

Strategy of Political Parties in Preventing Corruption Crimes

Muhammad David
*Civic Education Department,
 Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia,
 Bandung, Indonesia
 muhddavid@upi.edu*

Prayoga Bestari
*Civic Education Department,
 Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia,
 Bandung, Indonesia
 yogabestari@upi.edu*

Abstract- The research is a study that uses a qualitative approach and a case study method. The purpose of this study is to describe the strategy of political parties in preventing criminal acts of corruption involving party cadres. The reason for carrying out this research is to identify how the strategies of political parties in preventing corruption, especially in the Regional Leadership Council Prosperous Justice Party West Java. Determination of research informants was carried out by purposive sampling technique. Data collection research was conducted by interview, observation and documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques in this study used data reduction techniques, data presentation, drawing conclusions and verification. The data validity technique used is source and technique triangulation. The results of the study indicate that the strategy in preventing corruption is as follows: 1) The strategy for preventing corruption focuses on the principle of *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar*; 2) Implementation of corruption prevention strategies is through *tarbiyah* (education), *tanmawiyah* (development) and *tafi'liyah* (optimization) activities carried out in a structured manner; 3) Efforts to prevent corruption are carried out in the form of persuasive, selective, and repressive.

Keywords: *political, corruption, prosperous justice party*

I. INTRODUCTION

The position of political parties in the midst of political life can be felt through its presence as a forum or for the gathering of the community. The purpose of this forum can be seen from several perspectives, it can be seen that political parties as a place to channel aspirations, can see that political parties are institutions of political education, and it cannot be denied that they are also machines that bring individuals to certain political positions. The above shows that the presence of political parties has given birth to a stigma, that it has very strategic roles and functions in the political life of a country. The role and function of political parties is not only for its constituents, but also in the management of the nation and state. So from that good and bad implementation of its role and function will have an impact on the good and bad of a nation and country.

The review of the functions of political parties actually comes from the reality that what political parties do goes through a long process of evolution. Until Paul Allen Beck and Frank J. Sorauf revealed the difficulty in attaching what functions should be given to political parties [1]. The study refers to two main reasons, the first is that there is no expert agreement to interpret functions in political parties,

but only in the effort to show the activities carried out by parties, both in political contestation and other practical political activities; secondly, there are difficulties in categorizing functions carried out by political parties related to the need to measure their functions.

Based on a review of functions, the political party has six functions, namely as a means of political communication; Facilities for political socialization; Recruitment facilities; Means of managing conflict; Means of articulating interests and means of aggregation of interests. The six functions, place political parties in a very strategic position in a democratic country. For example in Indonesia, political parties act as pillars of democracy. This means that democracy that does not involve political parties is seen as a picture of power that has no legitimacy.

As a result of the concentration of political parties that have not focused on improving political education, the public is not able to expect more from political cadres who are available political choices. This was compounded by the opportunity for cadres who had tripped over corruption cases to fight political contestation. At least we can see this phenomenon from two points of view. First, that it is inevitable that those who are the ex-convicts of corruption cases are citizens who have the political right to be elected and elected. In depth, corruption cases that are prevalent in various countries have traversed various problems, which are actually only a matter of how money in the political vortex cannot be managed wisely. The level of trust in a system will be blurred, because it is not clear the essence of its usefulness to the public. This research is interesting, because a special study of party strategies in preventing corruption is not yet popular to observe. Therefore this study can be a barometer of the quality of political parties. Finally, this study will also formulate a perception of how the Regional Leadership Council Prosperous Justice Party West Java sees the importance of integrated anti-corruption education in political education.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The study of political parties is always associated with the political system. These two things cannot be released, each other. According to Ramlan Surbakti, there are at least several theories that can explain the meaning of political parties, are as follows: First, institutional theory. This theory describes politics as a parliamentary relationship of the origin of the birth of political parties. Second, the theory of historical situations. This theory describes the principle of the birth of political parties from

the efforts of the political system in resolving the crisis faced by society. Third, the theory of development. this theory describes political parties as a result of socio-economic modernization of society [2].

The other essence can be reviewed from the ideological point of view of Kencana which reveals that "Political parties are a collection of people who have ideological similarities" [3]. In this case it can be interpreted that similarity in perception and political interests is the thing that characterizes how political parties are formed. Ideology is likened to a wall that unites these groups of people for their political purposes, while the process carried out also contains activities to strengthen and learn the ideology in its entirety, integrate it into its strategy and political education to cadres and the general public. The ideological view also allows us to understand that the birth of parties is spontaneous because the similarity of perceptions cannot be separated from the existence of certain demands at that time, this is intended as a liaison between the people and the government. Party classification from the point of view of attraction in power, JA Corry and Henry J. Abraham concluded that "Political party is a voluntary association of control by the government by elective filling offices in the government with members" [4]. This view reveals that political groups are oriented to power in a constitutional manner, and try to achieve it and become winners, then some are not able to achieve it.

Political parties play an important role towards individuals and society, because its essence is that political parties are group unity whose ideology in building a stigma of power is valuable [5]. Legal instruments that regulate political parties in Indonesia operationally are legal instruments that emphasize political interests as social interests. This is illustrated through the use of the word "fight for and defend the interests of members, society, nation and state".

The large number of political parties after the reformation, then it cannot describe the diversity of Indonesia's political direction at that time. Political parties participating in the 1999 elections were separated by two axes, namely the vertical and horizontal axes. The vertical axis separates the two camps, namely the stronghold of the religious party and the national party, while the horizontal axis also separates the other two camps based on the class namely developmentalism and radical socialism [6].

The various problems that still lie in the body of political parties, the authors focus only on the following problems: First, the problem of the governance of political parties that are not based on political ideal values; Second, political parties are only political vehicles that are used for individual and group interests only; Third, transparency in party finances with unclear ends; Fourth, the low level of competence of political party cadres to voice community problems, and provide solutions to solutions; Fifth, corruption is still high, both carried out by individuals in political parties, and carried out jointly.

Pamungkas [7] reveals that there are four functions of

political parties, as follows: First, is the function of articulation of interests which means developing programs and government policies consistently. Second, the function of aggregation of interests is to gather the interests and demands of the community and follow up on them. Third, recruitment is to select and train people for political positions in both the executive and the legislature. Fourth, supervise and control the government.

Corruption can be interpreted as "impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principles characterized by bribery or other unlawful or other improper means". It is defined as a decline in integrity, applicable standards or moral values, which are characterized by bribery or ways that violate the law or prevalence. This interpretation implies that corruption is not only concerned with efforts to enrich oneself and groups by harming the state, but is also part of an evil effort by rejecting the validity of values and morals.

Classification of actions that indicate state losses can be seen from several elements of actions detrimental to state finances, if viewed from four approaches, namely, among others: First, there is an act of harming the state committed by state officials; Second, acts of law, abuse of authority and power in managing state finances; Third, there is a definite loss regarding the management of state finances; Fourth, there are parties who benefit with the aim of enriching themselves, groups and corporations [8].

Study of the causes of acts of corruption, which are caused by several reasons, namely: (1) the weak function of law enforcement officials; (2) weak functions of internal oversight institutions and government agencies; (3) the weak role of the legislative apparatus in overseeing government performance; (4) the lack of concern for the community in eradicating corruption in Indonesia.

The five concepts often people misinterpret each other, in this case to facilitate us in identifying it. Amudsen explains that bribery is a payment given or taken in a corruption relationship [8]. Therefore, the concept of bribery is all actions that are in the form of payment and acceptance of bribes and can be classified as corrupt behavior

Based on the issue of corruption described above, efforts to prevent corruption are efforts made to cover the possibility of corruption. One of the efforts is to establish preventing corruption institution. However, this has been contested that "The establishment of an anti-corruption institution is not the main solution in eradicating systemic, effective and comprehensive corruption" [8]. It also requires commitment, and the seriousness of the government's politics as the most important factor in determining the success of eradicating corruption in a country ". This opinion indicates that anti- corruption institutions are not a drug that can cure diseases, but in this case, commitment and seriousness are needed in all elements to prevent it. This also makes why many countries, despite having strict legal rules in regulating corruption and anti-corruption institutions are qualified, but still have a high index of corruption.

The discourse on the above view was reformulated through a study conducted Benny K. Harman and Antonious Sudirman who divided strategic steps to tackle corruption, namely: 1) there must be a social movement to eradicate corruption; (2) establishing closer political cooperation in strengthening the anti-corruption political orientation; (3) political parties that are committed to eradicating corruption are needed; (4) carry out reforms to the anti-corruption law so that criminal sanctions can prevent people from committing criminal acts of corruption (5) cooperation between law enforcement officials in conducting investigations and prosecuting the basis of a criminal act of corruption; (6) increasing public oversight of state apparatus; (7) improving public services [9].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the authors used a qualitative approach. The purpose of choosing a qualitative approach is so that a study can provide a complex picture of a phenomenon that is difficult to explain through a quantitative approach. Activities in qualitative studies position the writer to those who tend to "... be interested in interpreting and making a sense of what they have observed ..." [10].

The method used in this research is the type of case study research method. Abbot revealed that "Case research is a method that seeks to plan for the existence of a description of the findings of the things to be observed, especially the focus on a particular place and time" [11].

The author's consideration in deciding this type of research, due to several things: First, the study of political education in political parties will only be observed with case research, this is because an in-depth overview of a study can be the focus, as it is known that the methods and strategies of political education in every political party has a difference. Second, the study of the role of political parties is also inseparable from the differences in treatment and regulation in viewing the problem. Third, the construction of this research should be the basis of research that focuses on efforts to anticipate criminal acts of corruption.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political strategies can be understood as tactical efforts made to realize political interests. In this tactical component, of course the load is something that is considered important in physical and non-physical forms. The activities carried out can also be in the form of efforts to achieve or even to avoid. The reason is because what is called an achievement does not have to be achieved in the context of getting it but also something that must be avoided, what is clear is that the two types of tactical context above refer to the consideration of good or bad impacts if the effort is carried out.

It cannot be denied that all the strategies formulated and designed by individuals or groups are a design of the way of thinking in order to achieve something that is expected, based on the most accurate and safe view. The steps for formulating a strategy are also interesting, it does

not only involve reflection about what should be done, but also regarding how this strategy can compete with other strategies. The complicated essence of the thought of formulating a political strategy, makes many political parties tend to be sluggish in thinking. Even after formulating and determining a strategy also sometimes it is not consistent in carrying out it. The strategy contains planning activities that must have many choices in it.

The phenomenon of corruption that engulfs political parties as a forum for citizens' politics should be responded to with the right strategy by the party as a good intention to solve the problem. The conception of strategies that contain corruption prevention activities should be regarded as a double-face impact behind democratic activities and the concept of corruption. In terms of implementation, democracy can be seen as a two-face concept, on the one hand it can be understood as a situation where democratic values are upheld before the public, while secretly violated and undermined [12]. The main and still latent corruption case, involving party cadres who are considered unscrupulous is a matter of how money, position and authority are the biggest scourge in it. Money has become part of the communication efforts formed in the affairs of political agreements. Not to mention the question, the involvement of the party in matters of perpetuating someone to occupy certain positions for certain political purposes and objectives which are prohibited by law. Then of course this becomes important to be returned to the party's policy to analyze it as a whole, complete and comprehensive.

No individual or group says that political issues are not part of the nation's problems. It can even be ascertained, the perpetrators of corruption themselves consider it a problem. In this case, the attitude to see corruption as a problem is a form of failure to focus on seeing the problem. Why can it be said that the term corruption is essentially the same as the evil actions committed to perpetuate a good faith for certain individuals but is detrimental to other individuals. It is corruption from a material point of view. Not to mention the matter of corruption in a non-material way, where its actions are even more cruel than the effects of material, it does not backfire directly, but becomes a latent threat that will be felt because there is a system that is wrong and then becomes normal. These dangers can not only be solved just like that, they need a real strategy, concrete steps, habituation and consistency in completing it.

Prosperous Justice Party as one of the political parties that is known to be clean and transparent on the scale of fund management and as well as capable in managing cadres, can be used as a study material for why corruption cases have become less common in their political lives. Without discrediting other parties who certainly have the methods and strategies chosen, but the authors feel that the uniqueness in the political strategy in Prosperous Justice Party is worthy of being studied in depth. The simple steps that were taken but immediately resolved at the root of the problem were the steps that could later become recommendations in this study. Although the author

considers this not as a one-sided assessment, of course this paper is part of the results of observations that the researchers did, especially in describing strategies in the prevention of corruption at the Prosperous Justice Party West Java.

A problem can be said to be a political problem, if the problem must also involve political activities in its improvement. The strategy in the settlement was termed by Huntington as "political modernization". At least there are several strategies in realizing political modernization, including: 1) Involving rationalization of power, such as the change of traditional ethnic political officials to consistent and modern power; 2) political development must involve the differentiation of new political functions; 3) modernization must strive to increase citizen political participation [13].

West Java Prosperous Justice Party governance, which is based on efforts to integrate the party platform internally and externally with the rule of law, makes The Prosperous Justice Party have steps taken to realize a party that is successful both from the point of view of electability and high vote acquisition, as well as from the point of view of its success establish a system and management of cadres who are professional in politics. Based on the results of the study, prevention of corruption in the Prosperous Justice Party West Java emphasized more on a series of activities in the form of *tarbiyah* (education), *tanmawiyah* (development) and *tafi'iyah* (optimization) carried out in a structured manner. The strategy used in preventing criminal corruption, especially involving cadres, is persuasive, detective and repressive strategies.

The strategic form carried out by Prosperous Justice Party in an effort to make a party that is free from corruption and professionally persuasively can be interpreted as a planned strategy with the aim of eliminating the causes and opportunities for acts of corruption to occur. In reviewing this strategy, the author divides it into several components of the following analysis: First, a persuasive strategy is a strategy that we can observe from the content of each activity related to the education pattern applied. This pattern becomes capital to be able to finally produce a form of attitudes and behaviors that are free from the values of corruption. Although we cannot find this pattern, we must monitor these patterns in depth, considering that Prosperous Justice Party is an Islamic party that always implements political education which generally relates it to what should be done by a *da'wah* cadre both in its social life. and political life. Second, we can observe a persuasive strategy from how Prosperous Justice Party implements a party management system that is openly accessible to all cadres and the community. This is demonstrated through the openness of the Prosperous Justice Party in terms of recruitment and fostering cadres from internal parties even the general public. An open recruitment system makes the position of the party, not considered exclusive and tends to be populist, because everyone has the same opportunity to be active in Prosperous Justice Party activities.

The strategic form carried out by Prosperous Justice Party in an effort to make a party that is free from corruption and professionally detective is an effort to display, identify behaviors that indicate corruption to cadres as quickly as possible. This detective action can also be interpreted as an act of supervision in political matters, which actually becomes complex if it is not accompanied by political steps. The author considers that the detective's steps taken by the Prosperous Justice Party West Java are contained in activities called routine meetings. As for the content of this meeting, the essence is not only with regard to political education on an application basis, but also on how each meeting is used as a study material and supervises each other on what is indicative of causing problems. In this context the author reveals that, actions that are not in accordance with what has become a mandate for him party cadres even if occupying a certain position, then he will become part of the process of coaching that is done. Furthermore, every cadre and community also has the right to supervise and provide input regarding what is deemed inconsistent with the political movements that the Prosperous Justice Party has officially carried out. This step is certainly carried out with persuasive approaches, where the community and cadres are given an open space to talk, report and have real discussions with the party administrators, in relation to indications of problems which have plagued Prosperous Justice Party cadres in West Java in particular.

The strategic form carried out by Prosperous Justice Party in an effort to make the party clean of corruption and professionals in a repressive manner is an effort to process corruption that has been identified previously by observing, investigating, investigating, assisting, and overseeing the

course of the judiciary. This action manifests in what will and has happened to the cadre regarding the corruption case that befell it. Prosperous Justice Party through the field of law and government is the front guard in terms of processing forms indicative of the involvement of party cadres in corruption cases.

Observation efforts are carried out as ways or steps that become material for evaluation and additional knowledge of the motives and mode of crime committed, both in cases involving cadres and other people outside the cadre. Furthermore, the investigation efforts were intended as a way for the party to know in depth by identifying problems which eventually ensnared political cadres into corruption.

The investigation is an effort that is intended as a way for the party to lead the problem to what is known as the fact should, and is obliged to be accounted for by perpetrators of corruption. This becomes a firmness that is built by the party to provide guarantees if the legal steps taken to the maximum are not able to provide a solution to the problem, so the cadre is officially handed over to the legal rules that ensnare it.

Finally, the assistance made by the party to cadres indicated by corruption cases is by providing official legal assistance, which in turn the party will formally participate

morally and materially in the settlement of the case. Even if the suspect turns out guilty, that does not mean that the assistance process ends. Instead, the Prosperous Justice Party will always carry out a personal approach to communication to bring the suspects back to what is said to be reflection steps that they should do together with the party. This step was carried out as a form of the party's responsibility not to lose hands with the cadres, even though legally he was officially guilty, but this process would continue until he was released from prison. It does not rule out the possibility that assistance will also end, if the cadre is no longer willing to be accompanied in terms of strengthening his self-reinforcement which at that time was caught in a legal case. Everything was returned to the personal cadres, because the beginning of this assistance was carried out by the cadre and party's personal approach in general.

The above study shows that efforts to take changes in political life that are free of corruption are only possible if relevant institutions in the political segment concentrate on resolving them. One form of concentration is to use certain strategies to facilitate the way. The political parties whose members are cadres with high skills and education will do something in an intensive and organized manner. Because usually, efforts made by unskilled political people will only be spontaneous and not well organized, involving many people but with low quality.

V. CONCLUSION

The main obstacle that results in stagnation in development and the ideal political process is corruption. It is a scourge for politicians and people who are unilaterally said to be a problem, but the existence of this behavior is still popular, because it can provide benefits to both individuals and groups. The steps taken to place this issue slowly disappear are to explore this problem at the root cause, identify indications that will occur, and the effects of this behavior, both politically, lawfully, religiously, and sociologically. The solution to this problem must also be pursued through political, legal, religious and sociological strategies.

From the point of view above, political parties are placed as institutions authorized to manage members and society on political aspects. The strategies taken must also be contained in political activities. For example in the application of political education, habituation in internal political activities, and management of political parties based on anti-corruption values. Furthermore, legal, religious and sociological aspects must not be ignored, because the establishment of politics cannot be separated from the formation of studies related to legal, religious and sociological aspects.

The strategy taken by Prosperous Justice Party in preventing corruption can be seen from the embodiment of the party platform from the point of implementation. In this case the Prosperous Justice Party as the implementing unit in the West Java region made the direction of da'wah policy in empowering cadres as a guideline in realizing party aspirations. For Prosperous Justice Party this can be

a provision that brings benefit to the people in general and the personal benefit that has struggled to realize a good political system, based on the teachings of Islam. Particularly in applying anti-corruption values, the Prosperous Justice Party West Java takes a firm path in an organization to support the transparency and management of party that is free from money politics. Furthermore, prevention of corruption in the Prosperous Justice Party West Java emphasizes more on a series of activities in the form of tarbiyah (education), tanmawiyah (development) and tafi'liyah (optimization) that are carried out in a structured manner. The strategy used in preventing criminal corruption, especially involving cadres, is persuasive, detective and repressive strategies.

The form of recommendations from this study gave birth to the idea, that as an official political institution, political parties must concentrate on improving the political system, this is as a result of the poor political process and political education of the party. This will be a barometer in measuring whether political parties are sensitive or not in solving public problems. This recommendation is considered to be a solution, even though it is not only the responsibility of political parties, but internally political parties have a very strategic position in terms of their duties and functions. External improvements also include the involvement of government regulations and community oversight. If the improvement is carried out, the impact that is obtained essentially can not only be a force for political parties, but also a healthy political condition in society, and the political system in general.

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