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Corruption In Indonesia (Form, Root Cause, Impact And Obstacles As Well As Strategies And Eradication Efforts)

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Abstract
Corruption cases are a problem that continues to occur in Indonesia. The dominant factor comes from the political elite who have positions in government. Corruption carried out by the state can harm the state and harm the interests of many people. Law 31 of 1999 classifies corruption as follows: detrimental to the country's economy, bribery, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, procurement conflicts, complacency. Corruption has several dangerous consequences, namely threats to: national and state life, development, state bureaucracy, the economic sector, health services, the political and democratic sector, and the social sector. Obstacles to eradicating corruption include obstacles: structural, cultural, instrumental and administrative factors that must be known in Indonesia. The factors that cause corruption consist of 4 (four) aspects, namely: individual behavior, organization. This commitment must be implemented as a comprehensive strategy to minimize the four aspects that cause it. corruption through strategies that include preventive and investigative. and repressive aspects that are implemented intensively and addressed permanently, include: planning and restructuring public services, strengthening transparency, monitoring and sanctions, increasing the effectiveness of supporting tools for preventing corruption.

Keywords: Corruption In Indonesia, Form, Root Cause, Impact, Obstacles

Introduction

Corruption cases are a problem that continues to occur in Indonesia. The dominant factor comes from the political elite who have positions in government. Corruption carried out by the state can be detrimental to the state and detrimental to the interests of many people. In Indonesia, corruption is like a virus that spreads through the government to state-owned companies, and efforts to eradicate it have so far stopped. Corruption is related to power because power can be misused for individual, family or friend interests (Gugule & Mesra, 2022).

It needs to be emphasized that corruption begins and always develops in the state (public) and BUMN sectors. With real signs of this power, government and BUMN officials can pressure or blackmail parties who need government or BUMN services (Atmasasmita, 2004).

Efforts to eradicate corruption have been carried out for a long time through various methods, the punishment for perpetrators of corruption is tougher, but still almost every day we hear news of corruption or news of over the top (OTT) criminals. Surprisingly enough, he was caught in an alleged corruption case involving Labuhan Batu.

Through the North Sumatra Integrity Assessment Study (SPI), the District Government found that the Liquidation Commission (KPK) found that the process of procuring goods and services was one of the sectors with a high number of criminal acts of corruption. Where forms of corruption in this field can start from the budget planning process, project implementation to the responsibility assessment stage.

Then there was news that was no less surprising, that 11 people were caught in allegations of Sidoarjo OTT corruption due to a reduction in tax incentives and tax incentives. regional payments in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java. The late Mukhtar Lubis once said in the 70s that corruption had become a culture of Indonesian society. A claim that fascinates and offends many, but is difficult to refute. Humans are civilized, so the results of human culture sometimes produce a better civilization (Mesra et al., 2022).

Things produced by advanced civilization include clean culture, healthy culture, clean culture, intelligent culture, polite culture, anti-violence culture, anti-crime and anti-injustice culture, and so on. Does calling corruption a culture mean that Indonesian society in general has become greedy creatures who no longer obey religious norms and laws, no longer know manners, live like wild animals in the desert who only want to survive on their own. Culture has always been cultivated from generation to generation. from generation to generation as a result of the conscious efforts of society (Burrohman & Mesra, 2024).

This cultural acculturation usually occurs through formal and informal education from teachers to students, from parents to children and grandchildren, from character to the general public, and so on. If it is true that corruption has become a culture of Indonesian society, it means that the culture of corruption has settled in society. To verify the truth of Mukhtar Lubis's "theory", support from field data regarding the current practices of Indonesian society is needed. The concept of corruption is no longer foreign to Indonesian society.

When we read about it in print media, watch it on TV, or hear it on the radio, the concept of corruption seems inseparable from our lives – certainly not something to be proud of. However, do we really understand what corruption is, because it is not only stealing state money but other things that fall into the category of corruption or destruction are also defined as rottenness, badness, crime, dishonesty, crime, immorality, disgust, malice or slanderous words. or statement. The word corruption becomes the word corruption in English or corruption in Dutch.

The Dutch word corruption has entered the Indonesian vocabulary as corruption. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), corruption is the misuse of state money (companies, organizations, foundations, etc.) for personal or public interests for the benefit of other people for personal gain." This World Bank definition has become an international standard for defining corruption. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) also states that corruption is an activity that involves inappropriate and illegal activities carried out by public and private sector employees to enrich themselves and their loved ones continues to note that these individuals abuse their positions to persuade others to do the same.

The Transparency International Institute, which publishes its Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) annually, defines corruption as inappropriate and illegal acts committed by public authorities, regardless of whether they are politicians. or officials to enrich themselves or their loved ones by abusing the power the public has granted them. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (ICAC) believes that corruption is an abuse of power by public officials. commit violations related to His duties are with the aim of seeking benefits for himself and third parties.

Article 8 of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocol initiated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has two definitions regarding corruption, namely as follows:

First, corruption is allowing, offering or giving (Herdani et al., 2022). A civil servant, whether directly or indirectly, provides an unfair advantage either to himself or herself or to another person or entity because the civil servant acts or does not act in carrying out his official duties. Second, corruption is a request or acceptance made by a public official from the public, either directly or indirectly, either to the official himself or to other people or institutions in order to obtain unfair benefits so that the official acts or does not act in the activity regarding the official's duties. official responsibilities On its website, UNODC calls corruption a complex social, political and economic phenomenon. Corruption has weakened democratic institutions, slowed economic growth and caused government instability (Mesra, 2023).

At the same time, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said in his speech at the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) that this is a terrible epidemic. which has a negative impact on society. Corruption causes human rights violations, damages markets, reduces the quality of life and leads to organized crime, terrorism and other threats to human life.

Robert Klitgaard said corruption can be defined as abuse of position for personal gain (Ka'bah, 2007). These positions can be public or any position of authority, including the private sector, non-profit organizations, even teaching staff on university campuses. According to Klitgaard, corruption manifests itself as bribery, blackmail and all kinds of fraud. Indonesia itself according to Law no. 31/1999, as amended by Law no. The 2001 Corruption Eradication Law classifies 20 corruption into 7 main types. The seven types are government financial losses, bribery, embezzlement, extortion.

Research Method

In "Corruption in Indonesia (Form, Root Cause, Impact and Obstacles, and Strategies and Eradication Efforts)", we can follow these general steps (Kartiningrum, 2016):

Define the scope and objectives of the study: clearly describe the specific aspects of corruption in Indonesia. what you want to investigate such as forms of corruption, root causes, consequences, obstacles, strategies and measures to eradicate corruption.

Conduct a comprehensive literature search: Use relevant databases, search engines, and archives to find research articles, books, government reports, and other reliable sources related to the topic. Useful sources may include:Academic databases (e.g. Google Scholar, Web of Science, Scopus) Government websites and reports (e.g. Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK), Ministry of Law and Human Rights)no - this those should focus on corruption and governance to government organizations and think tanks

Reputable news sources on corruption cases in Indonesia.

Evaluate and select relevant literature: carefully review the summaries, introductions and conclusions of identified sources to determine their relevance. to you research Select the most relevant and authoritative sources for further analysis.

Organize and Synthesize Information: Create a systematic way to organize and synthesize information from selected literature. You can classify data according to defined aspects (shapes, root causes, effects, barriers, strategies and remedial actions).

Critically analyze and evaluate the literature: Critically examine the different perspectives, arguments and results presented in the literature. Identify gaps, inconsistencies and areas that need further investigation or clarification.

Develop a Comprehensive Understanding: Based on your analysis and synthesis, develop a comprehensive understanding of the state of corruption in Indonesia, including its various forms, root causes, consequences, barriers, strategies, and eradication efforts.

Draw conclusions and identify future research directions: draw well-founded conclusions based on your findings and identify possible areas for future research or recommendations to fight corruption more effectively.

Document and Cite Sources: Be sure to document and cite all sources used in your literature review using the correct citation style (eg APA, MLA, Chicago).

During the study of literature it is important to maintain objectivity and critically evaluate sources. In addition, consider incorporating diverse perspectives, including those of government agencies, civil society organizations, and academic researchers, to gain a holistic understanding of the topic.

Result and Discussion

Corruption In Indonesia (Form, Root Cause, Impact And Obstacles As Well As Strategies And Eradication Efforts).

1. Forms of corruption

Forms of corruption in Law no. 31/1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes as amended by Law no. 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law no. Article 31 of the 1999 Eradication of Corruption Crimes can be classified as follows: 1. Harmful to the national economy. These acts are committed by people, officials, public officials who violate the law, abuse power, opportunities or opportunity. and then use it for corruption (Suyatmiko, 2021).

a. Chapter 2 (1) Any person who unlawfully commits an act aimed at enriching himself or another person or society, which can harm the country's economy or the country's economy, shall be punished with life imprisonment or a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years. 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupees) and a maximum of 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupees).

b. Chapter 3 Whoever, for the benefit of himself or another person or society, abuses the power, opportunities or resources he has in such a way that it can harm the country's economy or the country's economy, is threatened with life imprisonment or life imprisonment, a minimum sentence of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years in prison and/or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupees).

The words in the two articles above (Articles 2 and 3) are almost indistinguishable because their elements are almost the same. Wording like that causes the application of Articles 2 and 3 to be less than optimal. Article 3 is intended for civil servants, while Article 2 is intended for ordinary citizens. The threat of punishment for civil servants or civil servants should be more severe than for ordinary people.

Apart from that, the characteristic of the crime is the abuse of power and opportunities arising from position or position, referring to the State Administration Law Number 30 of 2014. There is no uniform attitude regarding elements that are detrimental to the state. The type of corruption that is detrimental to the government is the type of corruption that is most often used by police officers to arrest corruptors. This element of state loss is often an obstacle in litigation, because you have to wait for the BPK or BPKP calculation first.

2. Bribery
Bribery is the act of handing over a gift to another person, with the aim of getting the recipient to change their decision which is contrary to their duties and responsibilities as a public (state) official, whether in the executive, legislative or judicial institutions, which benefits the giver. Bribery - Bribery can also be interpreted as an action carried out by a service user by actively giving or promising something to a civil servant or state administrator with the intention of making things go faster, even though it violates procedures. Bribery occurs when there is a transaction or agreement between the two parties.

One example of bribery corruption in Indonesia is that of the former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), Edhy Prabowo. He was charged with accepting a bribe of IDR 25.7 billion related to the export of fry in 2020.

a. Article 5 paragraph (1) letter a shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) for every person who gives or promises something to a civil servant or state administrator with the intention that the civil servant or state administrator does or does not do something in his position, which is contrary to his obligations.

b. Article 5 paragraph (1) letter b shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) for every person who gives something to a civil servant or state administrator because of or in connection with something that is contrary to their obligations, whether done or not done in their position.

c. Article 5 paragraph (2) For civil servants or state administrators who receive gifts or promises as intended in paragraph (1) letter a or letter b, they will be punished with the same crime as intended in paragraph (1). d. Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 150,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah) for every person who gives or promises something to a judge with the intention of influencing the decision of a case submitted to him for trial.

e. Article 6 paragraph (1) letter b shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 150,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah) for every person who gives or promises something to someone who according to the provisions of the laws and regulations is determined to be an advocate to attend a court hearing with the intention of influencing the advice or opinion that will be given in connection with the case in question. handed over to the court for trial.

f. Article 6 paragraph (2)
Judges who receive gifts or promises as intended in paragraph (1) letter a or advocates who receive gifts or promises as intended in paragraph (1) letter b, shall be punished with the same crime as intended in paragraph (1).

g. Article 11 Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) for civil servants or state officials who receive gifts or promises even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the gift or promise was given because of the power or authority related to their position, or according to the person's opinion giving gifts or promises is related to his position.

h. Article 12 letter a Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for civil servants or state administrators who receive gifts or promises, even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the gift or promise was given to motivate them to do or not do something in their position, which is contrary to their obligations.

i. Article 12 letter b Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for civil servants or state administrators who receive gifts, even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the gift was given as a result or was caused by having done or not done something in their position which is contrary to their obligations.

j. Article 12 letter c Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for a judge who received a gift or promise, even though it was known or reasonably suspected that the gift or promise was given to influence the decision of a case submitted to him for trial.

k. Article 12 letter d
Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for a person who according to statutory provisions is determined to be an advocate to attend a court hearing, receives a gift or promise, even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the gift or promise is to influence the advice or opinion to be given, relating to cases submitted to the court for trial.

l. Article 13
Any person who gives a gift or promise to a civil servant in view of the power or authority

attached to his position or position, or by the giver of the gift or promise is deemed to be attached to that position or position, shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 150,000. With the amendment of Law no. 31 of 1999 with Law no. 20 of 2001 apparently found overlapping provisions. In the regulations regarding bribery there is duplication, because the articles regulate the same thing but the threat of sanctions is different.

Duplication of these regulations occurs in Article 5 paragraph (2) with a maximum penalty of 5 years and Article 12 letters a or b with a maximum penalty of 4 years for bribery to civil servants, but the threats are different. Then the provisions in Article 6 paragraph (2) with a maximum penalty of 15 years and Article 12 letter c with a maximum penalty of 4 years for bribery to judges. The provisions of Article 6 paragraph (2) carry a maximum penalty of 15 years and Article 12 letter d carries a maximum penalty of 4 years for bribery to advocates. Apart from that, the provisions regarding bribery are not only intended for judges and advocates but need to be expanded to also include investigators, prosecutors (public prosecutors) or other law enforcers and witnesses who accept bribes. Compared with ordinary civil servants, sanctions for investigators, prosecutors or other law enforcers and witnesses who accept bribes must be more severe.

3. Embezzlement in Office
Embezzlement in office is the act of intentionally embezzling money or securities, falsifying books or lists specifically for administrative audits, tearing and destroying evidence of bribery to protect the bribe giver, and so on.

a. Article 8
Sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 150,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah), civil servants or people other than civil servants who are assigned to carry out a public office continuously or temporarily, deliberately embezzle money or securities held because of their position, or let money or the securities are taken or embezzled by another person, or assist in committing such acts.

b. Article 9
Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) for civil servants or people other than civil servants who are assigned the task of carrying out a public office continuously or temporarily, intentionally falsifying books or lists specifically for administrative inspection.

c. Article 10 letter a
Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) for civil servants or people other than civil servants who are assigned the task of carrying out a public office continuously or temporarily, intentionally embezzling, destroying, damaging or rendering goods unusable, deed, letter or list used to convince or prove before an authorized official, who is controlled because of position; d. Article 10 letter b

Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) for civil servants or people other than civil servants who are assigned the task of carrying out a public office continuously or temporarily, intentionally allowing other people to eliminate, destroy, damage or make it impossible the goods, deeds, letters or lists are used; or

e. Article 10 letter c Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) civil servants or people other than civil servants who are assigned the task of carrying out a public office continuously or temporarily, intentionally helping other people to eliminate, destroy, damage or make it impossible the goods, deed, letter or list are used.

4. Extortion Extortion is a form of corruption that involves threats through violence or persuasion to someone with the aim of cooperating in committing corruption.

a. Article 12 letter e

Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for civil servants or state administrators who, with the intention of benefiting themselves or others unlawfully, or abusing their power, force someone to give something, pay, or receive payment at a discount, or to do something for themselves Alone;

b. Article 12 letter g Sentenced to life imprisonment or a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for civil servants or state administrators who, when carrying out their duties, receiving or accepting work, or handing over goods, appear to be a debt to themselves, even though it is known that this is not a debt.

c. Article 12 letter h

Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for civil servants or state administrators who, while carrying out their duties, have used state land over which there is a right of use, as if in accordance with statutory regulations, have caused harm to people who have the right, even though they knew it that the act is contrary to statutory regulations.

5. Fraudulent acts Quoted from the Anti-Corruption Education Center of the Corruption Eradication Commission, fraudulent acts are carried out intentionally for personal gain which can endanger other people.

a. Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) contractors, building experts who, when constructing buildings, or sellers of building materials who, when delivering building materials, commit fraudulent acts that can endanger the security of people or goods, or the safety of the state in circumstances war;

b. Article 7 paragraph (1) letter b shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) Every person whose job is to supervise the construction or delivery of building materials, intentionally allows fraudulent acts as intended in letter a.

c. Article 7 paragraph (1) letter c shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) Every person who, when handing over goods needed by the Indonesian National Army and/or the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, commits a fraudulent act which could endanger the safety of the country in a state of war;

d. Article 7 paragraph (1) letter d shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah) Every person who is tasked with supervising the delivery of goods needed by the Indonesian National Army and/or the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia intentionally allows fraudulent acts as intended in letter c.

e. Article 7 paragraph (2) For people who receive delivery of building materials or people who receive delivery of goods needed by the Indonesian National Army and/or the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia and allow fraudulent acts as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a or letter c, shall be punished with the same crime. as intended in paragraph (1).

f. Article 12 letter h
A civil servant or state administrator who, while carrying out his or her duties, has used state land over which there is a right to use, as if in accordance with statutory regulations, has caused harm to the person who has the right, even though he knows that this action is contrary to statutory regulations.

6. Conflict of Interest in Procurement This form of corruption occurs if a civil servant or official, either directly or indirectly, deliberately participates in contracting, procurement or rental even though he is assigned to manage or supervise it. An example of procurement corruption is the fraud committed by Setya Novanto in 2017 ago. Apart from Setnov, the corruption in e-KTP procurement ensnared eight other people, namely two former Home Affairs Ministry officials, Irman and Sugiharto; entrepreneur Made Oka Masagung; former Director of PT Murakabi Sejahtera, Irvanto Hendra Pambudi Cahyo (Novanto's nephew); entrepreneur Andi Narogong; President Director of PT Quadra Solution Anang Sugiana Sudihardjo; and former member of the DPR, Markus Nari. Article 12 letter i

Sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) for civil servants or state administrators, whether directly or indirectly, intentionally participating in contracting, procurement or rental, which in when an action is carried out, all or part of it is tasked with managing or supervising it.

7. Gratuities Any gratification to civil servants or state officials is considered a bribe, if it is related to their position and is contrary to their

job obligations.

a. Article 12B (1) Every gratuity to a civil servant or state administrator is considered a bribe, if it is related to his position and is contrary to his obligations or duties, with the following provisions: a. whose value is Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) or more, proof that the gratuity is a bribe carried out by the recipient of the gratuity; b. whose value is less than Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah), proof that the gratification was a bribe carried out by the public prosecutor. In the explanation, it is determined that what is meant by gratification is giving in a broad sense, namely giving money, goods, rebates (discounts), commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment and other facilities.

These gratifications are either received domestically or abroad and are carried out using electronic means or without electronic means.
(2) The punishment for civil servants or state administrators as intended in paragraph (1) is life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

b. Article 12C (1) The provisions as intended in Article 12 B paragraph (1) do not apply if the recipient reports the gratification they receive to the Corruption Eradication Commission.
(2) The recipient of the gratification must submit the report as intended in paragraph (1) no later than 30 (thirty) working days from the date the gratification is received. (3) The Corruption Eradication Commission, within no later than 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receiving the report, is obliged to determine whether the gratuity belongs to the recipient or to the state.

(4) Provisions regarding procedures for submitting reports as intended in paragraph (2) and determining the status of gratuities as intended in paragraph (3) are regulated in the Law concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.

Regulations regarding gratuities also occur in duplication between Article 5 paragraph (1) with a maximum threat of 5 years, while Article 12 B paragraph 2 with a minimum threat of 4 years and a maximum of 20 years. There is a need for clear regulations regarding the prohibition on accepting gifts/gratifications by public employees/officials, because the formulation regarding gratuities in the current Law still contains weaknesses. In the future, it may also be necessary to think about expanding the scope of giving gifts/gratifications with grants to employees/public officials who are outside the context of community and family relations.

There needs to be restrictions on which gifts/gratuities or grants may be accepted by public employees/officials and which may not. The criteria for whether or not gifts/gratifications or grants may be given can be related to both the value of the gift/gratification or grant and the party giving the gift/gratification or grant. These criteria are needed to open up space in social and family life, which gifts/gratuities or grants are permitted and which are prohibited and include bribery.

2. Root Causes of Corruption According to Agustino & Fitriani (2019: 30-66) divides the roots of corruption into three categories, namely: 1. Anthropological Roots.

Humans experience a scientific state or what is usually called a state of nature. Hobbes's study (in Magnis-Suseno: 1999) explains that the state of human nature is basically negative. Humans are easily jealous, unable to fight lust, jealous, not quickly satisfied, greedy, and so on. Then the impact of the negative human state of nature, corrupt behavior emerges in humans. In the context of a negative human state of nature, a person always has a negative prejudice towards the success of other people.

He finds it difficult to accept that other people are happy and is always happy when other people are in trouble. Psychologically, corrupt behavior is also related to cognitive dissonance, namely the mismatch between knowledge (cognition) and action. In other words, someone may know the serious dangers of corruption (poverty, unequal services, low quality of infrastructure built, low level of education distribution, allocation of aid that is not in accordance with the target community (target group), inadequate health equipment adequate, etc.), but this knowledge is not a guarantee that the person has not committed corruption.

2. Sociological Roots (and the Role of the Family)

In the previous section we explained that the roots of corruption originate from human nature or the natural state of humans who are never satisfied. Another thing that is the root of corruption is the influence of the social and family environment or what is called sociological roots. Talking about the influence of the family environment, it leads to the development of dynastic politics which has now become a local political reality as a result of the regional elections. Environmental factors also influence someone who wants to commit corruption.

According to Alatas (Mustofa, 2019), the environment has such a big influence that it makes a person's attitudes and behavior change, from those who initially had morals to become immoral (corrupt). Other factors that influence corrupt behavior, referring to this sociological root, are: a) leadership injustice (the leader becomes role models worth emulating); b) low quality in organization; c) the accountability system is inadequate in government agencies; d) weak management control system; e) corruption thrives (sociologically) because government officials tend to cover up corruption within their organizations (Arifin & Irsan, 2019).

There are many things and factors that give rise to and foster corrupt behavior by state officials. Meanwhile, what is the influence of the family on corrupt behavior or actions? The family is considered an important unit in a person's orientation or socialization at the initial level and beyond which is expected to fulfill the demands of his family or relatives after he reaches a certain social, political or economic status in society. Based on this, nepotism occurs. Nepotism is a practice in which a person or employee appoints his or her relatives to positions that are not based on considerations of skill, competence and expertise.

3. Political (or Economic-Political) Roots
Apart from anthropological and sociological roots, the next source of corruption is politics. There have been many studies regarding the expensive political costs in Indonesia, which refers to the winners returning capital through the power they hold, either through the APBD or project gratuities. Political roots can grow and develop as a driving force for corruption. In general, there are at least three sources of corruption in political roots: (i) replacing political costs that are too high, (ii) the spread of patronage or patron-client politics, and (iii) selling influence or power.

First, replacing political costs as a consequence of the high costs (costs) of political contestation. In other words, corruption occurs because political elites have to incur high political costs to advance and secure general elections, as well as to care for their constituent voters.

Second, the patronage or patron-client mechanism caused by unhealthy political contestation. It must be explained from the start that patronage or patron-client is a concept of power that originates from an unequal relationship between patrons on the one hand and clients on the other. This inequality is basically closely related to inequality in resource ownership in society; including political institutions (executive, legislative and judicial). For this reason, in such a phenomenon, even though the relationship between patron-client is in an unequal position, they are bound by interests and manipulated by their respective goals.

3. The dangerous impact of corruption
a. The dangerous impact of corruption on the life of the nation and state. Corruption or riswah causes various distortions in the life of the state and society. This crime can be considered a serious sin because of its extraordinary destructive power in all areas of life. According to Syed Hussein Alatas in the book Sociology of Corruption, acts of corruption are not just misuse of government funds, but involve several behavioral patterns as follows (Herdani et al., 2022):
1. The lowest level of corruption, namely. actions involving breach of trust, such as indiscipline in service.
2. Abuse of power, such as nepotism in favor of relatives, friends or political colleagues without qualifications.
3. All forms of power that benefit oneself, one's family and some primitive groups. Corruption is very dangerous for people's lives and destroys social harmony because it destroys the legal system and distorts the truth. Don't ask how many corruption cases there are in Indonesia.

Corruption crimes in Indonesia are reported almost every day in the media. In reality, corruption in Indonesia not only impacts individuals but also political and legal institutions.

The impact of corruption on the life of the nation and state is as follows: First, corruption destroys discipline, for example parents bribe schools so that their children can go to school in the area, whatever they want their children become arrogant and careless in studying, because everything can be paid for with money. Second, avoiding professionalism can weaken the value of professionalism. For example, if an employee of a company is not performing well, he or she may occupy an important position. At the same time, high-achieving employees are employees who are honest and do not want to be talented because their work is "stalled" because they do not get promotions. Third, corruption can lead to high costs, for example bureaucratic licensing fees, so that each table has to spend money to get a permit. There are other cases where making SIM cards becomes very expensive.

All tests are difficult to allow participants to take shortcuts. Fourth, the breakdown of law and order is the announcement of the Pinang Prosecutor's trial this week. This handsome young prosecutor is an example of legal chaos resulting from corruption. Roughly speaking, the law can be adapted to the regulations of bookmakers who have money. Fifth, makers of regulations or laws often harm the interests of society because of the power of entrepreneurs who have an interest in these regulations. Sixth, society will always remember corruptors as thieves of people's money and state criminals.

Seventh, the damage from Allah SWT's wrath is so dangerous that the Prophet SAW warned of Allah SWT's punishment. He said: "God's curse is on those who give bribes and those who take bribes (HR Ibnu Majah).

b. The Dangerous Impact of Corruption in the Economic Sector

The impact of corruption in the economic sector can cause low quality of goods and services. According to Mauro (1998), corruption causes misallocation of resources. Corruption in the form of embezzlement, bribery and extortion causes low quality infrastructure. Bribery and extortion in the implementation of the infrastructure development budget led to a reduction in the infrastructure development budget. Likewise, embezzlement of infrastructure development budgets causes infrastructure development budgets to decrease, resulting in low quality infrastructure being built. Corruption creates chaos in the public sector by diverting public investment to other projects where bribes and wages are more available.

Corrupt bureaucratic officials will add complexity to the project to hide the various corrupt practices that occur. In the end, corruption results in reducing the quality of goods and services for the public by reducing the fulfillment of material and production requirements, health requirements, the environment, or other regulations. Corruption also reduces the quality of government services and infrastructure and adds pressure to the government budget (I Ketut, 2018). Corruption has a negative impact on a country's economy. One of them is slow economic growth due to the multiplier effect of low investment levels. This occurs because investors are reluctant to enter countries with high levels of corruption. There are many ways for people to find out the level of corruption in a country, one of which is through the Corruption Perception Index (IPK).

Quoted from the book Business Integrity Module Series 3: Social Impact of Corruption, corruption also increases the burden on economic transactions and creates a bad institutional system. The existence of bribery and extortion in an economy causes economic transaction costs to become higher. This causes inefficiency in the economy. The slowing economy makes social gaps wider. Rich people with power, capable of bribery, will get richer. Meanwhile, poor people will increasingly sink into poverty. Corruption can also transfer public resources into the hands of corruptors, resulting in less money for government spending. In the end, poor people will not get a decent life, good education, or adequate health facilities.

According to Pryhantoro (Edy Herry Pryhantoro, 2016) suggests that corruption has a negative correlation with economic progress (increased investment, economic growth, government income and expenditure for social development programs and community welfare). This direct negative relationship between corruption and the economy can be seen as a trigger for the government and society in general to strive hard to tackle corruption both preventively, repressively and curatively. Corruption results in development inefficiencies, increasing costs of goods and services, and soaring state debt. Development inefficiency occurs when the government issues many development policies, but is always accompanied by widespread corrupt practices.

According to Rusdiana (Rusdiana et al., 2020) various other economic problems will arise naturally if corruption is rampant and the following are the results of the economic impacts that will occur, namely as follows: First, weak economic growth and investment. Corruption is responsible for weak economic growth and domestic investment. In the private sector, corruption increases commercial costs due to losses from illegal payments, management costs in negotiations with corrupt officials, and the risk of cancellation of agreements or due to investigations. Investments made by domestic (PMDN) and foreign (PMA) parties which should be used for the development of the country are very difficult to implement, due to issues of trust and legal certainty in making investments, in addition to stability issues (Atmasasmita, 2004).

The condition of a corrupt country will make multinational entrepreneurs leave it, because investing in a corrupt country will be detrimental to them because it has high "stealth costs". Various economic organizations and foreign entrepreneurs throughout the world realize that the proliferation of corruption in a country is a serious threat to the investments they make.

Second, decreased productivity. With increasingly weak economic growth and investment, it cannot be denied that productivity will decline further. This occurs as the industrial and production sectors are hampered in being able to develop better or develop capacity. Programs to increase production with various efforts such as the establishment of factories and new productive businesses or efforts to increase production capacity for existing businesses are hampered by the absence of investment. This decrease in productivity will also cause other problems, such as a high number of layoffs and increasing unemployment rates (Mahardhika, 2021). The end of this decline in productivity is community poverty. Third, the low quality of goods and services. Corruption creates chaos within the public sector by diverting public investment to other projects where bribes and wages are more readily available. Corrupt bureaucratic officials will add complexity to the project to hide the various corrupt practices that occur. In the end, corruption results in reducing the quality of goods and services for the public by reducing the fulfillment of building safety requirements, material and production requirements, health requirements, the environment, or other regulations. Corruption also reduces the quality of government services and infrastructure and adds pressure to the government budget .

c. Dangers Due to Corruption in the Health Sector

Corruption continues to haunt the delivery of health services. The negative impact is detrimental to the country's economy, weakens the quality of services and directly threatens people's lives. At the central level, for example, two former health ministers were arrested: Achmad Suyudi and Siti Fadilah Supari. At the regional level, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) arrested several regional leaders for their involvement in health projects and budgets, including Jombang Governor Nyono Suharli Wihandoko, Tegal Mayor Siti Mashita, and former Banten Governor Atut Chosiyah. Likewise, on the service provider side, many managers or employees of hospitals and health centers who care for them end up in prison because of the many loopholes of corruption. Medicine is the two most vulnerable areas.

Based on anti-corruption trends in the 2010-2015 health budget, procurement of medical equipment is at the top of the most corrupt sector. Over five years, at least 107 cases of corruption were discovered in the procurement of medical equipment managed by law enforcement agencies. The value of the loss was IDR 543 billion.

There are many factors that make the procurement of medical equipment a major target for corruption. First, a large budget allocation. With the rapid development of technology and medicine, more and more tools are being used to support the delivery of health services. Almost all medical procedures use medical equipment. On the other hand, local governments are competing to "improve" hospitals.

Main requirements that must be met: Medical services and facilities, such as general and specialist services. All of this requires the presence of medical equipment. The higher the type, the more facilities and types of services that must be offered. This means you need to have more devices. Second, medical devices have many substitutes. Several companies may produce the same type of product with the same features and specifications. Quality and price differ.

In fact, this is very common in business. However, the problem is that price differences are often used as opportunities for corruption. In many cases of corruption, especially in the regions, profits are obtained from price differences. In budget proposals, specifications refer to quality articles. usually produced by companies from Europe or America. However, the goods purchased were actually of worse quality and much cheaper. Third, weak supervision. Apart from the many types, the specifications of medical devices tend to be more complex. Not everyone can understand and differentiate between low quality and high quality tools.

Because it is quite complicated, many people do not want or are unable to control the purchase of medical devices. Thanks to this, various manipulations and fraud can be easily carried out. Apart from looking for price differences, other methods are also often used: price increases, budget cuts, purchasing manipulation when buying medicines.

Almost all health activities are related to treatment. Even though most of them are not as expensive as medical devices, the budget allocation is almost as large, there are a lot of them and few know the technical details or specifications, not much different from purchasing medical devices, ICW found a more unique way. is buying or obtaining medicines that are nearing their expiration date. Affiliates or purchasing committees can get more profits because the discounts are much higher so the price of the medicine is much cheaper.

d. The Dangerous Impact of Corruption in the Fields of Politics and Democracy

The impact of corruption on politics and democracy is proven by constituents who will only run after being bribed. Bribery is carried out by candidates for party leadership to fulfill their personal or party interests so that what is relied on is no longer their ability and leadership. Apart from that, corruption has held the government hostage, resulting in the strengthening of plutocracy or a political system controlled by capital owners, the destruction of people's sovereignty, and the destruction of people's trust in democracy.

e. The Dangerous Impact of Corruption on Development

One of the sectors most subject to corruption is development and infrastructure. One mode of corruption in this sector, according to a World

Bank study, is a very high mark up of up to 40 percent. The Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) noted that in a case of infrastructure corruption, from a contract value of 100 percent, it turned out that the real value of the infrastructure was only 50 percent left, because the rest was divided into the corruptors' financial projects. The impact of this corruption is of course poor building quality which can threaten public safety. Infrastructure projects that are full of corruption will not last long, they quickly become damaged, so that new and similar projects must be opened to be corrupted again. The Corruption Eradication Commission noted that corruption in this sector occurred from the planning stages, procurement process, to implementation. At the planning stage, corruptors are already looking for loopholes regarding budget certainty, project fees, or how to arrange tender winners. During implementation, there was manipulation of work or worker reports.

f. The Dangerous Impact of Corruption in the Social Sector

Poverty based on the classification of the Central Statistics Agency is divided into four categories, namely: 1. Absolute poverty. Residents with incomes below the poverty line or insufficient to meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter, health, housing and education needed to be able to live and work properly. 2. Relative poverty. This is poverty that occurs due to the influence of policies that can cause income inequality. Relative poverty standards are determined and determined subjectively by society. 3. Cultural poverty. This is poverty caused by customary or cultural factors that bind it so that it remains in a poor condition. 4. Structural poverty. This is poverty that occurs due to the helplessness of a person or certain group of people against an unfair system so that they remain trapped in poverty. Corruption which has an impact on the economy contributes a lot to increasing poverty in a country.

The impact of corruption through economic growth is absolute poverty. Meanwhile, the impact of corruption on income inequality gives rise to relative poverty. The continuous flow of corruption will increasingly give rise to poverty in society. Corruption will make poor people suffer even more, with the high prices of public services and health. Poor education due to corruption will also not be able to bring poor people out of the trap of corruption.

g. The Dangerous Impact of Corruption on Government Bureaucracy

The Impact of Corruption on Government Bureaucracy. The impact of corruption on government bureaucracy ultimately harms society. This is proven by injustice and partiality carried out by law enforcement officials and public service providers. Injustice and partiality have an impact on public dissatisfaction with public services. The law can easily be defeated by bribery, gratification and other inducements carried out by unscrupulous individuals.

4. Obstacles to Eradicating Corruption Efforts to eradicate corruption are not easy. Even though various efforts have been made to eradicate corruption, there are still several obstacles in eradicating corruption. Hand-catching operations (OTT) are often carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission, the demands and decisions handed down by law enforcers are also quite harsh, but corruption is still carried out. There is even an opinion that states that those who suffer from OTT are people who are "unlucky or unlucky". Obstacles in eradicating corruption can be classified as follows:

a. Structural Obstacles, namely obstacles originating from state and government administration practices that prevent the handling of criminal acts of corruption from proceeding as they should. Included in this group are: sectoral and institutional egoism which leads to applying for as much funding as possible for sectors and agencies without paying attention to overall national needs and trying to cover up irregularities in the sectors and agencies concerned; the supervisory function has not functioned effectively; weak coordination between supervisory authorities and law enforcement officers; as well as a weak internal control system which has a positive correlation with various irregularities and inefficiencies in the management of state assets and low quality of public services.

b. Cultural Barriers, namely barriers that originate from negative habits that develop in society. Those included in this group include: the existence of a "reticent" and tolerant attitude among government officials which can hinder the handling of criminal acts of corruption; lack of openness by agency leaders so that they often appear tolerant and protective of perpetrators of corruption, executive, legislative and judicial interference in handling criminal acts of corruption, low commitment to dealing with corruption firmly and completely, as well as the permissive (indifferent) attitude of the majority of society towards efforts to eradicate corruption.

c. Instrumental Barriers, namely barriers that originate from the lack of supporting instruments in the form of statutory regulations which prevent the handling of criminal acts of corruption from proceeding as they should. Those included in this group include: there are still overlapping laws and regulations, giving rise to corrupt actions in the form of misappropriation of funds within government agencies; there is no "single identification number" or identification that is valid for all community needs (driver's license, tax, bank, etc.) which is able to reduce opportunities for misuse by any member of the community; weak law enforcement dealing with corruption; and the difficulty of proving criminal acts of corruption.

d. Management Obstacles, namely obstacles originating from ignoring or not implementing good management principles (high commitment carried out fairly, transparently and accountably) which makes the handling of criminal acts of corruption not run as it should. Those included in this group include: lack of commitment by management (Government) in following up on monitoring results; weak coordination both between supervisory officers and between supervisory officers and law enforcement officers; lack of information technology support in government administration, lack of independence of supervisory organizations; the lack of professionalism of most of the supervisory apparatus; lack of system support and supervisory procedures in handling corruption, as well as inadequate systems.

5. Corruption Eradication Strategy and Efforts
In the National Corruption Eradication Strategy (SPKN) book published by the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) in 1999, it was identified that the factors causing corruption in Indonesia consist of 4 (four) aspects, namely:
1. Aspects of individual behavior, namely internal factors that encourage someone to commit corruption, such as greed, morals that are not strong enough to face temptation, income that is not sufficient for reasonable living needs, urgent living needs, a consumptive lifestyle, being lazy or not wanting to work harshness, and not practicing religious

teachings correctly;

2. Organizational aspects, namely lack of role models from leadership, incorrect organizational culture, inadequate accountability system, weaknesses in the management control system, management tends to cover up acts of corruption that occur in the organization;

3. Community aspects, which relate to the community environment in which individuals and organizations exist, such as the prevailing values that are conducive to corruption, lack of awareness that the people who suffer the most from corrupt practices are the community and they themselves are involved in corrupt practices, and preventing and eradicating corruption will only be successful if the community participates play an active role. Apart from that, there are misunderstandings in Indonesian culture.

4. Aspects of statutory regulations, namely the issuance of monopolistic statutory regulations that only benefit relatives and/or cronies of state authorities, inadequate quality of statutory regulations, less effective judicial review, imposition of sanctions that are too light, implementation of sanctions inconsistent and indiscriminate, as well as weak areas of evaluation and revision of statutory regulations.

A prerequisite for success in preventing and overcoming corruption is the commitment of all components of the nation, including the concrete commitment of all the people, the highest state institutions, and the highest state institutions. This commitment has been realized in various forms of decrees and laws and regulations, including the following: 1. MPR RI Decree Number XI/MPR/1998 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism.

2. Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism; 3. Law no. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes which was further refined by Law no. 20 of 2001. 4. Law no. 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law no. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. 5. Law no. 15 of 2002 concerning the Crime of Money Laundering. 6. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 127 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of the State Administrators' Wealth Audit Commission and the Secretariat General of the State Administrators' Wealth Audit Commission.

Apart from that, the Government and DPR are currently processing the finalization of the Draft Law on the Establishment of a Corruption Eradication Commission. Eradicating corruption is not enough to do with commitment alone because preventing and overcoming corruption is not an easy job. This commitment must be actualized in the form of a comprehensive strategy to minimize the four aspects of corruption that have been stated previously. This strategy includes preventive, detective and repressive aspects, which are implemented intensively and continuously. BPKP, in the SPKN book mentioned above, has developed preventive, detective and repressive strategies that need to be implemented, as follows:

1. Preventive Strategy
Preventive strategies are directed at preventing corruption by eliminating or minimizing the factors causing or opportunities for corruption to occur. Preventive strategies can be implemented by: 1) Strengthening the People's Representative Council;
2) Strengthening the Supreme Court and lower

levels of justice. 3) Building a code of ethics in the public sector; 4) Building a code of ethics in the political party, professional organization and business association sectors. 5) Research the causes of corruption on an ongoing basis. 6) Improving human resources (HR) management and increasing the welfare of civil servants; 7) Requiring the creation of strategic planning and performance accountability reports for government agencies; 8) Improving the quality of management control system implementation; 9) Improving the management of State-Owned Assets (BKMN) 10) Improving the quality of services to the community; 11) Campaign to create national anti-corruption values;

2. Detective Strategy The detective strategy is directed at identifying the occurrence of acts of corruption. A detective strategy can be carried out by: 1) Improving the system and following up on complaints from the public; 2) Implementing obligations to report certain financial transactions; 3) Reporting personal assets of office holders and public functions; 4) Indonesia's participation in anti-corruption and anti-money laundering movements in the international community; 5) Commencing the use of national population numbers; 6) Increasing the ability of APFP/SPI to detect criminal acts of corruption.

3. Repressive Strategy
Repressive strategies are directed at handling or processing acts of corruption in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Repressive strategies can be carried out by: 1) Establishing an Anti-Corruption Agency/Commission; 2) Investigating, prosecuting, adjudicating and punishing big corruptors (Catch some big fishes); 3) Determining the types or groups of corruption that are prioritized for eradication; 4) Applying the concept of reverse evidence; 5) Continuously researching and evaluating the process of handling corruption cases in the criminal justice system; 6) Implementing an integrated monitoring system for the process of handling corruption crimes; 7) Publication of corruption cases and their analysis; 8) Rearranging the relationship and work standards between the duties of corruption investigators and general investigators, civil servants and public prosecutors.

Implementing preventive, detective and repressive strategies as mentioned above will take a long time, because because it involves all components of the nation, both legislative, executive and judicial. While continuing to strive to realize the above strategy, immediate concrete efforts need to be made. Efforts that can be taken immediately to prevent and overcome corruption include improving the supervisory function, namely an internal supervision system (built in control), as well as functional supervision, which is combined with community supervision (wasmas) and legislative supervision (wasleg).

One of the efforts carried out in order to improve internal and functional supervision, the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) was tasked with preparing operational technical instructions for eradicating KKN in accordance with the letter of the Minister of PAN Number: 37a/M.PAN/2/2002 dated February 8 2002. Instructions It is hoped that this technical guidance can be used as a practical guide for Government Functional Supervision Apparatus (APFP)/Internal Supervision Units (SPI) of BUMN/D and Banking in their efforts to prevent and overcome corruption in their respective work environments. To overcome these various obstacles, the following efforts have been and are being implemented:

a. Redesigning public services, especially in areas that are directly related to daily service activities for the community. The aim is to make it easier for the wider community to obtain professional, quality, timely public services and without being burdened with extra costs/illegal levies. Priority steps are aimed at: (a) Improving the Public Service System; (b) Improving the Performance of Public Service Officials; (c) Improving the Performance of Public Service Institutions; and (d) Increased Supervision of Public Services, with priority activities as attached in the matrix.

b. Strengthen transparency, supervision and sanctions on government activities related to the economy and human resources. The aim is to increase Government accountability in managing state resources and human resources as well as providing access to information and various things that provide more opportunities for the wider community to participate in the economic sector. Priority steps are aimed at: (a) Improving the State Financial Management System ; (b) Improvement of the Procurement System/Procurement of Government Goods and Services; and (c) Improving the State Apparatus HR Management System, with priority activities.

c. Increasing the empowerment of supporting tools in preventing corruption. The aim is to uphold the principle of "rule of law", strengthen legal culture and empower the community in the process of eradicating corruption. Priority steps are aimed at: (a) Increasing Community Awareness and Participation; and (b) Completion of Supporting Legal Materials.

d. It seems that sending corruptors to correctional institutions (prison) is not a deterrent or the most effective way to eradicate corruption. Moreover, in practice, a correctional institution is actually a place that is no different from a place outside a correctional institution as long as corruption convicts can pay a certain amount of money to get services and facilities that are no different from services and facilities outside a correctional institution. Therefore, the term correctional institution with luxurious facilities and services emerged. Seeing conditions like this, it is necessary to think of other ways so that people feel ashamed and think long and hard about committing corruption. Ways that can be done include provisions for announcing decisions that have obtained permanent legal force in corruption cases through the mass media. Apart from providing information to the public, this provision also serves as a moral sanction for perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption. Apart from that, it is also necessary to add sanctions for revocation of rights to defendants in corruption cases. This is very important to provide learning that public office holders are individuals with morals and high integrity.

e. Law enforcement in the context of eradicating corruption must be carried out in an integrated manner with one goal, namely to eradicate corruption. Law enforcement human resources must come from selected people and have high integrity. It is time to put an end to sectoral egos or institutional egos among law enforcement agencies. The state also needs to think about how to ensure that the level of welfare for law enforcers is good, there are no shortages and they become clean law enforcers. How can it be clean, if the broom used for cleaning is a dirty broom.

Conclusion

Based on the description above, the following conclusions can be drawn. Even though the eradication of corruption faces various obstacles, efforts to eradicate corruption must be continuously carried out by making various changes and improvements. These improvements and changes are, among other things, related to the institutions that handle corruption so that they are always united and not sectoral, Prevention efforts also continue to be carried out, the quality of human resources needs to be improved, the welfare of law enforcers is a priority. Although this does not guarantee that corruption will be reduced, it is necessary to think about carrying out a comprehensive revision of the Law on Corruption Eradication.

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