

## The Value of Anti-Corruption and Humanism Education in Short Stories “People’s Justice” and “Teacher” by Putu Wijaya and Implications for Literature Learning in High School

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe: 1) the value of anti-corruption education contained in the short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya. 2) the value of humanist education contained in the short stories "Peradilan Rakyat" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya, and 3) the implications of research results on anti-corruption and humanism education in the short stories "Peradilan Rakyat" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya for literature learning in high school. This study uses a qualitative method. The data sources for this research are two short stories entitled "People's Justice" and "Dan Guru" by Putu Wijaya. The research technique used in this research is the literature study technique. The research results obtained are: 1) cThe pen "People's Justice" contains 4 important anti-corruption education values, namely: honesty, responsibility, courage and justice. Then, in the short story "Guru" there are also anti-corruption educational values which include: honesty, courage, hard work and independence. The short story "People's Justice" which presents anti-corruption educational values such as honesty, responsibility, courage and justice is a real life reflection of law enforcement presented by Putu Wijaya. In the short story "Teacher" presents the values of anti-corruption education such as honesty, courage, hard work and independence, presenting a fact, it turns out that the profession as a teacher is not seen as a job worthy of being dependent on for life. 2) The short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya contain humanist values. The short story "People's Justice" contains humanist values, namely: respect for other people/freedom of opinion, willingness to make sacrifices, and caring for other people. In the short story "Teacher" there are two humanistic values, namely respecting other people's opinions and being willing to make sacrifices. 3) The implications of the results of this research confirm that anti-corruption education does not always come from textbooks, but can utilize literary works such as short stories, because it turns out that the content of short stories is a reflection of people's lives which present various problems, such as law, education, morals, family and values. -human values.

**KEYWORDS:** values, education, anti-corruption, humanism

## INTRODUCTION

Examining short story texts requires seriousness from the reader. Without seriousness or sincerity, readers will find it difficult to find the essence of the story that the author deliberately presents through the characters and events narrated. Therefore, understanding a short story text holistically requires adequate literacy skills regarding the content of the story, both knowing the characters, the characters and the events narrated in it. Of course, understanding the contents of a short story in its entirety is not easy, especially for beginner readers, so this is where the importance of studying literature at school is to introduce and train students to study short story texts as one of the literary genres that is in great demand.

Reading literary works is very beneficial. The benefits of reading literary works such as poetry, short stories, novels and dramas are enormous for readers, because studying literary texts means that readers learn to understand the various unique and diverse conflicts of life and human behavior. Literary works such as short stories are important to read because they give readers awareness of the truths of life, gaining in-depth knowledge and understanding about humans, the world and life. Reading literary works such as short stories can also help readers become cultured human beings, namely being responsive to the noble things in this life so that humans always seek the values of truth, justice, honesty, tolerance, beauty and all that is considered good through literary works, not melts away from more theoretically oriented textbooks.

Reading actual literary works such as short stories can increase knowledge, develop personality, broaden life horizons and improve reasoning knowledge and speaking skills so that cultured humans are formed. Therefore, reading literary works in the form of short stories is not just looking for entertainment but finding new experiences that are useful for life. Wellek and Warren (1997:186) emphasize that if readers analyze literary works, readers can conclude that it is better to see literary works not only as a system of norms, but as a system consisting of several strata. This means that literary works have their own world created by the writer who displays characters and life settings. An event in a literary work is conveyed as something that is read and heard.

It can be said that when someone reads and appreciates literary works, such as short stories, they are actually reading and experiencing the life that happens around them. One of the aims of the presence of literary works among the reading public is to strive to increase human dignity as cultural, thinking and divine beings. Literary works are the author's reflection on life and life combined with the power of imagination and creation supported by experience and observations of life. Literary works are always full of ideas, themes and messages related to the lives of past and present people. Readers can find ideas about life clearly in literary works in the form of prose, such as short stories (Djojuroto, 2006:9-17).

Sumardjo (2001:91) states that a short story is a unified form, complete, there are no unnecessary parts, but there is also nothing too much, everything fits, is integral and contains a meaning. Short stories must provide a sharp picture and be able to provide something to the reader. Short stories make humans the central object of what is being told, so that from the figures presented by the author, readers can learn something good and bad. Of course, it is up to the reader to choose the good and bad things from the characters' behavior in the short story. Writers only offer an imaginary experience, it is the reader who has the right to accept or reject it.

An Indonesian short story writer, who wrote many short stories with deep literary weight, is Putu Wijaya. Putu Wijaya has produced many short stories that show various aspects of Indonesian society's life.

For example, Putu Wijaya presented the problems of corruption, chronic diseases faced by the Indonesian people and also the problems of humanism in two short stories entitled, "People's Justice" and "Guru". The reason for choosing the two short stories by Putu Wijaya was because the educational value of anti-corruption and humanism in them was so prominent. The short stories "People's Justice" and "Teacher" are short stories recommended by the Ministry of Education and Culture as educational short stories for students to study at school, especially for high school, MA/SMK students, because they present various important life values, including anti-corruption education and humanism. This is as outlined in the 2013 Curriculum, Indonesian language subjects for Class

The values of anti-corruption education and humanism are important values for the life of the nation. The value of anti-corruption education seeks to equip generations with easy steps to avoid acts of corruption that occur in various sectors of life. That's why anti-corruption education is seen as more effective through schools (Early Anti-Corruption Education, <https://dindik.jatimprov.go.id>). Through anti-corruption education, it will be easy for generations to learn about actions that constitute corruption. Anti-corruption education is a policy that is now implemented through schools. Through anti-corruption education, students can recognize forms or practices that fall into the category of corruption.

Humanist values are values that view human nature as individuals who have human rights to be respected. As stated by Schiller and James (Bagus: 2000:296), they view humans as open, free creatures. The problem of human rights violations is faced by the nation. Various violations of human rights by states, groups and individuals still occur frequently. This is where the urgency of literary works such as short stories can be a source of anti-corruption learning and humanist values, as emphasized by Burns (2004: 481), teaching a topic regarding the values of life that occur in society can be done through stories. This is the urgency of making short stories a learning resource because they are more practical and applicable, not merely conceptual (theoretical) about values.

This research focuses on exploring anti-corruption values and humanist values, contained in the short stories entitled "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya and their implications for learning literary appreciation in schools.

## **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative method design. Through this method, an exploration of the values of anti-corruption education and humanist values contained in the short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya was carried out. The data sources for this research are two short stories entitled "People's Justice" and "Dan Guru" by Putu Wijaya. The research technique used in this research is the literature study technique. The researcher repeatedly read the short stories "Peradilan Rakyat" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya in order to obtain a complete and in-depth understanding of the content of the stories, then carried out a careful analysis of the values of anti-corruption education and humanist values which are the focus of this research study.

The data analysis technique used in this research is content analysis technique. Data analysis stages include: 1) Reading the two short story texts carefully until a comprehensive understanding is obtained. 2) Mark sentences/paragraphs that express the value of anti-corruption education. 3) Present data systematically regarding the value of anti-corruption education depicted in the short story. 4) Carrying out verification and drawing conclusions to answer the research problem formulation regarding the values of anti-corruption education in short stories.

## **RESULTS**

### **Anti-Corruption Education in the Short Story People's Justice and Teachers by Putu Wijaya**

#### **a. Anti-Corruption Education in the Short Story "People's Justice"**

Based on the results of the analysis of the content of the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya, there are anti-corruption educational values contained in it. The results of the analysis are described below.

##### **1) Honesty**

Honesty is acting in accordance with the demands of conscience, not hiding or covering up mistakes, and not lying. Being honest is a noble character in life, namely acting as you are, not taking advantage of your position or position for personal gain to hide behavior that is contrary to norms and ethics. In the short story "This People's Justice" the value of honesty is shown through two characters, namely an old lawyer and a young lawyer. The relationship between them is father and son. The young lawyer, as a child, came to ask for advice from the old lawyer, who was none other than his own father. A young lawyer came to ask for consideration to defend a big-time corruptor, who had taken state property illegally or against the law. The honesty of the young and old lawyers here is very visible, where they speak with conscience, in accordance with the professional responsibility to defend someone who is involved in an act against state law, even if he is a corrupt person. Revealed from an old lawyer, who spoke frankly, but according to his conscience. He acts professionally, separating family matters or personal interests in fighting for and upholding justice. For the old lawyer, he didn't want to be a hypocrite, who was just looking for profit from the profession as a lawyer. Driven by honesty and conscience, he was brave enough to hunt down the "thieves of justice" who nested in high-rise institutions and high-rise buildings. They are people who have important positions, so they take advantage of their positions to cunningly take state money for their own and group interests, without thinking about the people who live. The integrity of the lawyer and his commitment to fighting and prosecuting corruptors through the courts are very apparent. Because of this determination, this old lawyer was nicknamed the "Hungry Lion" in eradicating corruption.

MarkThe honesty shown in the short story "People's Justice" is also seen in the attitude of a young lawyer when he is offered by the state to defend a corrupt person who he calls a "big criminal", so he deserves the death penalty. However, for young lawyers, this offer is just a trick by the state, to show the people that the state is firm in eradicating corruption. For young lawyers, this is just theater or play. Integrity and honesty of young readers regarding the state's attitude, in this case the government. His appointment as a lawyer by the state was to create the impression or public opinion that law enforcement against corruptors was being carried out strictly. The greatness of young lawyers is a guarantee of the country's seriousness in fighting corruption, even though for young lawyers it is just an act. The young lawyer's commitment and honesty shows that the problem of corruption must be fought and eradicated, but not by playing with the law, as the young lawyer said, "The state wants to make me a loser. The state must believe that upholding justice cannot be anything other than clean justice."

##### **2) Value of responsibility**

MarkThe responsibilities shown in the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya emphasize professional responsibility. In this short story, the commitment and responsibility of the profession as a lawyer (advocate) has been shown through the figure of a young lawyer, who has to risk his life for the sake of commitment and responsibility to the profession as a lawyer. A young lawyer being appointed by the state

to defend a major criminal is not an easy matter. The state knows that the corrupt person will still be found guilty in court and sentenced to life imprisonment, so to create the impression to the public that the state is serious about eradicating corruption, young lawyers are deliberately appointed.

The call to professional responsibility as a lawyer is also accepted by young lawyers to defend the corrupt, because he realizes that everyone caught in the law has the right to be defended as the right of every citizen, even though the actions he takes are risky. The young lawyer's decision to defend the criminal was supported by the old lawyer.

The young lawyer's prowess was proven. It turns out he was able to prove that the corruptor, whom he called a "son of a bitch," won in court. The corruptor laughed happily and celebrated his victory with a fireworks display. Ultimately, responsibility for the profession resulted in disaster for the young lawyer, who was executed through a merciless street court, resulting in the young lawyer's death. It turns out that responsibility and devotion to the profession do not all bear sweet fruit, but on the contrary, bitterness. For the sake of responsibility to the profession, the young lawyer succeeded in freeing the corrupt person who deserved the death penalty, instead the young lawyer experienced a tragic and terrible event. His life is a sacrifice for the freedom of the corruptor.

### 3) Courage

Mark Courage in the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya is shown through the figures of an old lawyer and a young lawyer who are so brave in fighting for justice. The old lawyer, who now only lives at home in a wheelchair, when he was still very active in carrying out his profession as a lawyer was known to be very brave in fighting for justice and truth and the supremacy of the law. Because of this, he earned the nickname "Hungry Lion" when he became a lawyer. His courage was admired and recognized by many people. He compared it to today's lawyers who are only after money. It's ironic what young lawyers experience. It turns out that the consequences of his decision to dare to defend and win against the corrupt in court had terrible consequences for himself, namely being tried by the people themselves through street justice.

### 4) Justice

Mark Justice in the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya places more emphasis on legal justice. There is a contradiction in the understanding of justice in the eyes of old lawyers and young lawyers on the one hand and on the other hand, the state and the people. For young lawyers and old lawyers, legal justice must be upheld according to just legal principles. On the government side, laws are enforced mixed with politics and power, the aim of which is to strengthen the government. On the people's side, the law must be enforced indiscriminately, so that whoever is guilty must be punished.

Decision The young lawyer defended the corrupt person as a "big criminal" according to the principles of justice. This was also supported by the old lawyer. For them, defending anyone who needs defense in court is something that lawyers must do, especially since it is a professional calling. The young lawyer is of the view, "The search for justice in court must be carried out for the sake of the law itself and is absolutely the only search for justice which, if necessary, is cold and frozen."

## **b. Anti-Corruption Education in the short story "Guru" by Putu Wijaya**

### 1) Honesty

Mark The honesty shown in the short story "Teacher" arises from Taksu's attitude, who has a strong desire to become a teacher. Taksu considers the teaching profession to be a noble job. Taksu shows an attitude of being honest with himself that becoming a teacher is a dream he has had since childhood. He

knew that his parents did not approve of his ideals. He honestly told his parents that his desire was a noble thing, because work as a teacher, although not economically promising, was very noble in producing the nation's intelligent young generation. Taksu wants to follow his conscience, be honest with himself and his parents, so he does not hesitate to express his desire to become a teacher to his parents. Taksu honestly stated his desire to become a teacher, with the expression, "But I want to be a teacher"... Taksu shook his head. "Even if you give me one year, the results will be the same, sir. I want to be a teacher."

Taksu's attitude is firm, following his conscience. He was not tempted or influenced to accept a bribe in the form of a car from his father. This attitude is an important lesson to remain honest and follow one's conscience, namely refusing bribes as a character against corruption.

## **2) Value of Courage**

In the short story "Guru" the value of courage is displayed in a unique way by Putu Wijaya. The value of courage here is shown through Taksu's character or attitude, who maintains his determination to become a teacher. He was very brave to fight his father's arrogance, forcing his will to cancel Taksu's intention to become a teacher, but instead became a successful businessman. It's very interesting to see the contradiction between the attitudes of parents and children. In this case, parents feel they have the right to determine their child's future, but on the other hand, Taksu, as a child, sees that he has the right to determine his future as a teacher. Taksu's courage to maintain his stance was not because he did not respect his father, but because his father's view of the teaching profession was narrow. Taksu goes against the wishes of his arrogant father. Taksu did not want to submit to various threats, even though he was killed by his father, he remained firm in his stance, "I want to be a teacher".

## **3) Work hard**

MarkHard work as an anti-corruption educational value in the short story "Guru" by Putu Wijaya is not shown in depth. The value of hard work as a path to success is shown through the figures of Father and Taksu. In this story, it is depicted that Taksu's father was a successful businessman who went through very difficult phases, who was born into a poor family, but because of hard work and tenacity managed to become a successful businessman. The value of hard work is also shown through the figure of Taksu who succeeds in realizing his dream of becoming a teacher. Even though he didn't have the support of his parents, Taksu was able to prove himself to be a great teacher, namely as director of a company that supervised 10,000 employees.

## **4) Independence**

Independence is an attitude of not depending on other people. A person is said to be independent if he succeeds in achieving something without relying on other people. Independent people show tenacity, confidence and the ability to do things professionally. In the short story "Guru" by Putu Wijaya, the value of independence is shown through the figure of Taksu. Taksu, who did not receive the blessing of his parents, fought for his strong desire to become a teacher. However, Taksu's independent attitude, which can fight for his dream of becoming a teacher, even though he does not receive support from his parents. Taksu can prove to himself that he can become what he dreams of becoming a successful teacher.

## **2. The value of humanistic education in the short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya**

### **a. The Value of Humanist Education in the Short Story "People's Justice"**

#### **1) Respect other people's opinions**

Mutual respect for opinions and freedom of opinion is shown through two characters, namely an old lawyer and a young lawyer, both of whom are father and son. A young lawyer came to ask for consideration to defend a big-time corruptor, who had taken state property illegally or against the law. The relationship of professionalism as a lawyer first ignores the relationship between father and son. They both spoke with conscience, in accordance with their professional responsibility to defend someone involved in acts against state law, even if they are corrupt. Old lawyers respect the opinions and attitudes of young lawyers to defend corrupt people. Likewise, young lawyers appreciate the old lawyer's perspective in upholding the law, pursuing the thieves of justice, including the corrupt, who the young lawyer wants to defend.

### **2) The value of being willing to sacrifice**

The value of humanism which is related to being willing to sacrifice is the strength of the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya. The young lawyer's decision to defend the corrupt person and the old lawyer's support for the young lawyer's decision, had tragic results, because the young lawyer had to pay with his life, where the young lawyer's success in defending the corrupt person resulted in his release today. prison sentence, makes the people angry and resorted to street justice. An angry mob judged a young lawyer to death in the street for the release of the corrupt man.

The value of being willing to sacrifice shown in the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya places more emphasis on profession. The commitment and responsibility of the profession as a lawyer (advocate) has been demonstrated through the figure of a young lawyer, who had to risk his life for the sake of commitment and responsibility to the profession as a lawyer. The state knows that the corrupt person will still be found guilty in court and sentenced to life imprisonment, so to create the impression to the public that the state is serious about eradicating corruption, young lawyers are deliberately appointed. The willingness of a young lawyer to become a defender of the corrupt is not an easy matter, because he knows he will get a negative reaction from the community as a defender of the corrupt who suffer the people and are also used as a shield by the state to uphold justice. But these lawyers took on responsibilities that went against the public's wishes. He sacrificed himself for other people, namely state criminals (corruptors).

In this short story, it is told that a young lawyer proves that the corrupt person, whom he calls a "son of a bitch," won in court. The corrupt man laughed happily and celebrated his victory with a fireworks display. The court's decision to free the corruptor from punishment made the people angry. The people carried out anarchist actions and burned the court office. They even kidnapped a young lawyer, tortured him to death.

### **3) Care about other people**

MarkCaring for other people in the short story "People's Justice" by Putu Wijaya is shown through the figures of an old lawyer and a young lawyer who really care about the corrupt, because the young lawyer views the corruptor as being used by the state as a tool in legal games. The young lawyer wants to uphold the law, so he decides to defend the corrupt person. He doesn't want the law to be compromised. Because of this, he confidently became a lawyer for a big-time corruptor who was nicknamed the country's biggest criminal. The young lawyer defended the corruptor at the request of the state and the corruptor himself. The state knows that even if the corrupt person is defended by a great lawyer, he will still lose in court, while the corrupt person has confidence that he will win against the state in court. The young lawyer's decision to defend the corrupt was very brave, but he didn't want the state to play with the law and make the young lawyer a loser.

The courage of the young lawyer to defend the corruptor was successful, because with his intelligence, he was able to prove that the corruptor was not wrong, especially since the evidence presented by the state to prosecute the corruptor was very weak. The young lawyer's victory in defending the corrupt turned out to be inversely proportional. His concern for the corrupt person who was used as a tool or play in the legal game had fatal consequences for him. He himself was tried by the people through street justice.

#### **b. The Value of Humanism in the Short Story "Guru"**

##### 1) Respect other people's opinions (freedom of opinion)

MarkThe respect for other people shown in the short story "Teacher" arises from Taksu's attitude, who has a strong desire to become a teacher. The respectful attitude shown by Taksu is directed towards teachers. For Taksu, teaching is a noble profession, because from teachers emerge great leaders and intelligent people. Even though a job as a teacher is not economically promising, it is very noble in producing the nation's intelligent young generation. Taksu wants to follow his conscience, be honest with himself and his parents, so he does not hesitate to express his desire to become a teacher to his parents. His dream of becoming a teacher was conveyed directly, as a way for him to respect his parents. This is also part of the manifestation of his rights as an individual, namely freedom of opinion, even though his father rejected his wishes. QIt is clear that Taksu's attitude to show respect for his parents is done in a different way, as a person who has freedom of opinion. Him not following his parents' wishes doesn't mean he doesn't respect them. Giving him the freedom to do and choose what he wants is a form of respect for his parents.

##### 2) The value of being willing to sacrifice

In the short story "Guru", the value of being willing to sacrifice is uniquely displayed by Putu Wijaya. Taksu sacrificed himself to realize his dream of becoming a teacher, because he couldn't get all the luxury and material facilities from his parents, who wanted him to become a successful businessman. Taksu's courage to maintain his stance was not because he did not respect his father, but because his father's view of the teaching profession was narrow and petty. Taksu also had to fight for his choice and decision to become a teacher, even though his parents were no longer paying for his studies and living expenses.

Taksu's courage goes against the wishes of his arrogant father. The value shown by Taksu is that fighting for his dream of becoming a teacher must be accompanied by sacrifice. He must be willing to make the sacrifice of no longer enjoying the facilities and money of his parents. He had to struggle independently to fight for his studies. Taksu did not want to submit to various threats, even though he was killed by his father, he remained firm in his stance, "I want to be a teacher".

### **3. Implications of Research Results**

This research has implications for literature learning in schools, especially at Junior High Schools (SM) and Senior High Schools (SMA), which is in line with the implementation of the 2022 Merdeka Curriculum, which emphasizes the importance of character education for students at all levels of education from primary education to with a high school education. There are six elements of character education packaged in the "Pancasila Student Profile", including: 1) faith, devotion to God Almighty, 2) noble character, 3) global diversity, 4) mutual cooperation, independence, 5) critical reasoning, 6) creative. Two important contents are included in the "Pancasila Student Profile" namely anti-corruption education and humanism education, which is included in the second component of having noble morals.



Based on the research results, the value of anti-corruption and humanism education from the two short stories was obtained which has implications for literature learning in schools. The short stories by Putu Wijaya entitled "People's Justice" and "Teachers" present the value of anti-corruption education which is important for students to learn. Students must have these anti-corruption educational values, so that when they live their lives in school and society or later become adults, they have this attitude, thereby avoiding corrupt attitudes that harm many people. Furthermore, the short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya contain humanist values that are important for life. These values are very important in the character of students' lives, so that they have sensitivity to human values. Thus, the results of this research recommend that learning about the values of humanism can be explored, internalized and practiced based on stories, whether in the form of short stories, novels, dramas and films.

### UNDERSTANDING

Based on the research results, important findings were obtained regarding the values of anti-corruption education contained in the short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya. In the short story "People's Justice" there are 4 important anti-corruption education values, namely: honesty, responsibility, courage and justice. Then, in the short story "Guru" there are also anti-corruption educational values which include: honesty, courage, hard work and independence. These findings emphasize that anti-corruption education does not always come from textbooks, but can utilize literary works such as short stories, because it turns out that the content of short stories is a reflection of people's lives which present various problems, such as law, education, morals and family. Thus, it can be emphasized that short stories are an alternative for learning about life values. Research findings also show that the short story "People's Justice" which presents anti-corruption educational values such as honesty, responsibility, courage and justice is a real-life reflection of law enforcement presented by Putu Wijaya. Putu Wijaya tries to show the bad side of implementing the law with the behavior of legal officials in enforcing the law, especially eradicating corruption. Therefore, through the figures of Young Lawyers and Old Lawyers, Putu Wijaya emphasizes the values of honesty, responsibility, courage and justice to fight corruption. The short story "People's Justice" displays a contradictory reality where the Young Lawyer, as an honest, responsible, brave and fair figure, ultimately becomes the victim of upholding the justice he is fighting for. A young lawyer who tried to uphold justice according to applicable law suffered a tragic fate, being tried by angry people because he succeeded in defending a corrupt person.

In the short story "Teacher" which presents the values of anti-corruption education such as honesty, courage, hard work and independence, it presents a fact, it turns out that the profession of a teacher is not seen as a job worthy of being dependent on for life. A money and property-oriented lifestyle is represented by Taksu's father and mother, where being an entrepreneur is a guarantee of a life of material abundance. They consider the job of a teacher to be an unprofitable job, because the salary is mediocre. On the other hand, through the figure of Taksu, Putu Wijaya shows that the teaching profession is a noble job. The job of being a teacher is not a job to have abundant wealth, but a job for humanity, because it tries to humanize humans. This is where the reader needs to learn to understand the true profession of a teacher, which is underestimated based on material standards, but considered noble from a human perspective.

The short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya also contain humanist values that are important for life. These humanist values are values that place great emphasis on respect for human values, respect for human dignity, and recognition of individual freedom rights. In the short story "People's Justice"

there are humanist values, which include: respect for other people/freedom of opinion, willingness to make sacrifices, and caring for other people. In the short story "Teacher" there are two humanistic values, namely respecting other people's opinions and being willing to make sacrifices. Humanist values are deliberately presented through short stories by Putu Wijaya. Ulhaq & Sunaryo (2023:1) emphasize that humanism is presented in literary works to fulfill the main points of a literary work which can be understood as seen from human existence in a relationship with other people. Thus, the results of this research recommend that learning about the values of humanism can be explored, internalized and practiced based on stories, whether in the form of short stories, novels, dramas and films.

The research findings have implications for literature learning in schools, namely the short stories "Peradilan Rakyat" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya are educational short stories that are recommended for students to read, because they present the humanist values that students need to have in facing individualistic materialism. These values are relevant to the implementation of character education "Pancasila Student Profile" Independent Learning Curriculum, one of the components of which is that students have noble character (Kemendikbud, Research and Technology, 2023. <https://ditpsd.kemdikbud.go.id>).

### CONCLUSION

Based on the research results obtained, conclusions are drawn to answer the research questions according to the problem formulation.

1) In the short story "People's Justice" there are 4 important anti-corruption education values, namely: honesty, responsibility, courage and justice. Then, in the short story "Guru" there are also anti-corruption educational values which include: honesty, courage, hard work and independence. The short story "People's Justice" which presents anti-corruption educational values such as honesty, responsibility, courage and justice is a real life reflection of law enforcement presented by Putu Wijaya. In the short story "Teacher" which presents the values of anti-corruption education such as honesty, courage, hard work and independence, it presents a fact, it turns out that the profession of a teacher is not seen as a job worthy of being dependent on for life.

2) The short stories "People's Justice" and "Guru" by Putu Wijaya contain humanist values. The short story "People's Justice" contains humanist values, namely: respect for other people/freedom of opinion, willingness to make sacrifices, and caring for other people. In the short story "Teacher" there are two humanistic values, namely respecting other people's opinions and being willing to make sacrifices.

3) The implications of the results of this research confirm that the value of anti-corruption and humanism education is in line with the values of character education in accordance with the mandate of their curriculum, so that character learning can utilize literary works such as short stories, because it turns out that the content of short stories is a reflection of society's life which presents various problems, such as law and education, morals, family, and human values.

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