

Legal Politics in Combating Corruption During Indonesia's Era of Regional Autonomy

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Abstract

Efforts to eradicate corruption have not been fully effective, especially after the implementation of regional autonomy, where corruption cases have increased significantly. This paper examines the key factors driving corruption in decentralized governance, particularly in Indonesia, and evaluates the effectiveness of legal policies implemented by the government. Using a normative juridical research approach with a descriptive-analytical method, this study identifies three major contributors to corruption under regional autonomy: excessive authority without adequate oversight, high political costs, and self-serving governance among regional officials. Despite the establishment of various anti-corruption regulations, the enforcement mechanisms remain inconsistent and ineffective. The paper argues that the success of anti-corruption policies requires not only legal reforms but also institutional commitment, ethical governance, and structural enforcement mechanisms. Legal politics should be directed toward strengthening monitoring systems,

improving governance capacity, and ensuring strict legal enforcement to create a deterrent effect.

KEYWORDS *Legal Politics, Corruption Eradication, Regional Autonomy*

Introduction

The growing number of corruption cases uncovered by law enforcement agencies underscores the persistent and systemic nature of corruption in Indonesia, particularly among government officials. Despite the establishment of anti-corruption bodies and regulations, the issue has worsened, particularly following the decentralization of authority. Rather than fostering more efficient governance, regional autonomy has opened new avenues for corruption, as power has been devolved to local governments without adequate oversight mechanisms in place.¹

Corruption is no longer limited to the central government but has permeated various regional administrations. This phenomenon has given rise to what is now referred to as "*decentralized corruption*," where regional autonomy has inadvertently fostered corrupt practices at the local level. This paper critically examines how legal politics shapes the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the context of regional autonomy.²

Given this, it is unsurprising that many people harbor negative perceptions of the decentralization of authority in the country. The principle of decentralization, which was intended solely to facilitate the transfer of power from the central government to regional administrations, has been increasingly viewed as a vehicle for corruption. Instead of promoting transparent governance, decentralization has often been associated with the rise of corrupt behavior at the local level. Numerous corruption cases that have emerged in the regions are now widely seen as manifestations of "*decentralized corruption*," a direct consequence of the shift of power from the center to the regions.

¹ Elisabeth Sundari and Anny Retnowati, "The Weakness of The Control System for Fighting Corruption in The Judicial Process: The Case of Indonesia," *International Journal of Social Policy and Law* 2, no. 1 (2021): 93–102, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.8888/ijospl.v2i1.35>.

² Herman Katimin, "Kerugian Keuangan Negara Atau Perekonomian Negara Dalam Menentukan Hukuman Mati Pada Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Sasi* 26, no. 1 (2020): 39, <https://doi.org/10.47268/sasi.v26i1.210>.

At this point, the term "*decentralized corruption*" has emerged as a troubling trend that must not be allowed to persist. While such insinuations are undoubtedly uneducational and far removed from the true intent of decentralization, the widespread nature of corrupt practices across various regions makes it difficult to dismiss this term entirely.³ Ironically, the evolving methods used by corrupt individuals increasingly highlight the sophistication of their efforts to bypass state finances. For instance, the use of coded communication and passwords by corrupt officials has become a common tactic. These methods have only been uncovered through extensive wiretapping and surveillance operations conducted by law enforcement agencies such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*, KPK). This underscores that efforts to subvert public funds continue to evolve, with perpetrators employing ever-more complex strategies to evade detection and deceive the authorities. The persistence of these schemes reflects the ongoing challenge law enforcement faces in combating corruption, especially as new tactics emerge to outmaneuver oversight mechanisms.

In such situations, the public is increasingly questioning what really is the most fundamental essence of the application of autonomy in the homeland.⁴ The face of regional autonomy that is more inclined to display a number of bad excesses than the main goal that actually becomes the most powerful basis for the wider community in questioning the sustainability of the regional autonomy forward. Undoubtedly, the initial spirit of application of regional autonomy is intended to realize more responsive regional government, both in managing all regional potential, including in order to bring public service to the community is expected to be realized soon.

But on his way that hope is not always directly proportional to the facts on the field. Even from hundreds of regions in Indonesia, it is very difficult to find one of the areas that can be used as a reference in order to develop the concept of ideal regional autonomy. Many problems that arise in areas that actually show that the autonomous journey of the region is not always accompanied by the expectation of the realization of its original destination. Negative access to the implementation of regional autonomy is more dominant

³ Abustan Abustan, "Implementasi Demokrasi Dan Legitimasi Penjabat Kepala Daerah Di Indonesia," *Indonesia Law Reform Journal* 2, no. 3 (2022): 274–87, <https://doi.org/10.22219/ilrej.v2i3.22202>.

⁴ Cynthia Hadita and Susi Dwi Harijanti, "Hakikat Otonomi Daerah Yang Luas, Nyata Dan Bertanggung Jawab Dalam Perspektif Utilitarianisme," *Riau Law Journal* 6, no. 2 (2022): 198–211, <https://doi.org/10.30652/rlj.v6i2.7962>.

when compared to the initial spirit of its idolatry. Regional freedom in managing the entire potential of the majority area leads to the negative side of the implementation of autonomy of the region itself.⁵

Along with the rise of corruption among local officials,⁶ since 2002, there has been a wave of disclosure of alleged corruption cases, especially in the DPRD of various regions. Based on data from all Indonesia until September 2006, there are 265 cases of corruption of the DPRD with the number of suspects/defendants/convicted to 967 members of the DPRD handled by 29 High Prosecutors.⁷ When compared to the development in this year (2024), of course, a number of numbers in question will experience significant swelling. Because recently, it has been almost no day without any news about corruption cases that occurred in various regions.

If then sorting of corruption is done in the area, then there are at least 3 types of corruption in the area. First, corruption is the nature of disruption and harmful to the country's finances. Second, corruption due to administrative error. Third, corruption is "forced".⁸ Specifically to this third motive is actually more worthy of being referred to as greed, so it is not because of a state that is completely inevitable. Of all the various corruption motives and motives, each part almost got the same portion and was performed by officials in the area. Although there is no real recognition of the perpetrators of the corruption themselves, but from various cases of corruption revealed to the surface that these 3 types and varieties of corruption are real.

Then, if further reviews are conducted, that these three varieties of corruption lead to the same goal, namely eating away the finances of the country or region for the benefit of its personal and group.⁹ Related to corruption that is misleading, the point of weight of the problem lies in the problem of abuse

⁵ Janpatar Simamora, *Otonomi Daerah, "Desentralisasi Korupsi" Dan Upaya Penanggulangannya*, Edisi Pert (Yogyakarta: Capiya Publishing, 2012).

⁶ Nicolás Ajzenman, "The Power of Example: Corruption Spurs Corruption," *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 13, no. 2 (2021): 1–51, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0031819100019537>.

⁷ Taufik Rinaldy, *Memerangi Korupsi Di Indonesia Yang Terdesentralisasi: Studi Kasus Penanganan Korupsi Pemerintahan Daerah* (Jakarta: Justice for the Poor Project, 2007).

⁸ Hadi Supeno, *Korupsi Di Daerah: Kesaksian, Pengalaman, Dan Pengakuan* (Yogyakarta: Total Media, 2009).

⁹ Amelia Indahni, Ramadhani Cassanti, and Ranti Miranda uliarta Manalu, "Memperdagangkan Alibi Dalam Perkara Keterlibatan Korupsi Menggunakan Teori Anomie Dari Emile Durkheim," *Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, Dan Budaya* 2, no. 1 (2022): 21–33, https://doi.org/10.33830/humaya_fhisip.v2i1.3201.

of authority. Corruption motifs with abuse of authority¹⁰ are one of the most common motifs. This is inseparable from the enormous flexibility and opportunity in the abuse of authority itself by local government officials.

In the concept of administrative law, any authorization to a body or to the administrative official of the state is always accompanied by the “purpose and intent” of the submission of the authority in question. In the event of the use of authority referred to as incompatible and in line with the true “purpose and intent” of authorization, it is almost certain that there has been a misuse of authority (*detournement de pouvoir*).¹¹ Given the rampant rise of corruption cases that have occurred during this time, especially in the period since the implementation of autonomy of the region in the homeland, of course now it is worth further exploring how the legal politics are built in order to eradicate corruption in the homeland. The question about legal politics is certainly not in spite of a number of measures taken by the government, both in the form of attempts to eradicate corruption crimes and in the formation of a number of regulations related to the eradication of corruption itself. In addition, the mental and behavioral issues of law enforcement officials are also the other side that should be highlighted as one of the causes of the lack of effective eradication of corruption during this time.

The phenomenon of corruption in regional autonomy is not unique to Indonesia. Countries such as the Philippines and Brazil have faced similar challenges, where decentralization has provided opportunities for local officials to abuse their authority. However, some strategies have been successfully implemented to curb corruption. The Philippines, for example, has strengthened public oversight mechanisms by actively involving citizens in budget monitoring at the regional level. Meanwhile, Brazil has implemented random audits by independent agencies, which have proven effective in reducing the misuse of public funds at the local level. These comparative studies can provide insights for Indonesia in improving supervision systems and anti-corruption regulations.

General Review of Corruption

¹⁰ Salwaa Pramiltari Annisa and Lukman Yudho Prakoso, “Penanganan Korupsi Berdasarkan Hukum Administrasi Negara,” *Kultura: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Sosial, Dan Humaniora* 1, no. 2 (2023): 73–79, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.572349/kultura.v1i2.277>.

¹¹ Nur Basuki Minarno, *Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Dan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dalam Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah* (Palangkaraya: Laksbang Mediatama, 2010).

In a simple sense, corruption can be interpreted as abuse of power and trust for personal gain. Therefore, corruption it is often understood in the context of the behavior of public sector officials,¹² politicians, civil servants who use power and social authority to enrich themselves or with those close to the perpetrators. The term corruption in Latin is known as corruption or *corruptus*¹³ literally contains the meaning of decay, evil, dishonesty, dishonesty and immoral.

In general, corruption is interpreted in two basic terms, namely, the abuse or abuse of state money (company and so on) for personal or other benefit, and secondly, use of service time (working) for personal affairs. Then when reviewed from various aspects, then the understanding of corruption will also differ between one aspect and another, because the viewpoint used as reference is also different. In a legal perspective, corruption is interpreted as an act against law that falls into the category of extraordinary crimes.

The laws and regulations on regional autonomy have been specified since the era of new orders and old orders show that the leaders of the State from the new order and new order until this has thought about how important the regional autonomy is so broad that Indonesia is responsible for the government, decentralized regional autonomy is essentially an effort to manage an area asset according to the needs and policies of each region. The area is expected to be bit by bit can release a dependence on the central policy. As for in an economic perspective, corruption can be understood as an act that can harm the country's finances. In this case, the harm to the country's finances can also be interpreted to harm the general public, because the country's money is money or wealth from all the Indonesian people. While in a social perspective, corruption can be interpreted as a deviant act of the order of society, nation and state. Although there are various definitions of corruption, it is not that the difference in definition is not to be a barrier in order to give a definition or definition of corruption.

Simply put, corruption can be interpreted as an act committed unlawfully and carried out with the intention of enriching oneself or others or a corporation that can harm the financial or economic economy of the country. The

¹² Nur Hidayati, "Keadilan Restoratif Kasus Korupsi Dalam Perspektif Keadilan Bermartabat," *Jurnal Geuthèë: Penelitian Multidisiplin* 5, no. 2 (2022): 198, <https://doi.org/10.52626/jg.v5i2.166>.

¹³ Sapto Handoyo Djarkasih Putro et al., "Pemberian Remisi Bagi Koruptor Dikaitkan Dengan Komitmen Pemerintah Dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia," *PALAR (Pakuan Law Review)* 08, no. 04 (2022): 73–90, <https://doi.org/10.33751/palar.v8i4.6323>.

detrimental elements of the country's finances must be widely interpreted, including actions that harm the country's finances due to the inability to perform duties and responsibilities.

According to Agus Mulya Karsona,¹⁴ corruption is something rotten, evil and destructive. Therefore, corruption can be said to be about something that is immoral, nature and circumstances, concerning office of government agencies or apparatus, the dismissal of power in office due to granting, concerning economic and political factors and the placement of family or group into service under the authority of office.

According to Amien Rais,¹⁵ corruption can be categorised into several forms, including first, extortive corruption, where groups of businessmen practice bribery to the authorities. Second, manipulative corruption, which involves a number of manipulative acts to gain profit. Third, nepotistic corruption, which is an act of corruption that benefits the family. Fourth, subversive corruption, which is an attempt to take over state assets for personal gain.

As outlined in the Pocket Book published by the Corruption Eradication Commission, the forms of corruption are as follows:

- a. The financial loss of the country, among which acts unlawfully commit acts of enriching oneself¹⁶ or others or corporations and abuse the authority,¹⁷ opportunity or means that exist;¹⁸
- b. Bribery.

¹⁴ Nanang T Puspito, *Pendidikan Anti-Korupsi Untuk Perguruan Tinggi*, Edisi Revi (Jakarta: Kemendikbud, 2011).

¹⁵ Hashry Arum Melati Putri Sumbodo and Heru Suyanto, "Eksistensi Penerapan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 1980 Mengenai Tindak Pidana Suap di Indonesia," *JUSTITIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Humaniora* 8, no. 2 (2021): 327–41, <https://doi.org/10.31604/justitia.v8i2.327-241>.

¹⁶ Suhendar and Kartono, "Kerugian Keuangan Negara Telaah Dalam Perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara dan Hukum Pidana Suhendar," *Jurnal Surya Kencana Satu: Dinamika Masalah Hukum Dan Keadilan Volume* 11, no. 2 (2020): 233–46, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32493/jdmhkdmdhk.v11i2.8048>.

¹⁷ Mohamad Nur Kholiq and Evan Samuel Grigorius, "Pengambilalihan Piutang Milik Terpidana Untuk Menggantikan Kerugian Keuangan Negara Pada Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *LEGISLATIF* 4, no. 2 (2017): 169–79, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20956/jl.vi.14598>.

¹⁸ Fajri Kurniawan, Muhammad Syammakh Daffa Alghazali, and Afdhal Fadhila, "Determinasi Upaya Pemulihan Kerugian Keuangan Negara Melalui Peran Kejaksaan Terhadap Perampasan Aset Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis* 3, no. 7 (2022): 565–88, <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlhg.v3i7.279>.

The crime of bribery has two contrasting but interrelated dimensions, namely the bribe giver and the bribe receiver. Therefore, in bribery cases, the two parties are always involved simultaneously.¹⁹ So far, bribery in the public procurement sector is one of the most common corruption cases.²⁰

- c. Escorting in office;
- d. Extortion;
- e. Cheating deeds;
- f. Clashes of interest in procurement, in this case, State Employers or organizers of the state either directly or indirectly participate in the encouragement, procurement or rental that at the time of the act, for all or partly assigned to take care of or supervise it;
- g. Gratification. Gratification is a special form of gift, which distinguishes between gratification and gratification is its background. The transfer of something (good or money) from the giver to the receiver that occurs in a gift is not backgrounded in a given thing, but the transfer of something (good or money) from the giver to the receiver that occurs in gratification is backgrounded by the giver's profit, although the reward or wages given in gratification is not the promised or required first.
- h. According to the provisions of Law No. 20 of 2001 on Changes to Law No. 31 of 1999 on Eradication of Corruption Criminal Act, that the term gratification is to include gratification, goods, rebates or discounts, commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, accommodation facilities, tourist travel, free treatment and other facilities. When referring to a number of elements, it can be understood that gratuities contain many aspects. As long as a gift has a relationship with the position and brings benefits, both personally and in groups that cause losses to the State, then it will be easily categorised as gratuities.

Based on a number of modus operandi, it turns out that corrupt practices have always been carried out in various ways. It is clear that a number of these actions are carried out with the intention of circumventing the legal process so that it is not easy to find evidence that can be used to ensnare the perpetrators according to existing regulations. Therefore, the process of proving corruption

¹⁹ Ahmad Fahd Budi Suryanto, "Penegakan Hukum Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi Suap Menyuap Dan Gratifikasi Di Indonesia," *Dharmasiswa* 1, no. 2 (2021): 589–600, <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/dharmasiswa/vol1/iss2/4/>.

²⁰ Reynaldi Dwi Kusuma Akbar and Yeni Widowaty, "Pertimbangan Hakim Menjatuhkan Sanksi Dalam Tindak Pidana Suap Di Bidang Pengadaan Barang Dan Jasa," *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (IJCLC)* 3, no. 2 (2022): 90–102, <https://doi.org/10.18196/ijclc.v3i2.15525>.

offences is also expected to be more sophisticated, including through the process of tapping the communication devices of officials.

It is fully believed that if wiretapping is routinely carried out, it will be easy to eradicate corruption. With the development of technology today, it is almost impossible that officials do not use electronic communication devices. The development of disclosure of corruption cases so far has also been found mostly through the process of tapping communication devices. Therefore, the wiretapping authority possessed by the Attorney General's Office, the Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission should be exercised optimally in order to realise a corruption-free Indonesia.

The rise of various corruption cases that occur in the area is generally done with various *modus operandi*. Based on the exposure of former Chairman of KPK, Antasari Azhar at the Explanation and dialogue event with Governor, Regent, Mayor and Chairman of the House of Representatives in Special Plenary Session at the DPD Building on August 22, 2008, there are at least 18 corruption criminal modes that have dominated corruption cases ever handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), among them:²¹

- a. Entrepreneurs use central officials to persuade regional heads in order to intervene in the process of procuring goods/services in order to win certain entrepreneurs, including by elevating the price or value of contracts;
- b. The entrepreneur influences the head of the area to intervene in the process of procuring goods/services so that certain partners are won in tender or appointed directly and the price of goods is raised (markup);
- c. The procurement committee formed by local governments makes the specifications of goods leading to the brand of certain products or specifications to win certain partners and mark up the price of goods and contract value;
- d. the regional chief or regional official ordered his subordinates to cash and use funds/budgets that do not match his designation, then followed up by making a fictitious accountability report;
- e. The regional head orders his subordinates to use funds for the personal benefit of the relevant official or certain group by making fictitious accountability;
- f. Regional head publishes the Regional Region as the basis for granting levies or honor by using the basis of higher legislation, but no longer valid;
- g. Entrepreneurs, executive officials and regional legislatures make a deal to do a *ruislag* (rolling exchange) of local government assets by lowering (mark

²¹ Janpatar Simamora, *op.cit.*, pp. 188-190.

- down) the price of local government assets and then raising the price of assets belonging to the entrepreneur;
- h. Regional chief request that the service money be paid in advance to the winner of the tender before the project is implemented as it should;
 - i. The regional head receives some money from the partner by promising to provide a number of procurement projects to the concerned;
 - j. Regional head opens an account on behalf of the cash regions of the private specimen (not the official or treasurer appointed). As for the purpose of such a strategy is to facilitate the process of discharging without having to go through official procedures;
 - k. Regional head request or receive government funding services placed in the bank;
 - l. Regional head grants natural resource management permits to companies that do not have technical and financial capabilities for their personal or group interests;
 - m. Regional head receives money/item related to the licensing process he issued;
 - n. The head of the area, family and group first buy goods at low prices to then resell to local government at the price that has been marked up;
 - o. The regional head asks his subordinates to sample his personal goods using the regional budget;
 - p. Regional heads provide funds to certain officials with a burden on budget for the management of DAK and DAU;
 - q. Regional heads provide funds to the DPRD in the process of preparing APBD; and
 - r. Regional heads spend funds on personal matters with the burden of the area budget.

According on existing records so far, about 70 percent of government budget corruption cases occurred on the procurement of goods and services projects.²² The process of deviation of funds generally occurs from the stage of determining the winner of the tender to the process of procurement. Long before the determination stage of the tender winner, the corruption modus operandi usually begins to symptoms, but not as it happens during the tender winner process. The process of corruption dominated by the procurement project of goods and services shows that this one field is included as a wetland

²² Amiruddin, *Korupsi Dalam Pengadaan Barang Dan Jasa* (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2010).

for corruptors, this is possible given the rapid turnaround of money in the procurement project of goods and services.

Corruption in the process of procurement of goods usually occurs in the preparation of specifications for the tender²³ to be won by a particular supplier, keep information about the opportunity to get a contract, say there is an urgent situation to appoint a particular contractor directly without competition, violating the necessity of keeping the supplier entered quotes, stating the supplier is not qualified through obscure prequalification, and accepting bribes. Furthermore, suppliers at the same time, can also conspire to set the highest bid prices, apply for technical standards that are discriminatory, intervene in the duties of the assessors and offer bribes and various forms of deeds far from the pre-set standard.

Based on the KPK Annual Report, it shows that the type of corruption criminal offence related to the procurement of goods and services shifted into second place after the criminal offence of bribery corruption. While in third place is corruption related to budget abuse, both at the central and regional level. The bribery of the KPK handled in 2010 is a matter related to the acceptance of visitor checks in the election of Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia in 2004. Then followed by the case related to the alleged bribery of the judge PT TUN and the granting of money for tax deductions that must be paid and the granting of money to influence the results of the checks on the use of budgets. The details of the case that KPK handled in 2010 were to conduct an investigation into 54 cases consisting of two remaining cases in 2009 and 52 new cases. The investigation was 62 cases, which consisted of 22 cases remaining in 2009 and 40 new cases. Prosecution of 55 cases, which consist of 23 cases remaining in 2009 and 32 cases. In addition, executing 38 judicial judgments that have been in permanent legal power.²⁴

It is strongly believed that the number of such cases will increase from year to year. It is even possible that in 2024, especially considering the simultaneous regional head election process, there will also be various forms of corruption. If this is not well anticipated, it is feared that efforts to eradicate corruption in the country will show no signs of improvement. While in the procurement of goods and services, one type of case that serious attention KPK is in terms of procurement of road infrastructure. KPK concern on this one case based on the

²³ Vita Mahardhika, "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Korupsi Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah," *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 16, no. 1 (2021): 140–55, <https://doi.org/10.33059/jhsk.v16i1.2636>.

²⁴ Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, *Laporan Tahunan 2010* (Jakarta: Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, 2010).

consideration that the road is a means and vein distribution of the needs of the country that can grow the economy and facilitate the flow of goods and people. Handling of road cases becomes very important because it will bring positive contributions in order to improve the standard of life of the general public.

According to World Bank data that every year, more than 10 billion US dollars or about 85 trillion rupiah of central government budgets, both for regular spending and development projects, are spent through the process of procuring goods and services. According to BPKP (Financial Checking and Development Agency) that out of total shopping of goods and services, the average leak occurs of 30 percent. That means that the leak of the central government budget is specifically for the procurement and services fields of more than 30 trillion rupiah. This figure is not to mention included from leaks that occur in the budget area in the same field.²⁵

This question then leads to very low quality over various procurement projects of goods and services during this time. When the allocated budget is more flowing into the pockets of local government officials, it can be ensured that the specifications of the goods needed are not met as they are. Not to mention contractors who do not know the compromise limit in dredging profits that will be earned over a procurement project. Thus, the quality and specification of goods according to the standard become neglected.

In addition to contributing to increased corruption, regional autonomy also impacts various aspects of governance and public administration. For instance, full authority over budget management allows for fund allocations that do not align with public needs, such as prioritizing infrastructure projects for political gains rather than public welfare. In some cases, weak accountability systems have led to delays or mismanagement in providing essential services such as education and healthcare. Therefore, the evaluation of regional autonomy policies should not only focus on corruption but also consider their broader effects on governance effectiveness and public service delivery.

A. Causing Factors for the Raising Corruption in The Region Post Application of Regional Autonomy

The rise of various corruption cases that occur in the area, especially after the application of regional autonomy has led to the emergence of movement to

²⁵ Amiruddin, *op.cit.*, pp. 11.

combat corruption from various circles. In many countries, corruption has been categorised as a threat to the future of democracy and national development.²⁶

For the international community, the war on corruption can be seen through, among others: the provisions of the OECD, the Convention of Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transaction aimed at preventing and eradicating the bribery practices of foreign public officials in relation to international business. The PERC (Political and Economic Risk Consultancy) is also known for the annual rating of corruption in various countries around the world. As for Indonesia, especially during the current period of regional reform and autonomy, corruption can be seen from the low quality of public service, low quality of facilities and infrastructure built by the government and a number of other indicators.

Corruption Problems certainly are not separated from a number of factors behind it. Factors behind corruption are very diverse and involve areas of life that are very variable, even contradictory possibilities between one and the other. From the low moral quality of individuals and groups to the weak quality of the legal and political system control. If further studies are then carried out, then various factors that cause corruption in the area can be grouped as follows: first, the influence of power is too great. As it is known that since the application of regional autonomy, there has been a decentralization of or the massive handover of authority from the central government to the local government. By the name of a complete decentralization, a number of regions form a range of policies that are not infrequently oriented only on the efforts of increasing regional income in order to support financing the authority that has been handed over. Likewise with the process of forming policies, whether regional regulations or derivations (decisions or regional regulations), barely paying attention to the impacts that may have been caused and the consistency of policies concerned with higher legislation.

According to the provisions of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, specifically Article 9 paragraph (1), it is confirmed that government affairs are divided into three, namely absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs and general government affairs. The absolute government affairs are fully under the authority of the central government, including foreign policy, judiciary, security, defence and monetary affairs and religious affairs. Meanwhile, other affairs that fall into the category of concurrent affairs are mostly handed over to local governments.

²⁶ Vasyl Topchii et al., "International Anti-Corruption Standards," *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies* 7, no. 5 (2021): 277–86, <https://doi.org/10.30525/2256-0742/2021-7-5-277-286>.

This pattern of arrangement shows a more concrete division of authority between central and regional governments. Nevertheless, the phrase “concrete” referred to by the author in this regard does not mean indicating a division of authority that does not contain any problems in articulating the division of authority in question. The problem is related to understanding which authority is actually owned by the area, because the authority mentioned explicitly in the law is only authority that is not allowed to be exercised by the area.²⁷

This certainly raises problems in its interpretation for the local government. With this pattern of division of authority, the application of residual theory or residual theory in the sense of the authority of the local government becomes inevitable. Especially if then connected with the concept of broad autonomy (general competence), then the application of residue theory for local governments in sorting out the authority of the righteousness. In the concept of broad autonomy, the division of government affairs that become government authority the center is determined limitatively, while the rest is considered to be the authority of the local government. While in the concept of limited autonomy (*ultra virres*), the division of government affairs is limited only to the authority of local government and the rest becomes the authority of the central government. That concept of broad autonomy is applied in Indonesia today.

On the other hand, the meaning of the concept of broad autonomy is increasingly facing fundamental problems along with the experience of local government that is still minimal in managing and exercising a wide range of authority. During this time, the area is only used to confront and exercise limited authority. Then when broad autonomy is realized in a short period of time, then the area seems to be a confusion. That is, the area with all devices it has actually does not have a mature readiness in order to accommodate and run all its authority after the application of broad autonomy.

This can be evidenced by the rubble of regional management, the number of regulations that overlap and do not have a level of synchronization with higher regulations and the rise of the habit of “bumping” mechanisms and rules that exist under the pretext of increasing the original income of the area. Only, this problem seems to have not realized right when it is because the spirit of realizing the autonomy of the area that is so exciting. Such arrangements also show how extensive authority the local government has, while on the other hand, the existing understanding does not support the implementation of such a wide authority. This then gave birth to various corruption practices in terms

²⁷ Janpatar Simamora, *op.cit.*, pp. 38.

of the extensive authority that the area has. The heads of the area were like the small kings who were in full power in the area.

Second, the high cost or political cost that must be borne by the regional heads in order to get the position as regional heads. It is common knowledge that the political costs that have been happening in the area are huge.²⁸ In addition to the cost of attracting political parties as a “boat” that will bring him to the nomination of the regional head, also the cost of the election campaign of the regional head cannot be seen as one-to-one. Therefore, it is not surprising that someone who wants to advance as a regional head must first invest a number of funds that can reach the number of tens of billions to smooth his steps towards the power in the area.

Such political reality will certainly have a bad impact when someone who has spent such a large amount then succeeds in occupying the position as the head of the area. It is almost certain that the theory of capital reversal will be carried out by the regional head in order to refund the political costs that have been incurred at the time of his candidacy. This problem is in fact not separated from the financial management of political parties that until this very moment has not been arranged transparently.²⁹ Political party financial resources cannot be legally accounted for not having a clear source of funding. This then makes a number of political parties glance at the process of regional head elections as a means of grossing profits³⁰ in order to fatten the party’s financial coffers.

Third, excessive greed. The factor of excessive greedy attitude is one of the factors that has been the cause of the rise of corruption at the regional level.³¹ This factor can be seen from a number of cases that have been dismantled to the surface by law enforcement officials. It is said to be excessive greed because the amount of funds corrupted so far is not infrequently exceeding what should

²⁸ Suhartono Suhartono, Sahlan Sahlan, and Firzhal Arzhi Jiwantara, “Demokrasi Berbiaya Tinggi Penyebab Korupsi Seakan Abadi,” *SENTRI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah* 2, no. 6 (2023): 2372–80, <https://doi.org/10.55681/sentri.v2i6.1054>.

²⁹ Arfiani Arfiani and Syofirman Syofyan, “Menakar Transparansi Keuangan Partai Politik Pada Pelaksanaan Pemilihan Umum,” *Nagari Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2023): 107, <https://doi.org/10.25077/nalrev.v.7.i.1.p.107-116.2023>.

³⁰ Mirza Satria Buana, Erlina Erlina, and Eka Yulia Rahman, “Paradigma Pendidikan Politik Antikorupsi Dan Kesetaraan Gender Di Partai Politik,” *Integritas* 7, no. 1 (2021): 23–42, <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v7i1.733>.

³¹ Vira Nurliza et al., “Tanda Terimakasih Yang Dapat Berujung Tindak Pidana Korupsi Jenis Gratifikasi,” *De'Rechtsstaat* 9, no. 2 (2023): 120–31, <https://doi.org/10.30997/jhd.v9i2.8560>.

be needed in supporting the needs of one's life.³² If corrupt behavior is only seen as fulfilling the needs of life, then the corrupt rupiah figures will not be possible to reach billions and even tens of billions of rupiah.

Fourth, related to low morality³³ and integrity.³⁴ This factor is actually one of the key points in order to unravel the problem of corruption in the homeland. Moral and integrity are so low that it can potentially trace the various weaknesses of the rules that exist in order to smooth corrupt behavior.³⁵ Therefore, moral education and integrity should be encouraged in order to ward off corrupt behavior forward.

Fifth, related to law enforcement commitments in efforts to eradicate corruption that are not consistent and maximum. A number of corruption cases handled during this time indicate that the maximum legal process is not yet carried out. This ultimately gave birth to a pattern of thought for many parties that corruption is not a crime to be feared. Many cases of corruption are mildly convicted, even more concerning, despite having been sentenced to the correctional institution, there are still corruption free to roam like a human who is never guilty and not punished. This is what then makes the face of law enforcement full of a number of question marks for many, especially the general public.

The problem of corruption is the concern of almost all government regimes that have ever ruled in the country. Each regime has taken a different effort to eradicate corruption criminal offences in accordance with the challenges faced in its time. In the long order period, the approach initially emphasizes law enforcement policies by effectively implementing law enforcement using material criminal law instruments and formal criminal law

³² Ratu Wida Widyaningsih Suhandi et al., "Sikap Anti Korupsi Bagi Calon Legislatif Dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia Sebagai Wujud Bela Negara," *Jurnal Dunia Ilmu Hukum Dan Politik* 1, no. 4 (2023): 68–79, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59581/doktrin.v1i4.1361>.

³³ Hariman Satria, "Kebijakan Kriminal Pencegahan Korupsi Pelayanan Publik," *INTEGRITAS: Jurnal Antikorupsi* 6, no. 2 (2020): 169–86, <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v6i2.660>.

³⁴ Amelia Naim Indrajaya et al., "Menumbuhkan Integritas Melalui Karakter Anti Korupsi Untuk Mempersiapkan Remaja Menjadi Agen Perubahan," *Journal of Sustainable Community Development (JSCD)* 3, no. 1 (2021): 11–20, <https://doi.org/10.32924/jscd.v3i1.24>.

³⁵ Mia Sarmiasih and Prawira Yudha Pratama, "Dukungan Kolektif Civil Society Dalam Pengarusutamaan Gerakan Anti Korupsi Di Indonesia," *TheJournalish: Social and Government* 1, no. 1 (2020): 1–11, <http://thejournalish.com/ojs/index.php/thejournalish/article/view/3>.

that existed at the time, namely to effectively implement the articles of criminal acts related to the implementation of state by civil servants related to the management of state finances. At this time, the theme of magnitude is the country's financial rescue. Furthermore, in the new order, the evaluation of legal products during the reign of the old order. Legislation policy in order to eradicate corruption criminal acts emerged in 1971 when the New Order Government was about to implement periodic, short-term (five years) and long-term (25 years). Corruption is anticipated by issuing Law No. 3 of 1971 on Eradication of Corruption Criminal Act as a step of refining and strengthening of Government Regulation Replacement Law No. 24 of 1960 on Refraction, Prosecution and Examination of Corruption. Later in the reform period, the amendment of Law No. 3 of 1971 was not conducted and designed through a deep scientific study resulting in less perfect corruption criminal laws.

According to data from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), as of 2023, approximately 75% of corruption cases handled involved regional officials. The majority of these cases were related to bribery in procurement processes, misappropriation of regional budgets, and the buying and selling of government positions. A notable example is the operasi tangkap tangan (OTT) or sting operations conducted against several regional leaders in Indonesia, highlighting the lack of oversight in budget allocation. Additionally, research by Transparency International Indonesia indicates that corruption perception at the regional level remains relatively high compared to other Southeast Asian countries. These data reinforce the argument that without stringent supervision, regional autonomy may open greater opportunities for corrupt practice.

B. Legal Politics of Corruption Eradication in The Era of Regional Autonomy

The institutional theory approach can be used to analyze how weak oversight institutions in a decentralized system contribute to the rise of corruption in regional governments. Additionally, the good governance theory emphasizes the importance of transparency, accountability, and public participation in reducing corruption. In Indonesia's context, the application of good governance principles still faces challenges, particularly in terms of consistent law enforcement and the independence of oversight bodies. By understanding these theories, legal-political strategies for corruption eradication can be better directed toward strengthening institutional capacity and implementing more effective regulatory reforms.

Law politics consists of two words: politics and law, interpreted according to etymological namely in Dutch, namely *rechtspolitiek*, *rechtspolitiek* is a combination of the words *recht* and *politiek*, *recht* which means law and *politiek* which means politics or policy, politics is a principle or concept that becomes the outline and basis of a work plan, leadership or way of action.³⁶ The politics of law relates to the official policy line pursued by the government in dealing with a problem.³⁷

The widespread corruption cases, especially in the era of autonomy of the region, which can be said to be in a rhythm with the flow of reforms, ultimately demanding the seriousness of the government in eradicating corruption. It is widely said because corruption occurs almost in all government institutions, both ministries and local governments, among the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives and in the ranks of judiciary institutions.

One of the seriousness of the government in fighting corruption that is increasingly octopious can be proven by the extent of the legal politics of eradication of corruption during the autonomous era of the area. If further explanation is carried out, the legal politics of eradication of corruption in the era of regional autonomy can be said to have been rolled in such a way as to combat corrupt behavior sustainably.³⁸ Even the practice of eradicating corruption in the homeland, especially since the reform era has been rolled out with various steps and strategies believed to be able to dampen while eliminating various forms of corrupt behavior that are increasingly mushrooming.

Law enforcement efforts, both preventive and continuous repressive, continue to be rolled out in the hope that corrupt behavior will be eroded from the archipelago. Nevertheless, the facts suggest that corrupt behavior that has been proliferating to this point has not experienced a significant decline. Indeed, corruption has been classified as one of the extraordinary forms of crime. However, while the efforts made are still in the ordinary category, the meaning of corruption as extraordinary crime becomes questionable. In addition,

³⁶ Adjie Hari Setiawan, "Politik Hukum Presidential Threshold 20% Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017," *Japhtn-Han* 2, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.55292/japhtnhan.v2i1.64>.

³⁷ Ade Fartini, "Politik Hukum: Otonomi Daerah Pasca Amendemen UUD 1945 Upaya Menjaga Keseimbangan Antara Prinsip Unity Dan Diversity," *PLEDOI (Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan)* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.56721/pledoi.v1i1.26>.

³⁸ Okparizan Okparizan and Lesmana Rian Andhika, "Orientasi Kebijakan Pemberantasan Korupsi Negara Asia Menurut Ranking Corruption Perception Index," *Jurnal Borneo Administrator* 16, no. 3 (2020): 271–90, <https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v16i3.730>.

eradication of corruption without supporting potent legal politics will only result in the eradication of corruption in the homeland undergo inequality.

The law of eradication of corruption has been seen in fact through the establishment of a number of regulations related to the national eradication of corruption. At least some government regulations have been issued in an effort to maximize eradication of corruption in the country. A number of regulations are referred, including:

- a. Law No. 28 of 1999. This regulation regulates clean state administrators who are not involved in acts that are against the law such as corruption, collusion and also nepotism behaviour. The formation of this law was inseparable from the condition of the Indonesian nation at that time which was considered to be increasingly burdened with various corrupt practices and collusion and nepotism in various sectors.
- b. Law No. 31 of 1999. This regulation regulates efforts to eradicate corruption offences. The consideration of its formation is inseparable from the awareness of the Indonesian people that corruption is very detrimental to the State's finances and has the potential to damage the national development that will be carried out by the state.
- c. Law No. 20 of 2001. This regulation is a regulation established in order to improve Law Number 31 Year 1999. Substantially, this law classifies corruption as a form of extraordinary crime, therefore, the pattern of eradication is expected to be carried out in a broadly ordinary manner as well.
- d. Law No. 30 of 2002. This law was established as a legal product that regulates a separate corruption eradication institution, which was later referred to as the Corruption Eradication Commission. The establishment of this Law is based on the mandate of Article 43 of Law Number 31 Year 1999. In accordance with the mandate of this provision, the Indonesian people need to immediately establish a separate institution with the main task of eradicating corruption. In order to realise the maximum implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the institution, the institution must be independent and free of intervention from any party.
- e. Law No. 46 of 2009. This law is a separate regulation governing the existence of the Corruption Court. Judging from the preamble 'Menimbang' of the regulation, it is explained that the birth of this Law is a follow-up to the Constitutional Court's decision stating that the establishment of the Corruption Court, which was previously based on Law Number 30 of 2002, is contrary to the Indonesian constitution. Therefore, a regulation was established that could serve as a legal umbrella for the

existence of the court in question. In its later development, the Corruption Court was placed under the auspices of the Supreme Court as one of the courts within the scope of the general judiciary.

- f. Government Regulation No. 71 of 2000. This regulation formulates a number of matters regarding the mechanisms and procedures for implementing community participation, including efforts to award the prevention and eradication of Corruption. Later, this regulation was replaced by the latest regulation, namely Government Regulation No. 43 of 2018. Based on the title of the regulation, it can be understood that this provision is a legal tool in order to facilitate community involvement in the eradication of corruption. In addition, this regulation is also a legal basis for rewarding parties who play a role in taking action to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.
- g. Presidential Regulation No. 55 of 2012. This regulation contains a number of matters regarding the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption for the Long Term 2012-2025 and also the Medium-Term strategy for 2012-2014. With a number of strategies formulated in this regulation, it is expected that it will be easier to carry out corruption eradication actions in a sustainable manner and the level of success can be measured. Of course, the strategy will work well if all parties that have been arranged to be involved in the eradication of corruption can work well.
- h. Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2011 on the Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Corruption of 2011. This Inpress is aimed at taking the necessary steps according to the duties, functions and authority of each in order to accelerate the prevention and eradication of corruption of 2011. The presidential election was issued on May 12, 2011.
- i. Presidential Instruction No. 17 of 2011 on Action Prevention and Eradication of Corruption of 2012. As for a number of strategies that must be pedomised in taking the steps are prevention strategies, law enforcement strategies, legislation strategies, international cooperation strategies and rescue assets from corruption, anti-corruption educational and cultural strategies and reporting mechanism strategies.
- j. Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2014 on Action Prevention and Eradication of Corruption of 2014. This Inpress is aimed at organizing the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption (PPK) action in 2014, guided by Vision and Mission and Focus of Medium-Term Priority Activities of PPK 2012-2014 and adapted to the situation and conditions of each Ministry/Agencies and Regional Government. This Inpress was issued on

March 21, 2014. Through these actions, it is hoped that it will be easier to eradicate corruption in the future. At first glance, this regulation may be considered difficult to implement, but if there is willingness and seriousness in implementing it, it is not difficult to implement it. All elements of the nation are expected to stay away from all forms of actions that lead to criminal acts of corruption as a tangible manifestation of corruption eradication actions.

Of the whole regulation, it is quite real how seriousness of the legal politics run by the government in eradicating corruption criminal acts. The mushrooming of corruption cases, especially after the ongoing regional autonomy, so far, requires legal measures that are able to counteract all corruption practices that governments have been conducted during this time. Therefore, it becomes very reasonable for the government to issue various regulations related to efforts to eradicate corruption in the homeland.³⁹ As an idea in order to improve the eradication of corruption in the future, the practice of trading in the influence of power also needs to be formulated as a type of corruption offence.⁴⁰

One of the main factors contributing to corruption under regional autonomy is the concentration of authority in local governments without adequate supervision. While decentralization was intended to empower local governments, it has also created legal loopholes that allow officials to exploit their positions for personal gain.

According to Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, local authorities hold significant power in governance and financial management. However, the absence of structured regulatory oversight has led to the mismanagement of public funds and the abuse of authority. This issue is compounded by a lack of governance experience and legal awareness among regional officials, making it easier for corrupt practices to thrive.

The increasing financial burden of political campaigns has become a key driver of corruption in local governments. Candidates for regional leadership positions often incur substantial campaign expenses, forcing them to seek financial returns once in office. This leads to rent-seeking behavior, where officials engage in corrupt activities to recover their investment.

³⁹ Saripuddin, "Dasar Hukum Dan Pemidanaan Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang," *Journal Sultra Research of Law* 4, no. 2 (2023): 63–75, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54297/surel.v4i2.55>.

⁴⁰ Imentari Siin Sembiring, Elly Sudarti, and Andi Najemi, "Urgensi Perumusan Perbuatan Memperdagangkan Pengaruh Sebagai Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2020): 59–84, <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.3.1.59-84>.

Additionally, the lack of transparent political party funding mechanisms contributes to the problem. Political parties often depend on contributions from candidates, which encourages a system of patronage and illicit financial transactions. As a result, corruption becomes deeply embedded within the political structure.

Many regional leaders use their positions not for public service, but for personal and political gain. The absence of strong deterrent mechanisms allows corruption to persist. While anti-corruption agencies like the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) have played a crucial role in prosecuting corrupt officials, enforcement remains inconsistent at the regional level. The failure to impose strict penalties and the frequent reduction of sentences for corruption-related crimes have weakened the overall deterrent effect. Without systematic and impartial law enforcement, corrupt officials continue to exploit regulatory gaps.

This means that it will be more difficult to eradicate corruption if the instincts of law enforcers do not support the efforts made in eradicating corruption. Therefore, improving the morals and character of law enforcement officers is a must to ensure that law enforcement in the field of corruption eradication can be carried out properly. As long as law enforcement officers are unable to fortify their instincts from corrupt behaviour, it is very difficult to expect that the Indonesian nation will be corruption-free.

Second, the legal politics of eradication of corruption that has been built in such a way must also be accompanied by a commitment to change attitudes and behaviors in realizing it. That means that the commitment of the organizers of the country in eradicating corruption cannot be done by relying solely on the establishment of a number of regulations. But what is far more urgent than that is how far later bureaucrats and policymakers in the homeland are able to show changes in attitudes and behaviors aimed at avoiding corrupt attitudes and behaviors. Through this attitude, bureaucrats at the regional level will be more easily directed to as soon as possible to avoid various forms of corrupt behavior that have been rampant among bureaucrats.

Third, the enforcement process that is able to produce the deterrent effect. One of the goals of handling corruption cases carried out by KPK is to provide deterrent effects and shock therapy. As an extraordinary crime, corruption is like an infectious disease that can hurt many people during the gap and opportunity. The administration of deterrent effects and shock therapy is meant to make people think a thousand times if they want to corruption. Includes the clutter to the perpetrators so as not to repeat the same actions. The provision of deterrent effect is done by providing high criminal charges to the defendants

filed court. The high charges are punishment of body and penalties to the perpetrator. “*Poverishing corruptors*” is done by actively and progressively tracing the perpetrator’s wealth and seizing a number of suspected treasures from the outcome of crime. If there is any convincing evidence that the treasure is obtained from the result of corruption, the KPK will file a seizure to be handed over to the state. In almost all cases handled, KPK implemented the articles of money laundering. Efforts to hide the treasures of the crime are dismantled and dismantled. Then, return to the rightful. Another breakthrough is to use additional sentences. Demanding payment of substitute money that is equal to the corrupted property becomes one way to make a deterrent. Additional punishment is also given by demanding the revocation of political rights.

Aspects of law enforcement are one of the important aspects of accelerating corruption eradication.⁴¹ Politics of the eradication of corruption will be more visible and feel the positive effect when the law enforcement process is able to be honest, fair and justice. Therefore, when corruption is categorized as an extraordinary form of crime, it should be the punishment imposed against corruption should be able to give birth to the deterrent effect by imposing a severe verdict. It can even be said that the maximum and thorough enforcement process is the key to the success of the government’s political success in order to eradicate corruption.

The practice of completing a number of corruption cases has left a number of prolonged problems. On the one hand, a number of court rulings against a number of people who are convicted in corruption cases are enough to show how powerful the sentence was imposed and believed to be able to give birth to deterrent effects later in life. However, on the other hand, there are still a number of court rulings in corruption cases that are far from the spirit of eradication of corruption as buzzed by the government so far.⁴² In such situations, the public often becomes pessimistic with existing law enforcement processes.⁴³

Another thing that is not less urgent to be noticed in the effort to eradicate corruption is related to the role of society. Embodying role as well as society it

⁴¹ Sjahrudin Rasul., *op.cit.*, pp. 551.

⁴² Dwina Elfika Putri et al., “Pengurangan Hukuman Terdakwa Tindak Pidana Korupsi Oleh Mahkamah Agung Dalam Putusan Nomor 3681K/Pid.Sus/2019,” *Locus Journal of Academic Literature Review* 2, no. 6 (2023): 467–85, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56128/ljoalr.v2i6.169>.

⁴³ Eyda Kurnia et al., “Degradasi Moral Pejabat Negara Terhadap Kepatuhan Hukum Warga Negara Indonesia,” *Reformasi Hukum* 27, no. 2 (2023): 146–57, <https://doi.org/10.46257/jrh.v27i2.589>.

can be done in the form of activities such as searching, obtaining, providing data or information about a criminal offence that has occurred or suspected to have the potential to occur in corruption. A national strategy that is a community movement and involves a civil society active and serves as a co-government will provide greater opportunities to combat corruption. In the long run, it is necessary to develop a culture of transparency and accountability in the wider community.

In addition, the role and community can also be done through the delivery of a number of suggestions or opinions on prevention and eradication of corruption that are more effective and better in the future. Not enough to get there, given the consequences or adverse effects caused by corruption is serious enough, then the measures to eradicate corruption are not enough only to be implemented in the action sector, but also need to move the prevention sector, one of them is to engage the world of education for the effectiveness of eradicating corruption itself and in an effort to maintain the existence and future of the country to realize the welfare of the nation and society at large.

Conclusion

There are various factors behind corruption after the application of regional autonomy such as the granting of too great authority without adequate understanding, expensive political cost and greed of regional rulers. Along with the rise of corruption, especially after the application of regional autonomy eventually encouraged the government to build a legal politics of eradication of corruption through the establishment of a number of regulations. Various regulations have been established in order to eradicate the increasingly advanced corruption practices, increasingly advanced in terms of strategies that corruptors deplete the finance coffers of the country. Nevertheless, the government-built legal politics has not been fully proven from the maximum measures to eradicate corruption itself. Various regulations in order to eradicate corruption have not been fully realized consistently, so the problem of corruption is still difficult to eradicate to this day. The law of law built by the government in order to eradicate corruption is not enough to be done by forming a number of regulations. The steps must be accompanied by a genuine commitment in realizing a number of regulations, including by changing attitudes and behaviors that shun the forms of acts that fall into the category of corruption. In addition, the enforcement process that is executed must be able to give birth to the deterrent effect so that the corruption eradication process can run well. The downfall of the heavy verdict of corruption is one of the most effective

measures to produce deterrent effects for corruption and others to immediately avoid corrupt behavior to realize the just, prosperous and prosperous Indonesian nation as mandated in the 1945 NRI Constitution. To enhance corruption eradication in regional autonomy, several key measures should be implemented. Strengthening oversight institutions like KPK and BPK ensures more effective budget auditing. Budget transparency can be improved through public-accessible digital financial reporting. Anti-corruption education should be integrated into curricula to build legal awareness. Stricter legal sanctions such as political rights revocation and asset forfeiture will deter corrupt officials. Enhancing public participation in reporting and monitoring strengthens accountability. Implementing these strategies will create a more transparent and sustainable anti-corruption framework.

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