



# Government and Community Effort for Minimizing Corruption in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** Efforts by the government and society to minimize corruption in Indonesia are increasing public knowledge about the law, cleaning the legal apparatus from corruption, collusion and nepotism, enforcing the law without selective discrimination, improving the welfare of state employees, intensifying anti-corruption socialization through mass media which is broadcast free of charge, complaint boxes are multiplied in public places and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) must follow up, the placement of a team of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in every government agency and the factors that cause corruption are generally political factors, legal factors, economic factors and organizational factors, internally are: Aspects of individual behavior is the nature of human greed/greed, less strong morals, consumptive lifestyle, and social aspects, externally are: the nature of the community that does not support anti-corruption behavior, weak law enforcement, political aspects, economic aspects, political aspects and organizational aspects.

**Keywords:** Society · Government · Corruption Crime

## 1 Introduction

The development of corruption in Indonesia is currently ongoing and never ending to be discussed, and it can be said that it is very difficult to eradicate it, the quality of corruption is also increasingly synthetic with the scope of entering all aspects of people's lives. This condition is one of the main factors hindering the success of realizing a just and prosperous Indonesian society. Therefore, the eradication of corruption must be further improved both professionally, intensively and continuously.

According to Subekti, corruption is a criminal act of enriching oneself which can directly harm the finances and economy of a country [1]. Atep Abdurrofiq gives the view that corruption is a product of the life attitude of a group of people who use money as absolute power. In fact, the money is people's money that should be used for the welfare of the people [2].

The law that applies in Indonesia regarding the eradication of criminal acts of corruption is Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption. Countermeasures carried out by authorized institutions, both the Police as well as the Prosecutor's Office and other related institutions, so far have not shown encouraging results.

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To further enhance efforts to accelerate the eradication of corruption, the President has issued Decree No. 11 of 2005 concerning the Coordination Team for the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption. This policy was set as an effort to improve cooperation and coordination between the Attorney General's Office and the Indonesian National Police and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP). This team was formed by a Presidential Decree, hereinafter referred to as the Tastipikor Team consisting of elements from the Indonesian Attorney General's Office, the Indonesian National Police, and BPKP, chaired by the Deputy Attorney General for Special Crimes, who carry out their duties in accordance with their respective functions and authorities and are directly responsible to the President.

This team has duties and responsibilities, namely: 1. Conducting investigations, investigations, and prosecutions in accordance with the provisions of the criminal procedure law applicable to cases and/or indication of corruption crime; 2. Searching for and arresting perpetrators who are strongly suspected of committing a criminal act of corruption, as well as tracing and securing all of their assets in order to optimally recover state finances.

## **2 Method**

The researcher uses a normative legal research method, namely scientific research procedures to find the truth based on scientific logic from the normative side. The author also uses three legal materials, namely primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

## **3 Result and Discussion**

### **3.1 Efforts by the Government and Society to Minimize Criminal Acts Corruption in Indonesia**

The existence of law enforcement efforts against the applicable legal rules does not only aim to punish by putting them in prison, but more importantly how to make law enforcement efforts to guide the community not to commit acts that violate the law and for those who have violated the law so as not to repeat the act again. The negative impact caused by corruption can touch various fields of life. Corruption is a serious problem because it can pose a danger to the stability and security of society, jeopardize socio-economic development, politics, damage democratic values and morality because gradually it will become a culture.

Corruption that occurs in Indonesia by some groups is considered to have become civilized, but according to Syed Hussein Alatas, the term cultured is not appropriate, because there is no big or small culture that advocates corruption [3].

Efforts by the government and society to minimize corruption in Indonesia are:

1. Increase public knowledge about law.
2. Clean the legal apparatus of corruption, collusion and nepotism.
3. Enforce the law without discrimination.

4. Improving the welfare of state employees.
5. The promotion of anti-corruption socialization through mass media which is broadcast free of charge.
6. Complaint boxes are multiplied in public places and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) must follow up.
7. Placement of a team of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in each government agency [4].

### 3.2 Factors that Cause Corruption in Indonesia

Corruption can be described as an ‘illegal inheritance’ without a will. It remains sustainable even though it is forbidden by the legal rules that apply in each order that comes and goes. Lack of knowledge about acts of corruption makes this corrupt practice continue to exist. In fact, sometimes the perpetrators of corruption do not realize that the actions they are doing are included in acts of corruption. The number of factors that cause corruption, namely [5]:

#### 1. In general

##### a. Political factors

Corruption behavior such as money politics and bribery are actions that are often encountered on a daily basis, there are political interests from power holders or also when they want to get and maintain positions and power or also money politics during the election of legislative members to finance campaigns, deviant lobbying techniques etc.

##### b. Legal factor

The application of discriminatory and unfair legal rules, weak law enforcement, punishments or sanctions that are not balanced with the actions carried out where the sanctions are too light or even too heavy, the formulation of legal rules is not clear, giving rise to multiple interpretations.

##### c. Economic factors

Low salaries of employees, poverty is the root of the problem of corruption, but this opinion is not entirely true because many corruption perpetrators are now also carried out by officials who are not poor people. Pope said “corruption is not caused by poverty, but on the contrary poverty is caused by corruption” [6].

##### d. Organizational factors

Aspects that cause corruption from an organizational point of view, namely leaders who do not set an example, organizational culture that does not That’s right, in government agencies the accountability system is inadequate. Corruption tends to be covered up by the management of the organization.

#### 2. Internally

##### a. Human nature greedy

The crime of corruption is a crime committed by professional people, people whose lives are already well off, but still they just feel deprived because they

have a greedy nature, always have the desire to enrich themselves even though it is at the expense of others.

b. Weak morals

If someone does not have strong morals, it is very easy to be tempted to commit corruption. The temptation comes from the surrounding environment such as superiors, subordinates, friends or other parties who offer opportunities to commit acts of corruption.

c. Consumptive lifestyle

The influence of life in big cities, very influential in encouraging a consumptive lifestyle. This consumptive lifestyle, if you do not have adequate income for daily life, will greatly encourage someone to commit acts that violate the law, for example acts of corruption.

d. Social aspect

The family is one of the strong causes of the emergence of encouragement for someone to commit acts of corruption, when the perpetrator commits acts of corruption (abuses power) the family supports instead of giving sanctions.

### 3. Externally

a. Aspects of public attitudes towards corruption

What often happens is acts of corruption committed by individuals in the nature of an organization is always covered by the management, as a result, corruption continues. Therefore, the attitudes of the people that foster corruption are:

- Corruption can be caused because of the culture in society, For example: people value someone because of their wealth it has. This attitude is often make people uncritical, where did the wealth come from.
- There is a public perception that if there is corruption then the disadvantaged is the state. In fact, if the state loses, which the most disadvantaged is the community because the budget has been confirmed development can be reduced due to acts of corruption.
- People are used to being involved in everyday acts of corruption in an open way but people are less aware if they are involved corruption.

b. Weak law enforcement

The cause of weak law enforcement in Indonesia is the low moral quality of law enforcers. Low morality is the cause of the lack of professionalism. This moral is related to corruption by law enforcement officers [7].

c. Economic aspect

A situation where income is not sufficient. In living life, sometimes a person experiences economic urgency. This state of urgency makes a person biased to take shortcuts by committing unlawful acts, such as corruption.

d. Political Aspect

Social control according to Satjipto Rahardjo is a process carried out to influence people to behave in accordance with community expectations. So control this misfortune is carried out by mobilizing various activities that result in the use of

state power as an institution that is politically organized through the institutions that are formed. So it has the potential to give birth to acts of corruption [8].

- e. Organizational aspects
- Lack of exemplary leadership
  - Absence of the right organizational culture
  - Inadequate accountability system
  - Weaknesses of the management control system
  - Weak supervision.

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**Authors' Contributions.** Efforts by the government and society to minimize corruption in Indonesia are:

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The factors that cause corruption in Indonesia are:

1. In general are political factors, legal factors, economic factors and organizational factors.
2. Internally are: a. aspects of individual behavior, namely the nature of human greed, moral less powerful, consumptive lifestyle. b. Social aspect
3. Externally are: the nature of society that does not support anti-corruption behavior, weak law enforcement, economic aspects, political aspects, political aspects and organizational aspects.

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