



## Strategy for Optimizing Corruption Eradication in Indonesia

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<b>Abstract</b>	The eradication of corruption in Indonesia is still not optimal, as can be seen from the many incomplete judicial processes for corruptors, and the trend of low sentences for corruptors. Apart from that, in terms of recovering assets resulting from corruption, it is also not optimal so that corruption eradication activities are less effective. This research will examine strategies for optimizing the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. This research uses normative legal research methods with a statutory approach. The results of this research are that strategies for optimizing the eradication of corruption can be pursued by imposing the heaviest sanctions for perpetrators of corruption, including criminal sanctions, fines, replacement money, reverse evidence accumulated with money laundering crimes and if possible applying social sanctions.		
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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The proliferation of criminal acts of corruption has certainly made the entire Indonesian nation depressed. It turns out that corruption occurs in various sectors, including executive, legislative and judicial powers as well as the private sector. Therefore, eradicating corruption is one of the main focuses of the Indonesian Government and Nation (Andini & Nilasari, 2021).

Efforts have been taken to both prevent and eradicate corruption simultaneously, considering that criminal acts of corruption are white collar crimes and extraordinary crimes. These efforts have actually been carried out and attempted to produce results in the form of growing will to eradicate corruption in all corners of Indonesia (Sulistyawaty & Purba, 2019).

During the reform period, apart from the Police and Prosecutor's Office, a number of agencies implementing and supporting the eradication of corruption were also established, including the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Center for Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis, and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency. Special courts for corruption were also established. All of this was done in order to optimize efforts to eradicate corruption.



In this regard, every year Transparency International also polls the opinion of the Indonesian public regarding the existence of corruption, especially regarding commercial activities, by measuring the Indonesian Corruption Perception Index (IPK). Even though there has been an increase, up to 2012 it was still relatively low, namely 32 out of a maximum score of 100. In 2014, the Indonesian government is targeting a number of measurable improvements, including the government targeting 5.0 for the GPA. When setting the target, the GPA score is the number 0 to 10. Since 2012, the score used is the range of numbers 0 to 100. If the target of 5.0 in the 0-10 score is converted to a score of 0-100, you will find the number 50 for GPA target for 2014.

Optimizing the eradication of criminal acts of corruption is the right answer in responding to the rise of corrupt behavior and corruption. The success of eradicating corruption has had a widespread positive impact on the people, nation and state. Why is that? Because corruption refers to corrupt, rotten, depraved, dishonest actions that are related to finances (Korupsi, 2019). Corruption also poses a serious threat to stability and security which can weaken democratic institutions and values, ethical values and justice and endanger sustainable development and upholding the rule of law.

## **2. METHODS**

This research uses normative legal research methods with a statutory approach. The legal materials used in this research are primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The research materials were collected using library research techniques. Legal material analysis techniques use deductive logic.

## **3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Eradicating corruption is a top priority in order to improve the welfare of the people and the strength of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as well as in the context of achieving national goals. Therefore, policies to optimize the eradication of corruption must be followed up with a comprehensive, integral and holistic strategy in order to truly achieve the expected results.

Examining the causes of corruption, it can be concluded that it is related to human aspects, regulations, bureaucracy, political will, commitment and consistency of law enforcement and community culture. For this reason, in general the strategy implemented includes the following aspects: (Hidayati, 2021)

- a. Increasing the Integrity and Ethics of State Officials;
- b. Strengthening and Accelerating Bureaucratic Reform;
- c. Strengthening Community Anti-Corruption Culture; And
- d. Firm, Consistent and Integrated Law Enforcement.

Weak integrity and ethics of administrators or state apparatus is the main cause of irregularities and abuse of authority or power. The state apparatus is the main factor in the government's success in realizing good governance, clean and free from Corruption, Collusion, Nepotism (Endro, 2017). Without officials with integrity and ethics, it is impossible for government work programs to run well. For this reason, one of the main aspects of the bureaucratic reform program is reform of the human resources aspect, because this aspect will later implement or drive all bureaucratic reform programs.

However, building the integrity and ethics of the state apparatus cannot be done simply through a mere bureaucratic reform program. Building the integrity and ethics of state officials must be carried out simultaneously, from school to official education. Therefore, there needs to be a reorientation of the formal education curriculum and official education to include the noble values of the Indonesian nation, whether originating from religion, culture or the nation's ideology, namely Pancasila. These noble values must be actualized in every state administration activity so that efforts to build the integrity and ethics of the state apparatus can be realized concretely in everyday life, so that ultimately a professional and highly disciplined state apparatus can be formed.

A state apparatus with integrity and ethics is one of the conditions for the realization of good governance, clean and free of corruption, collusion and nepotism. In many countries, strengthening the integrity and ethics of public officials is an effective way to build attitudes and awareness in eradicating or at least reducing corruption effectively. Furthermore, the existence of integrity and ethics can provide support for the realization of good governance. Thus, strengthening integrity and ethics is a must so that efforts to eradicate corruption can run well.

Efforts to realize good, clean and free governance free from corruption, collusion and nepotism cannot essentially be carried out only by state officials or government agencies. Because in essence there are 3 (three) stakeholders in good, clean and free government from corruption, collusion and nepotism, namely: the state, the private sector and society. State or government, the concept of government is basically state activities, but beyond that it also involves the private sector and community institutions; private sector, private sector actors include private companies that are active in interactions in the market system, such as: trade processing industry, banking and cooperatives, including informal sector activities; and society, in the context of the state, community groups are basically in the middle or between the government and individuals, which includes both individuals and community groups who interact socially, politically and economically (Muhtarom et al., 2022)

Thus, the public's attitude and mentality towards the practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism in state administration also greatly determine efforts to realize good, clean and free governance free from corruption, collusion and nepotism. So far, society's values only respect people from purely material aspects, so that society's attitude tolerates many corrupt behavior. Especially if

some of the proceeds of corruption are donated to the community for social or religious activities. It is as if this has erased the sins of the perpetrators of corruption. For this reason, it is necessary to straighten out community values like this because they tend to encourage corrupt practices.

Efforts to straighten out values in society can be done through legal education, anti-corruption education which starts from an early age at school, the formation of anti-corruption communities, role models, and anti-corruption campaigns carried out in various media, especially the mass media. With a massive anti-corruption campaign movement and instilling anti-corruption values from an early age, it is hoped that it can increase public understanding of how dangerous corruption is for the life of the nation and state. Apart from that, the perpetrator must realize that the profits obtained from corruption are not commensurate with the suffering he will receive (regret for up to seven generations). By growing such awareness, it is hoped that it will be able to form an anti-corruption attitude and mentality in society. Such conditions should ideally be strengthened by understanding and practicing national values, Pancasila and Indonesian nationalism.

Consistent and integrated law enforcement is very important for the realization of the pillars of justice and legal certainty. The pillars of justice and legal certainty are the main foundations for the ongoing democratization process. Democratization is one of the principles of good governance, because democratization opens up space for the public to participate in state administration. Apart from that, legal certainty is also very necessary for businesses when investing in a country. Because without legal certainty, business risks cannot be predicted, which can reduce the investment climate. The small investment figure will reduce new job opportunities for the community, so that there will be a lot of unemployment which has the potential to pose a threat and disruption to security (Michael Devangga Hardjono Halim & Markus Suryo Utomo, 2023)

Furthermore, consistent and integrated law enforcement will also bring benefits to society, namely the emergence of a deterrent effect, so that it can prevent someone who wants to commit corruption. Another benefit is the growth of public trust in law enforcement efforts and law enforcement officials, so that public support for law enforcement agencies will strengthen. On the other hand, if there is inconsistency and lack of integration in law enforcement, the public will judge that in the law enforcement process there is a tug-of-war between interests, so that trust in law enforcers will weaken. The implication is that this will weaken legal culture and compliance with the law by society

#### **4. CONCLUSION.**

The existence of various provisions, then the creation of a joint agreement strengthens integration and togetherness in eradicating corruption, which in turn will have a positive impact in optimizing the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. Apart from that, what is no less important is the commitment of

law enforcers to carry out law enforcement firmly, consistently and integratedly in order to be able to produce fair law enforcement, provide legal certainty and benefit the community. The steps taken include the imposition of the heaviest sanctions for perpetrators of corruption, including criminal sanctions, fines, replacement money, reverse evidence, which is combined with the crime of money laundering, accompanied by the provision of social sanctions. In this way, the operationalization of eradicating corruption is carried out in a comprehensive, integral and holistic manner. This is expected to increase public confidence, investors, national self-esteem, as well as have a deterrent effect, preventing potential corruptors, optimizing the return of state/people's money and other positive impacts.

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