
Developing A More Effective Corruption Eradication Commission

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Abstract

The KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission) is one of Indonesian state institutions established after the reformation of the passage of Law Number 30 Year 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission. In the course of time, since the establishment of the KPK many cases of great corruption have been revealed. Various breakthroughs that have been done the KPK psychologically certainly can create a deterrent effect for the perpetrators of crimes and also give effect to the fear of unscrupulous public officials who have not been caught. The burden on the shoulders of the KPK to combat corruption is not an easy task, not only taking all the personnel time, but it can even be life threatening. However, the people's expectation below is still very great to the KPK, because until today the people only trust it. Although the soul is betting the personnel of the institution, it is grateful for anyone who can be trusted to join a member institution named KPK.

Keywords: Corruption; nstitutions

I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption Eradication Commission (an Indonesian term for and hereinafter referred to as "KPK") is one of the state institutions formed after the reform, precisely after the ratification of Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, to answer one of the reform demands at that time, namely the demand to accelerate eradication of corruption in collusion and nepotism (hereafter referred to as KKN). The KPK is expected to be able to more quickly deal with the problem of Community Service which has made the Indonesian nation badly slumped, clear all state institutions from the practice of Community Service, as well as cleansing the executive, legislative and judicial institutions, including the three pillars of law in Indonesia, which also cannot be separated as a field for KKN practices.

In the course of time since its formation, it turns out that the KPK had revealed a large number of corruption cases - corruption which harmed the country's finances to worth trillions of rupiah - such as the case of Century Bank, Hambalang, e-KTP, and else. In addition, the institution also ensnares and places corrupt persons who are of Ministerial background, Ministry of Ministers, Governors to Regents/Mayors, into prisons. Such actions have never happened before. In fact, the Corruption Eradication Commission also did not hesitate to aim at the high ranking officers of the National Indonesian Army and the high ranking officers of the Indonesian National Police, such as in the case of the Indonesian Armed Forces helicopters and the Simulator Driving License case some time ago. Likewise, the environment of the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court is also inseparable from the KPK's aim, such as the bribery case of Prosecutor Urip Trigunawan and the bribery case of the Supreme Court Chief Justice several times ago. Even the Constitutional Court did not escape the KPK's aim, such as the bribery case of Constitutional Court Justice Aqil Mochtar, which had shocked the public a few years ago. These facts are implications of the KPK's performance. In addition, it is also a fact that KKN has practiced almost all lines of public institutions in Indonesia.

Various breakthroughs that have been carried out by the KPK can certainly make a deterrent effect for the perpetrators and give the effect of fear for unscrupulous public officials. For officers who were caught and prosecuted by the KPK Public Prosecutor, the prosecution whose threat of punishment is very high and very difficult to be freed is often given, given the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) established and implemented internally by the KPK is fervently strict. As a result, when someone has been named a suspect, it is very difficult for him to be free, even his imprisonment verdict is often very high, handed down to him by the Corruption Monitoring Team.

For individual officials who have not been caught, they will surely be afraid and more careful. They may even try to make visible resistance, to find KPK's weaknesses, and to weaken it. In addition, it could be through the formal channels that they try to nullify the KPK, which in other words encourages the dissolution of the KPK or weakens and reduces its authority.

The phenomenon of allegations of efforts to weaken the KPK has already occurred, such as when the case of Cicak Buaya emerged, at which time a heated dispute between the Republic of Indonesia Police and the KPK occurred, eventually resulting in the removal of Kabareskrim (Head of the Republic of Indonesia Criminal Investigation Agency) by Susno Duaji. Then the feud resurfaced when the KPK handled the Simulatot SIM (Driving License) case involving individuals of Kakorlantas POLRI (Head of the Police Traffic Corps of the Republic of Indonesia), until the arrest was carried out against Bambang Widjoyanto (One Commissioner of the Corruption Eradication Commission).

Efforts to weaken the KPK did not stop there. Some time ago, Novel Baswedan (KPK Senior Investigator) was doused with hard water by individuals who until now had not been found. This indicates that the corruptors in this country have never slept and will not be able to sleep as long as the KPK is still there and continues to move.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The duties and responsibilities of eradicating KKN entitled to the KPK are very heavy because of the institutional posture and support of personnel - when compared to the vast scope of Indonesia's extensive working area, moreover the topography of the archipelago - it is a very difficult and formidable challenge for all personnel in the KPK, from the commissioner level to the employees. Likewise logistical support, it must be ensured that the state can be fulfilled properly. Also the KPK itself must be able to be an example in the management of the state money that is in it.

The heavy burden in the KKN eradication activities for the Corruption Eradication Commission which has gained the trust and hope of the public/Indonesian people must be truly held by all elements in the KPK, and therefore they must carry out the trust seriously, indiscriminately against anyone perpetrators of corruption.

As an institution the KPK must have a Road Map or Blue Print of the Plan to Eradicate Corruption in Indonesia; plan carefully and thoroughly all good efforts to accelerate KKN eradication activities; and determine the priority scale to be targeted. Logically and normatively, using a systemic approach, central government institutions - especially the central legislature and in the three pillars of law at the center - should be a top priority, given that the spot is the starting point of the KKN disease that must be cleaned first. If the legislature is at the center of the net and three legal pillars at the central level are also clean, the two institutions will also try to clean up the KKN as well. However, if the opposite - meaning that if the game of the state budget in the legislature (DPR RI) is still rampant - it will still spread to the ministries, then to the regions. Likewise, if the three pillars of law are the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Prosecutor of the Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Indonesia Police, Republic of Indonesia Supreme Audit Agency, Financial and Development Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia are still with old paradigms or old patterns, of course the KKN trustees will remain contagious to regions.

One of the important requirements of strengthening KPK as an institution is the certainty that available personnel are honest, strong, firm, reliable, and courageous as well as having a high commitment to, in totality, eradicating KKN. All personnel - from the level of the commissioner to the gardener and cleaning staff - are figures who strive to clean up the country from KKN. Thus, the pattern of recruitment of all personnel must be competent, must pay attention to good human resource management (HR) standards, in order to obtain the best personnel and truly be able to carry out tasks within the KPK institution. The application of HR management standards, along with being obedient in implementing HR development concepts in HR management at the KPK, will certainly improve the performance of personnel at the *KPK*.

The security factor of KPK commissioners and employees, especially commissioners and investigators, must be a serious concern. This is confirmed because the commissioners and investigators are in charge of investigating large cases that can certainly drag noble people. When the noble people are dissatisfied and angry, they can try to hurt or terrorize *KPK* commissioners or

investigators as experienced by some investigators, for example terrorizing Novel Baswedan, a *KPK* Senior Investigator.

III. CONCLUSION

Developing a more effective *KPK* does not have to establish regional offices as done by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia. Such a thing should be the last option, considering that the current state of the country's finances is not good, because it is still heavily burdened with debt and interest on foreign debt. *KPK* will be better if it strengthens itself internally, maintains, or if possible, improves the performance of all personnel. Then the institution focuses on the Road Map Plan that has been owned, or sharpens the Road Map. Then, the *KPK* can determine one province or one region that has a topography that allows it to be used as a pilot project for the prevention and eradication of *KKN*. For example is the Province of Bali, a province that stands on its island. *KPK* can make Bali a Pilot Project for the prevention and eradication of *KKN*, thus anyone who does *KKN* in Bali can be found or captured and must be tried without exception. The *KPK* must also guard so that the cases are not played by other law enforcement officers in Bali, certainly there are no article trading, no selective cutting. Then, the *KPK* can make a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with all ministries, which have a representative/regional office in Bali that anyone who will be promoted to Bali and will leave the island of Bali is certain to get a recommendation as an official/employee who is clean of *KKN*. For officials who are indeed clean from *KKN*, especially if they excel while serving in Bali, they must be promoted by all ministries and vice versa.

The offer of such a model for *KPK* strengthening must be accompanied by continuous cleaning of legislative and judicial institutions at the central level (Jakarta: Republic of Indonesia People's Representative Council, Republic of Indonesia Attorney General Office, Republic of Indonesia Police, Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Republic of Indonesia Financial Supervisory Agency and the Financial and Development Supervision of the Republic of Indonesia).

If it is still possible, *KPK* personnel also need to determine or choose a pilot project at the ministry level. Several ministries that have important and related roles to prevent *KKN* include the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia, *Kemenristekdikti* (Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia), Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Research and Technology is an institution that takes care of teachers and lecturers throughout Indonesia, which should be from which an anti-*KKN* culture grows and develops. Because of the Ministry of Finance, all state revenues originate, it must be ensured that there is no circumciseion/deduction from the money that should be used as State income. Then, the Ministry of Home Affairs - which is like a parent of all Regional Governments (Provincial Government, Indonesian District/City Government) - must not maintain a culture of bribery and tribute, etc.

The burden on the *KPK* to combat *KKN* is not an easy job because it not only takes up all of its personnel, but can even threaten its life. However, the hopes of the subordinates to the *KPK* are still very large, because to this day the people have placed their trust in the *KPK*, even though *KPK* souls are at stake. Therefore, the community must be grateful to anyone who is believed to be a member of the *KPK* institution. Let's strengthen the *KPK* and maintain the existence of all *KPK* personnel. We may not allow the *KPK* to be weakened, moreover disbanded, before first there is certainty about the clean-up of other State institutions from the actions of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism

Only clean cloth can clean properly.

Life happens only once, give the best to the country.

Position is not about prestige; it's just a small bonus with a high-priced mandate that must be accounted for after we die.

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