in building a better government system in the future.

2. Village Guard Prosecutor (Jaga Desa): Preventing Corruption in Village Financial Management

At the village government level, the potential for irregularities in the management of village funds is still a challenge that must be overcome. For this reason, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia through the Instruction of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2023 launched the Jaksa Garda Desa (Jaga Desa) Program as a preventive measure in supervising and assisting village officials in managing village finances.

This program aims to provide legal understanding to village officials so that they can manage budgets transparently and accountably, so that they can avoid corrupt practices. The Attorney General's Office plays a role in:

a. Increasing legal awareness for village officials, especially regarding the rules in managing village finances so that there is no misuse of funds.

b. Providing legal assistance and guidance, so that village officials can understand the mechanism for managing village funds in accordance with regulations.

c. Conducting supervision and evaluation, to ensure that village programs run well and are not misused for personal gain.

d. Building synergy with various parties, such as the Ministry of Villages, local governments, and other supervisory institutions, in preventing and following up on

alleged irregularities in the village budget.

e. Providing a complaint service post for the community, so that it can provide a sense of security to the community and the community does not experience a dead end when they have a legal case.

3. Fisherman's Friend Attorney: Legal Protection for Fishermen in Carrying Out Their Activities

In addition to the education and village government sectors, the maritime sector is also a concern of the Republic of Indonesia Attorney General's Office in efforts to prevent potential deviations and provide legal protection for the community. Through the Fisherman's Friend Attorney Program, the Attorney General's Office seeks to bring legal services closer to the fishing community with the aim of increasing legal awareness, providing assistance, and preventing criminalization of small fishermen which often occurs due to ignorance of marine and fisheries regulations. This program is implemented with educational and preventive principles, prioritizing guidance and providing direct legal consultation to fishermen.

The Fisherman's Friend Attorney Program plays an important role in several ways, including:

a. Providing legal education to fishermen, especially regarding legal provisions in the marine and fisheries sector, such as regulations on the use of fishing gear, fishing areas, and protection of marine ecosystems, so that they can carry out their activities legally.

b. Preventing criminalization of small fishermen, by bridging fishermen's understanding of the complexity of applicable regulations and providing protection against potential abuse of the law by certain parties.

c. Increasing awareness of the rights and obligations of fishermen, so that they are better able to defend themselves legally in the event of a dispute or alleged violation that is not actually caused by intent, but by a lack of information.

d. Encouraging active participation of fishermen in preserving the sea, in line with the principles of sustainable development, so that fishing activities are not only oriented towards short-term economics, but also pay attention to the sustainability of natural resources.

With the Fishermen's Friend Attorney Program, it is hoped that a more harmonious relationship will be created between law enforcement officers and coastal communities, as well as the formation of a community of fishermen who are aware of the law, whose rights are protected, and who are able to contribute positively to national development in the marine sector.

Legal counseling aims to provide understanding, information, and education to the community regarding applicable laws and regulations. Legal counseling aims to improve public understanding of legal rights and obligations. With better insight, individuals can avoid unintentional violations of the law and understand the consequences of each action. Legal counseling conveys legal information clearly and accurately in language that is easy for the public to understand. This helps individuals understand their rights, legal procedures, the judicial process, and how to protect themselves legally. (Danang Wijayanto, 2014)By providing proper education about the law, legal counseling can prevent violations from occurring. People who have an understanding of the law will be more aware of legal and illegal actions and their consequences. (Kadri Husin and Budi Rizki Husin, 2022) Legal counseling helps people understand the legal process and available legal resources. Thus, individuals can obtain legal protection and better access to the justice system.

(Anton Aulawi, "2020) Legal counseling builds a culture of compliance with applicable regulations. By spreading knowledge about the law and its consequences, the public is increasingly aware of the importance of obeying the law for the sake of individual and social interests. (Jawardi Jawardi, 2016).

The target of this program is to increase the number of people and state officials who are aware of their rights and obligations, as well as increasing public participation in various development policy formulation processes. The main activities of this program include: (Muhamad Effendy, 2005).

a. Identifying and mapping legal problems in order to determine the right and appropriate materials, methods, and dialogical approaches according to needs;

b. Utilizing noble local cultural values as a medium to foster legal awareness in society;

c. Developing a more democratic approach to legal awareness through dialogue between government agencies and community institutions as facilitators in building public awareness and participation in the law.

um and its enforcement;

d. Encourage the public to be more aware in exercising their rights and obligations as citizens, while at the same time fostering a legal culture among the public and state apparatus; and

e. Increase the use of modern communication media to expand the reach of legal awareness programs in all levels of society.

Legal information aims to provide the public with an understanding of the various applicable legal provisions, while legal counseling focuses on efforts so that the public not only understands, but also applies and makes the law a part of the values adopted in everyday life. [Mulyana W. Kusumah, 1989).

The Karawang District Attorney's Office has a strategic role in preventive efforts to overcome criminal acts of corruption in Karawang Regency. This role is carried out through various programs and activities that aim to educate, supervise, and prevent potential corruption before it occurs.

One of the concrete steps taken is legal counseling and socialization to the public and government apparatus. Throughout 2024, the Karawang District Attorney's Office has carried out 33 legal counseling activities aimed at increasing legal awareness regarding the dangers and impacts of corruption. In addition, the Attorney's Office also oversees 8 regional strategic projects to prevent budget misuse and ensure that projects run in accordance with applicable legal provisions. This program is expected to increase transparency in the management of the state budget.

In the field of judicial intelligence, the Karawang District Attorney's Office has issued 35 Intelligence Task Orders and mapped the potential for corruption in various government sectors. This effort aims to detect indications of corruption early on so that they can be prevented before they develop further. In addition, the Attorney's Office has also carried out 30 trial security operations, including in corruption cases, to ensure that the legal process runs smoothly without intervention from interested parties.

Not only that, the Karawang District Attorney's Office also commemorates World Anti-Corruption Day with various educational activities aimed at increasing public awareness of the importance of preventing corruption early on. The various steps that have been taken demonstrate the commitment of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in creating an environment free from corrupt practices and ensuring that the use of public funds is carried out in a transparent and accountable

manner.

The role of the Karawang District Attorney's Office in preventive efforts to overcome criminal acts of corruption is a concrete manifestation of the prosecutor's function in enforcing the law and maintaining the integrity of the government system. The preventive approach taken, both through legal counseling, budget supervision, and judicial intelligence, reflects the paradigm of modern law enforcement that is not only oriented towards repression, but also towards risk mitigation. This strategy is in line with the concept of deterrence effect, where effective prevention can reduce incentives for individuals or groups to commit corruption. In the context of Karawang Regency, the effectiveness of this program can be measured by the increasing legal awareness of the community and government apparatus, which in turn forms a more transparent and accountable legal culture. However, the main challenge that must be faced is ensuring the sustainability of this program so that it is not just a ceremonial activity, but truly has an impact on improving the governance system at the local level.

From a legal perspective, the role of the prosecutor's office in preventing corruption has a strong foundation in various regulations, including Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia which was updated through Law Number 11 of 2021. Strengthening the role of legal intelligence as stipulated in Article 30B shows that the prosecutor's office does not only act in the realm of prosecution, but also has the authority to anticipate potential violations of the law early on. Programs such as Jaksa Masuk Sekolah and Jaksa Garda Desa are strategic instruments in building sustainable legal awareness in the community. However, its effectiveness still depends heavily on synergy with other institutions, including local governments and internal supervisory officers. Without strong coordination, corruption prevention will only be a normative policy that is difficult to implement optimally in the field. Therefore, there needs to be a strict evaluation mechanism to ensure that each program runs according to its objectives and does not experience distortion in practice.

In a broader analysis, preventive efforts undertaken by the Karawang District Attorney's Office must be placed in the context of larger legal reforms. Corruption prevention cannot rely solely on the role of one institution, but must be part of a systemic policy that includes legal, institutional, and cultural aspects. One of the biggest challenges in implementing anti-corruption policies at the regional level is resistance from actors who have an interest in maintaining the status quo. Therefore, a strategy is needed that is not only educational, but also enforcement-based, where the prosecutor's office can play an active role in taking firm action against violations that occur. In addition, the prosecutor's office must also strengthen its internal transparency and accountability, so that it can become a real example in realizing integrity in the justice system. With a more comprehensive approach and oriented towards long-term results, the prosecutor's office can become a main pillar in creating a clean government free from corrupt practices.

B. The Relationship Between Legal Structure, Legal Substance, and Legal Culture Can Support Efforts to Overcome Corruption by the Prosecutor's Office

From the perspective of Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, the legal system consists of three main elements, namely legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. The legal structure includes institutions and law

enforcement officers who implement the legal system, including the Prosecutor's Office as an institution that plays a role in law enforcement and preventing criminal acts. Legal substance includes applicable rules and policies, which are the basis for the Prosecutor's Office in carrying out its duties, including providing education and legal assistance. Meanwhile, legal culture reflects public awareness and compliance with the law, which determines the extent to which legal rules can be implemented effectively.

In the context of preventing corruption, the Intelligence Prosecutor plays a role in building public legal awareness through a structure, substance, and legal culture approach. One of the efforts made is through the Prosecutor Enters School (JMS) Program and the Village Guard Prosecutor (Jaga Desa). The JMS program aims to instill an understanding of the law from an early age in students so that they are aware of the importance of integrity and transparency in everyday life. Meanwhile, the Jaga Desa Program focuses on village government officials so that they understand the regulations applicable to village financial management, so that they can carry out more transparent and accountable governance. With this approach, the Prosecutor's Office not only plays a role in repressive law enforcement, but also contributes to building a stronger legal system through prevention and legal education.

1. Legal Structure: Role of Institutions and Law Enforcement Officials

The legal structure in preventing corruption through legal education involves the Prosecutor's Office as a law enforcement institution, especially the Prosecutor's Intelligence Division, which has the task of supervising and preventing crime based on Prosecutor's Regulation Number 6 of 2017. The Role of Prosecutor Intelligence in the Legal Structure:

a. Implementing the Prosecutor Enters School (JMS) Program: Making prosecutors legal educators for students to form legal awareness from an early age.

b. Implementing the Village Guard Prosecutor Program (Jaga Desa): Involving prosecutors in assisting village officials to ensure transparency in village budget management.

c. Conducting Legal Counseling: Prosecutors act as resource persons and facilitators in legal education in various sectors of society.

d. Coordinating with the Financial Supervisory Agency: Collaborating with the Inspectorate, BPK, and KPK in overseeing public finances.

The implication of strengthening the role of prosecutors as part of law enforcement intelligence is the increased effectiveness in detecting, preventing, and taking action against potential legal irregularities from an early age. With the presence of intelligence prosecutors who are active in risk mapping and supervision, corrupt practices that were previously difficult to detect can be identified more quickly, so that preventive measures can be taken before state losses occur. In addition, the presence of intelligence prosecutors in the legal supervision system also strengthens the internal

control mechanism in government institutions, reducing legal loopholes that can be exploited by irresponsible parties.

In terms of synergy between agencies, the main implication is the creation of a more integrated and efficient legal supervision mechanism. With good coordination between the prosecutor's office, the BPK, the Inspectorate, and other supervisory institutions, the exchange of information regarding potential violations of the law can be carried out more quickly and accurately. This will increase the effectiveness of following up on findings of alleged corruption, avoid overlapping authority between agencies, and accelerate the legal process for perpetrators of state financial irregularities. In addition, strong synergy also encourages transparency in government, because every policy and use of the budget will be monitored more strictly by various authorized parties.

Meanwhile, in placing prosecutors as a liaison between law enforcement and public education, the most significant implication is increasing legal awareness among the public and state apparatus. With legal education programs such as Jaksa Masuk Sekolah and Jaksa Jaga Desa, public understanding of the legal consequences of corruption will be stronger, so that an anti-corruption culture can be formed more systematically. A society that is aware of the law tends to be braver in reporting alleged irregularities, which ultimately strengthens the social supervision system in preventing corruption. In addition, public officials who have received legal education from prosecutors will better understand their responsibilities in managing state finances in a transparent and accountable manner, so that the risk of abuse of authority can be significantly minimized.

2. Legal Substance: Regulations and Policies in Preventing Corruption

Legal substance refers to the regulations and policies that form the basis for the implementation of the JMS and Jaga Desa Programs. These regulations provide a legal basis for prosecutors in carrying out their duties as legal educators and supervisors. Legal Basis for the JMS and Jaga Desa Programs:

a. Decree of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number KEP-184/A/JA/11/2015 → Regulates the Jaksa Masuk Sekolah Program to increase legal awareness of the younger generation.

b. Instruction of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2023 → Establishes the Village Attorney Guard Program as a strategy to prevent corruption in the management of village funds.

c. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages → Provides a legal basis for transparent village financial management.

d. Regulation of the Minister of Finance concerning Village Financial Governance → Regulates the mechanism for village financial accountability.

The main objective of the legal substance in the School Attorney Program (JMS) and Village Attorney Guard (Jaga Desa) is to provide legal education to the community, so that they can understand their legal rights and

obligations more comprehensively. With a better understanding, the community not only knows what is allowed and prohibited by law, but also understands the legal consequences of each action, especially in relation to preventing corruption.

In addition, this program aims to close legal loopholes that allow for corrupt practices, especially in the management of public funds. Many cases of corruption occur due to a weak understanding of regulations or because of ambiguity in the rules that can be exploited for personal gain. Therefore, by clarifying the rules of law and providing direct guidance to the community and government officials, the risk of abuse of authority which can be minimized.

Another implication is to increase compliance with the law, both at the individual and institutional levels. With a better understanding of sanctions and legal consequences, the community and state apparatus will be more careful in every policy and action they take. Awareness of the legal impact of corruption is also expected to build a culture of compliance, so that corrupt practices are no longer considered commonplace. Thus, through this legal substance approach, the JMS and Jaga Desa Programs play an important role in building a more transparent, accountable, and prevention-oriented legal system.

3. Legal Culture: Building Public Awareness and Compliance with the Law

Legal culture reflects the extent to which the public understands and complies with applicable legal regulations. Through the JMS and Jaga Desa Programs, the Intelligence Prosecutor seeks to form a stronger legal culture, especially in terms of transparency and accountability. Strategies for Improving Legal Culture through the JMS and Jaga Desa Programs:

a. Jaksa Masuk Sekolah (JMS) Program:

1. Instilling anti-corruption values from an early age through legal education in schools.
2. Forming honest and transparent student characters in academic and social life.
3. Inviting students to become agents of change in society by disseminating legal values.

b. Jaksa Jaga Desa (Jaga Desa) Program:

1. Increasing legal awareness at the village level by providing direct understanding to village officials.
2. Encouraging village communities to be active in monitoring village budgets to prevent irregularities.
3. Ensuring that the village government applies the principles of accountability and transparency in managing public funds.

c. Fisherman's Friend Attorney Program:

1. Provide legal education to fishermen regarding maritime and fisheries regulations to prevent unintentional violations.

2. Protect small fishermen from potential criminalization due to ignorance of the law.
3. Encourage fishermen's awareness of the importance of preserving marine resources sustainably.

The positive impact in building a legal culture through the School Attorney Program (JMS), Village Attorney (Jaga Desa) and Fisherman's Friend Attorney is very significant in increasing legal awareness in various levels of society, from students, village officials, to the general public. With this legal education program, understanding of the rights, obligations, and legal consequences of each action becomes clearer, so that people are more aware of the importance of complying with the law in everyday life.

In addition, this program also plays a role in instilling the values of integrity and anti-corruption, especially in the education and government environment. Students as the younger generation are taught to uphold honesty and transparency, while village officials are encouraged to manage the budget in an accountable and responsible manner. By getting used to transparent government practices and instilling a legal culture from an early age, it is hoped that corrupt practices can be significantly reduced in the long term.

Furthermore, this effort also builds a generation that is more critical of corrupt practices and more active in monitoring public finances. When the public has a strong understanding of the law, they will not only obey the law, but also dare to speak out against any form of deviation that occurs around them. With increased public participation in monitoring the use of the public budget, the state financial management system can run more transparently and accountably. Finally, a strong legal culture will create a cleaner social ecosystem, where corruption is no longer the norm, but becomes a common enemy that must be eradicated.

In the author's opinion, the success of the legal education program run by the Prosecutor's Office is highly dependent on the synergy between the legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. A strong legal structure, which includes competent law enforcement institutions and officers, allows the Prosecutor's Office to carry out its role not only as a law enforcer, but also as an agent of change in building public legal awareness. However, its effectiveness will not be optimal without the support of clear legal substance and a legal culture that develops in society. Therefore, a holistic and sustainable approach must be applied so that legal education is not just a formality program, but truly shapes the mindset of the community in respecting and obeying the law.

From the aspect of legal structure, the Prosecutor's Office has a strategic role in shaping public legal awareness through various educational programs, such as the Prosecutor Enters School Program (JMS) and the Village Guard Prosecutor. However, according to the author, the success of

this program does not only depend on the existence of the institution, but also on the commitment and competence of the prosecutor's office in carrying out their duties. Without professional and integrity prosecutors in providing legal education, this program is at risk of becoming merely ceremonial without any real impact on the community. Therefore, strengthening the capacity and supervision of prosecutors involved in legal education programs must be a primary concern so that public trust in legal institutions increases. In terms of legal substance, the regulations governing legal education by the Prosecutor's Office are quite comprehensive, as stated in the Decree of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia and various other related regulations. However, according to the author, there are still challenges in its implementation, especially in reaching all levels of and society evenly. Legal education programs are often more focused on certain groups, such as students and village officials, while the general public, especially in remote areas, still lack access to adequate legal information. Therefore, innovation is needed in educational methods, such as the use of digital technology and social media, so that legal counseling can reach a wider audience and have a greater impact. In terms of legal culture, public awareness and compliance with the law are still major challenges in law enforcement in Indonesia. According to the author, the legal education program carried out by the Prosecutor's Office can be a good first step in forming a stronger legal culture, but it is not enough to rely on this program alone. Support is needed from various parties, including the government, academics, and community leaders, so that legal and anti-corruption values are truly embedded in everyday life. In addition, the effectiveness of legal education must also be measured by clear indicators, for example by assessing changes in people's behavior in understanding and applying the law in their lives. Thus, according to the author, the success of the legal education program by the Prosecutor's Office is highly dependent on good coordination between the legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. Without a balance between these three elements, legal education programs will only be a formality without providing a real impact in forming a legally aware society. Therefore, in addition to strengthening regulations and the role of legal institutions, a more innovative and participatory approach must also be applied so that public legal awareness can grow sustainably and contribute to building a more transparent and equitable legal system.

4. Conclusion

The Karawang District Attorney's Office has a strategic role in preventive efforts to overcome corruption in Karawang Regency through various legal education and supervision programs. Programs such as Jaksa Masuk Sekolah (JMS) aim to instill anti-corruption awareness from an early age, while Jaksa Jaga Desa provides assistance to village officials in transparent budget management. In addition, the prosecutor's office also conducts risk mapping and supervision of regional strategic projects to prevent abuse of authority.

From the perspective of Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, the effectiveness of corruption prevention depends on the synergy between legal structures, legal substances, and legal culture. However, these efforts still face challenges such as limited resources, lack of coordination between agencies, and low public legal awareness. Therefore, a more comprehensive, innovative, and participatory strategy is needed, involving the prosecutor's office, local governments, and the community in building an effective and sustainable corruption prevention system. By strengthening regulations, transparency, and accountability, it is hoped that corrupt practices can be minimized and the integrity of governance will increase.

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