

Corruption Prevention Strategies in Government Institutions: A Case Study of Anti-Corruption Policies Implementation in the Public Sector



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ABSTRACT: The increasing corruption of public services is fueled by system weakness and the need to prevent the country's existing moral endemtion. The study was intended to outline the prevention of public service corruption in criminal optics. The method of studies USES normative legal research, through constitutional and conceptual approaches. Studies suggest that governments must pursue policies to prevent the corruption of public services, which is: Adopting crime-prevention theories, such as situational crime prevention, strengthening bureaucratic ethics and governance through good corporate governance, highly sanctioning bureaucrats who receive gratuities in their performance, reward honest bureaucrats, socializing the massive and systematic impact of corruption of sda in society, forming integrated online licensing systems, organizing bureaucratic cultures, And improved licensing process time limits.

KEYWORDS: Strategy, Corruption, Public

INTRODUCTION

According to the government's decision to raise the key rate by 25 basis points to 8.25 percent, he said. With the drop in the perception index of corruption, the chances of corruption in Indonesia are wide open. Indonesia is mathematically ranked 85th in the 180 countries discussed. That means Indonesia has only improved by 8 points against the 2012 corruption perceptions index.

Further down the line, corruption runs closely with the activities of governments that contribute to social, economic and political transformation. The Indonesian governance index in 2020 is 5.4 on a scale of 0-10. Let it be known that the higher the government index score the better the state could be. He said the rupiah was expected to strengthen to rp9,100 per dollar in the Jakarta interbank spot market on Tuesday. As a result, the government's policy of averting and eradication of corruption in any period can be said to be in place since 2012. Thus, in the context of corruption corruption Indonesia is consistent in the wrong way.

The proliferation of corruption crimes as extra ordinary crime requires extraordinary measures (extra ordinary measures) to prevent and eradicate them. They are like two sides of a coin that does not separate. In spite of the long debate about nawaitu and the way in which governments share with the congress to amend the law on corruption commission and therefore seem to direct the eradication commission more than a corruption initiative, both concepts are adopted normatively on the 30-year 2019 rule of the 2002 non-criminal corruption commission.

Epistemology, the first type of corruption found within a government environment whether it is central or local, is a corruption associated with public service. In this case, corruption crimes occur within a bureaucratic or service unit, a study of the region's autonomy management committee (KPPOD) on its economic governance of the 2018 region (2018), indicates that the most frequent corruption of public services is a permit or business license. Some businesses claim to be running against the flow of permits, such as complex procedures, long periods, and unforeseen costs. In the integrity of the prefects, one third of the business leaders argued that the regent/mayor was involved in corruption on his own behalf.¹

As indicated by the 2018, Indonesia's increased watch watch has identified various cases of public service corruption or permit liberations that are often preferred by the Mafia to have a mining permit, a tourism permit, a signatory list of tourist permits, and storage codes. Additionally, there are licensed drivers, electronic identification recordings, and delivery of goods and services.² Malfunctions or weakened state administration laws, giving oneself to bureaucratic and state officials in the practice of corruption. This is seen in the year 2020, the recent corruption perceptions index released by interagency transparency states that Indonesia's corruption perceptions index lies ata score of 37. Down by three points from 2019. In this case has the greater sense of the ndeks

¹ Komite Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah. (2018). *Tata Kelola Ekonomi Daerah: Survei Pemeringkatan 32 Ibukota Provinsi di Indonesia*. KPPOD. Jakarta

² Indonesia Corruption Watch. (2018). Annual Report. ICW. Jakarta

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perceptions of corruption, the country is free and clear of corruption. Instead, the smaller the nation's corrupt conception index index, the worse its handling of corruption is. Indonesia currently ranks 102 from 180 recognized countries. Can we see That all along Year 2020, Indonesia experiencing Corruption crisis That happens to the self-bureaucratic with the lowering of the index of corruption perceptions, The chances of corruption in Indonesia are wide open. So there is a malpractice of state administration law. Various problems arrangement However, the rupiah still had a chance to strengthen further, he said. And have been able to create opportunities for state institutions especially for state officials to practice corruption.

Setting forth from the foregoing facts, it can be said that one type of corruption at risk is public service, especially when it comes to permits in all its variations. Efforts have been made by governments, but until now, have not kept the pace of corruption in public services. In that context, the study will be systematic Corruption Prevention Strategies In Government Institutions.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

As for the formulation of problems to be scrutinized in this writing, how can reinforcement policy on the elimination of corruption be able to prevent the actions of corrupt practices in government institutions?

RESEARCH METHODS

As the matter has been studied, this type of study is normative law research or doctrine that USES secondary legal material. To address the problem, a two-approach approach will be used statute approach and conceptual approach.³

DISCUSSION

The government's bureaucratic practices of corruption in Indonesia are now frequent in its administration systems, whether by national administrators, state institutions or government officials. This is due to a weak state administration system in policing and law enforcement, giving rise to corruption practices. Strengthening the laws of state administration as part of public law helps regulate and control the legitimacy of state regulations in accordance with current regulations. This is the fight against corruption practice in state administrative law, which is:

1. Creating A Leadership Spirit Over Good Government

The state administration law is the law that regulates the actions of both state agencies and state officials and the relations between citizens or between government agencies. The administrative law of the state or law of governance has the function of rules and regulations governing the office's positions, authority and actions of state institutions, its place within the state, its status toward citizens, and its laws governing its judicial actions. So the law of state administration governs the ranks, duties, functions, responsibilities, rights, and obligations of institutions and government officials and regulate inter-agency relationships as well as society.⁴

Training leadership must be applied to a good principle or principle of retention. As the ruling state official and mandated by the people, he had to have the soul of leadership to carry out his duties and responsibility to construct bureaucracies. Leadership will shape the soul of discipline, responsibility, proactionality, and optimizing duty.

2. Government Administration Improvements

The restoration of the functions, duties, and authority of state institutions in accordance with applicable regulations is a duty of state administration law. Rather than changing specific programs, it would be better for attention to prevent corruption through changes in the fabric of government organizations. It therefore requires repair efforts on government systems to perform daily duties.

This is done by removing bad government impressions and becoming public talk, disseminating information to citizens about their right to service from the government, publishing a handbook for civil servants that could be easily acquired and studied by citizens and contractors associated with government agencies, and including random elements such as, Rotating staff members from time to time and giving appreciation or appreciation to honest and capable employees. Another is the improvement of the administrative system with the construction of a prime, effective, and efficient public service system.

Countries are not gold mines or places of business. As state organizers, state institutions and officers must carry out their duties and responsibilities according to good principles and principles of government, including professional, accountability, transparency, prime service, democracy and participation, the efficiency and effectiveness of law and supremacy.

State institutions and officials' function according to regulations would minimize corruption practices. Performing duties, responsibilities and obligations as state organizer in a spirit of dedication gives you a fine service to realize prosperity, justice and

³ Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. (2016). *Penelitian Hukum*. Kencana Prenada Media Group. Jakarta. hlm 95

⁴ Junaidi, M. (2016). *Ilmu negara: Sebuah konstruksi ideal negara hukum*. Setara Press

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public prosperity. The state institutions improve by reinforcing the legal system of the state administration in hopes of stopping more administration abuses in the prevention of corruption. There are three aspects to reform the bureaucracy of state institutions:⁵

- a. An institutional aspect, reinforcement of institutional systems will be needed to reorganize organizational structures for proper function and size, creating modern organizations that will be able to support effective, efficient, transparency, and accountability accountability and put more emphasis on community service.
- b. The accessibility of the field of governance was required for improvements so that in each performance of duties and functions, both jurisdictional and administrative had definite guidelines so that the results could be clearly measured. Observational reform has been the result of establishing clear systems, processes and operating procedures (soup), order, no overlap, in accordance with the principle of good governance.
- c. Aspects of human resources provide training and soft skills and competence for every state official with a run. First, the mindset changes to illustrate that being a state official should be used to optimize public services. Second, the cultural change of work (culture set) in this regard about responsibility (sense of res-ponsibility) is particularly in the performance of daily tasks, especially in terms of time, budget, equipment and so forth. Third, a behavior change (behavior) of public officials as a servant has admirable behavior and ethics

3. Legal Reinforcement

Efforts to eradicate corruption through law enforcement must be selfish, fair, and clear, not only by making rules but only by undermining the criminal law of corruption itself. The law has to be clear how a corruption act can be convicted and how a sanctions can be imposed on a person who corrupts, who has a firm and clear skepticism. Indonesia has long ruled that corruption is nothing more than a political elite. Vague and far too mild sanctions, leaving no deterrent or fear of corruption. Such corruption was, in effect, protected by the law.

To do this requires a firm, clear, and measurable law. The legal reform of corruption crimes, must be established without intervention for those with power and access to power. This should be taken seriously by those who have authority to legislate policy, by extending the function of the commission to eradicate corruption not only the central level but also the regional level. Where alleged corruption cases are punished with clear penalties and bind up corruptions, such as moral sanction, social work, and confiscation of personal wealth as security to the state.

So there are special penal laws that discuss penalties for the corrupt. It will be expected that the administration of the country will be able to perform its functions conscientiously and responsibly. Enforcing the law is important, but a strategy focused only on law enforcement is almost certain to fail with the most likely will not be able to create an ethical environment in which to reject corruption in the public sector.⁶

4. Increasing The Integrity And Ethics Of The State Arrangement

The lack of integrity and ethics at which national organisations or personnel are primarily responsible for the abuses and abuses of authority or power. Personnel or state officials are an important part of governments in creating bureaucracy good administration, clean and free corruption, collusion, and nepotism. It is vital for government and community officials to improve or encourage anti-corruption integers and ethics. It is also associated with human resources reform.

Developing integrity and an anti-corruption ethic is not easy, but it requires a lengthy process. A possible step is to give the curriculum the integrity of the pancasila insight into education, whether at school or at university. The substance of pancasila as the basis of state, philosophy, ethics, guidelines, identity, and manifestations of national development ideals if its values are implemented will shape and improve strong and resilient human resources. The noble values found in pancasila should be realized in every activity an administration of the state to be able to build the integrity and ethics of the state embodied in real everyday life, finally forming a professional and highly disciplined state.

5. Shaping Awareness And Civic Engagement

The most important ingredient in the fight against corruption is the courage and determination of all civil and civil societies to fight it. There are still many prosecutors who are afraid to press charges because corruption involves important people and has power. Courage to resist and justify injustice should be put together to establish society's avoice of the law.

In a social life there is a culture of shame that loses its face or identity its role in the wrong environment and culture can be seen from what a person feels inside. Thus, the culture of shame brings only guilt if one commits a crime and is known to the other, whether it be a friend, a superior ora financial supervisor but the wrong culture shows from a sense of guilt that one commits a moral perversion even when no one is aware of it. Then the strongest fortress to prevent one from acting corruption is adopting the wrong culture.

⁵ Waluyo, B. (2017). Optimalisasi pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 1(2), 162–169.

⁶ Rumambi, D. C. (2014). Korupsi dalam perspektif hukum administrasi negara. *Lex Et Societatis*, 2(7). <https://doi.org/10.35796/les.v2i7.5396>

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6. The Establishment And Reinforcement Of Anti-Corruption Institutions

In response to efforts to implement and implement corruption, Indonesia has an independent body that functions specifically to combat corruption. While many of the society's models are available, but whatever models are used, they must be equipped with sufficient human resources. Otherwise, a long list of ineffective and competent anticorruption institutions will grow. Like strengthening the commission on corruption, by making it an independent. Because it is important to establish the formation of anticorruption institutions in the midst of activities that breach corruption.

In addition to these, the press can also play an important role in the fight against corruption. Information media activity should be encouraged without undue government presence. The necessary press, those capable of representing and continuing public aspirations, of discovering various forms of administrative corruption, and of being a means of mutual communication between people and governments. The press should not only be a control for the improper use of the prog-ram because development control cannot be entirely remunerated to the existing structural or functional units of overseers. As defined in the legislatio

President rule number 54 in 2018 of the national strategy for the prevention of corruption explains that the commission on corruption eradication is a special institution under the law given coordination and supervision authority in the prevention and eradication of corruption.

There are three focuses of stranas including, permit and commerce, state finance, and law enforcement and bureaucratic reform. The prevention of corruption is more effective when it focuses on strategic sectors, which are sectors that influence both development performance and public trust in governments. The prevention of corruption is increasingly efficient, when administrative and overlapping costs can be reduced significantly by better collaboration between minisdepartments, institutions, local governments, other stakeholders, and the commission on corruption.⁷

The number 19 year 2019 corruption commission act on the second change of the law on corruption commission, explains that the corruption decommissioning commission includes the executive domain of government often called the iegeririgcharged-bestuorsorycirieri). It is intended that the office of the commission of corruption be made clear, that the corruption eradication commission is part of the administration's exercise of power that will eventually lead to bullying. The law on corruption eradication commission establishes the fact that the commission of corruption asa united governmental entity with police or the prosecutor together gives a systematic and structured effort in the prevention and elimination of corruption, and reduces the gap in bullying of law enforcement agencies

7. The Formation Of An Anti-Corruption Agency In The Region

The corruption in 2021, revealing much to the truth about the problems and abuses of administrations in the local government. Acquired from sources of the corrupt commission, in 2021 several local officials were arrested on alleged ACTS of corruption, such as those in star district, flood district, and probolinggo. This marked that the administrative arrangements in the area remained very volatile and lacked restraint in both the agencies and the deputies in carrying out their duties.

Ria Casmi Arrsa, Regional autonomy university of brawijaya, the researcher of brawijaya university, suggested three things for the corruption of the local government, namely: first, the abuse of authority (power), which was done by officials who had a particular authority to act on the basis of legality of the law that collaborates with other bribes, Reduce standards of specification or vo-lume and fund inflation (mark up). This type of abuse of authority is usually non-political and carried out by peja-bat levels that are not too high in rank. Second, discretineryabuse of power, on this type the misuse of authority possessed by the prefects because it has the privileged authority of the legality to issue certain policies such as the decision of the governor, the mayor's regent or in the form of zoning regulations and regional head regulations that usually make them cooperative with both friends and family. Third, the ological ological ological of power, it is done by officials to pursue specific purposes and interests of the group or party. It is also possible for groups to have some sort of strategic position in bureaucratic or executive institutions, where they will be compensated for their actions, which is often referred to as backhanded politics ⁸

The establishment of anti-corruption institutions in areas not only does it serve as anti-corruption institutions, but it also serves as a system for controlling and controlling governments in all institutions. Outcome of this development would create a system of checks and balances, capable of establishing prime, effective and efficient public service systems

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion's assessment, it should be concluded that the number of cases of corruption that occurred in the Indonesian government is directly affected by the lack of policy laws, especially the government's administration, which makes it impossible for the system to execute its duties, functions, and duties optimally. Because of the corruption that occurred in the bureaucratic

⁷ Bayu, C. (2021). Transformasi kelembagaan KPK: UU KPK sebagai kebijakan pencegahan korupsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Budaya*, 23(1), 84–97. <https://doi.org/10.26623/jdsb.v23i1.2935>

⁸ Arrsa, R. C. (2016). Urgensi membentuk KPK di daerah. *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 2(1), 215–234. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v2i1.132>

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administration of public services. It is the result of a lack of implementation and a principle-government principle-principle-government administration, which includes state agencies and human administrators.

So the need for measures to fight corruption in the legal system of state administration, to improve governance leadership, law enforcement, to increase the integrity and ethics of state regulation, to establish awareness and participation in society, and to build and strengthen anti-corruption institutions. Regulation reform on anti-corruption regulations or commission on corruption must be made, by expanding the function of the corruption commission and reinforcing corruption. As a continuation of the state administration's law on the elimination of corruption will be the development of non-corruption institutions in state and state institutions.

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