
Community Perception of Handling Corruption Criminal Acts Relating to Village Fund Budget Management in 2013/2014 (Case Study in Palakahembi Village, Pandawai Subdistrict, East Sumba Regency)

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Abstract

Public Perception of Handling Corruption Crimes. Corruption is a fraudulent act, a criminal act that harms state finances. Juridically, both in and kind have been formulated in Law Number 31 Year jo Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of corruption and previous laws, they are Law No. 3 of 1971, in a juridical sense, the notion of corruption is not only limited to acts that fulfill the formulation of offenses that can harm state finances, but also include actions that fulfill the formulation of offenses, which harm the public or individuals. This research was analyze the Public Perception of Corruption Act Handling Related to Village Fund Financial Management in 2013/2014 Palakahembi Village, Pandawai District, East Sumba Regency. This research was aimed to find out the public perception of the handling criminal acts of corruption related to the Village Fund Management in 2013/2014 in Palakahembi Village, Pandawai District, East Sumba Regency. This research method used is descriptive qualitative. Sample selection techniques, using Purposive Sample and data collection techniques used are questionnaire, observation, data collection. The results obtained that: 1) Handling of corruption can be explained that the legal process in Palakahembi village has been open and widely known by the society; 2) The society considers less involved in the law; 3) Abuse of village funds can be explained that the legal process is in accordance with the public expectations; 4) Handling corruption works well.

Keywords: Corruption; perception; society

I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a fraudulent act, a crime that is detrimental to the country's finances. Juridically, it has been formulated in Law No. 31, Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning eradication of corruption and previous laws, namely Law No. 3 of 1971, juridical understanding, the notion of corruption is not only limited to acts that fulfill the formulation of offense can be detrimental to the country's finances, but includes actions that meet the formulation of offense, which harms the public or individuals.

The enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages aims to provide recognition and clarity to the village of its status and position in the Republic of Indonesia constitutional system, the state grants village authority in preserving the customs and traditions and culture of village communities. The village is also given the authority in development to initiate and perception of the community in order to explore the potential of the village by encouraging professional, efficient and effective, transparent and responsible village government in carrying out activities in the village with the aim of providing excellent service to the community which ultimately provides joint welfare and placing villages as subjects of development. This position provides a good solution to the village in the process of accelerating and empowering village communities, of course the position must be supported by adequate sources of funding.

Public perception in the effort to handle and eradicate corruption is manifested in the forms of seeking, obtaining, providing data or information about corruption and giving the right to submit suggestions and opinions responsibly towards the handling and eradication of corruption. In accordance with the principle of openness in a democratic country that gives people the right to obtain true, honest and non-discriminatory information regarding the handling and eradication of corruption.

In fact, efforts to civilize public perceptions in eradicating corruption is, theoretically, an obligation. As shown in article 108 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code: every person who experiences, sees, witnesses and or becomes a victim of an event that constitutes a criminal offense has the right to submit a report or complaint to the investigator or investigator, both oral and written.

Seeing Indonesia's increase in the corruption index which has improved, but is still bad, it is hoped that in the future some researches and educations to the community can further help improve Indonesia's ranking on anti-corruption issues, through preventing corruption at the village level, starting in East Sumba especially in Palakahembi village, is expected to be continued in villages throughout the country, as an effort to curb corruption in order to improve village development and the welfare of all citizens in the Republic of Indonesia.

The actions of the three suspects allegedly violated article 2 paragraph (1) subsidy article 3 of Law No. 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption in conjunction with Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code with loss or misuse amounting to IDR 230,550,252,000 of the total funds in 2013 and 2014 budget totaling IDR 602,947.950,000.

Sombu also explained that the East Sumba District Attorney investigator detained the three suspects in the management of ADD, village fund budget, in the 2013 and 2014 after conducting investigations for more than three months, then investigators based on the calculation of state losses together with the Inspectorate found state losses of IDR 230,550,252,000. "So that the investigator has enough evidence to hold the three suspects for the next 20 days, related to this case we also examine about 30 more witnesses," said Sombu.

The definition given by Desiderato in (Rakhmat, 1996) is the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by concluding information and interpreting messages. Perception is giving meaning to sensory stimuli. Relationship with perception is clear, that sensation is part of perception. Despite that, interpreting sensory information not only involves sensation, but also attention, expectation, motivation, and memory.

Perception occurs in the mind of the perceiving individual, not in the object, and is always a knowledge of what appears. Thus, what is easy for us, it is not easy for others, or what is clear to others may seem confusing to us. In this context we need to understand perception by looking further at the nature of perception (Sendjaja, 1994).

Sensing occurs in a particular concept, this context as the world of perception (Adi, 1994) in order to produce meaningful sensory, below the general characteristics of perception, as follows: a) The stimuli received must be in accordance with the modality of each of the senses, that is, the basic sensory of each senses (light for sight, smell for smell, temperature for taste, sound for hearing, nature surface for touch, etcetera). b) The world of perception has the nature of space (the dimensions of space), we can say top-down, high-low, wide narrow and others. c) The world of perception has a time dimension, such as fast-slow, old-young, and so forth. 4) Objects or symptoms in the world of observation have a structure that is integrated with the context. This structure and context are a unified whole. We see the table does not stand alone in a certain room, a certain position, and others. 5) The world of perception is a world full of meaning. We tend to make observations on symptoms that have meaning for us, which have a relationship with our inner goals. Perception is a process that involves, the entry of messages or information into the human brain. Through human perception, a continuous relationship with the environment (Slameto, 2010).

Attention is a mental process when the stimuli or series of stimuli become prominent in the awareness of other stimuli weakening. Our perceptions are often inaccurate. One reason is our assumptions or expectations. We perceive something or someone according to our expectations. So it is not uncommon the assumptions we give towards an object do not correspond to the actual event. Society is a term commonly used to refer to the unity of human life. In English interpreted as a society that comes from the word latin socius which means friend. Likewise, According to (Mahmood, 2005) corruption in civil government. Corruption like this occurs at all levels of government, not only at the center but also in the regions. Even since the enactment of regional autonomy based on Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government in 2001 there has been a tendency for corruption in Regional Government to increase sharply (Rinaldi, Purnomo, & Damayanti, 2007).

Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 the distribution of village funds is carried out in stages. The central government will transfer to the provincial and district / city governments. In its distribution

through three stages or quarters which in the first semester the funds will be allocated at 10%, the second semester at 40% and the third semester at 20%. As for the distribution, the government makes a report to the provincial or district / city government in the semester, if there are no reports that are not appropriate, then the regency government will postpone the transfer to the village before any improvement.

The community perception illustrates good conditions, community perceptions in the village program can be proven by the presence of the community in activities related to the program such as Deliberation, Socialization, Counseling and training. For cadres and women community, there is also the initiative to participate in *Posyandu* (Integrated Healthcare Center) or *PKK* (Empowerment of family welfare).

II. METHOD

In this study, the object of research was the poor household in Palakahembi village. The total number of samples is 17 (Seventeen) people. The sample is the portion of the population that will really be examined. Based on the type and source of data needed, the data collection techniques used in this research is interactive techniques. Thus, the data collection was carried out by questionnaire, interview and observation.

The techniques of data analysis are the determination of scores, intervals, and classification. This analysis is used to find out the respondent's answer to the questions asked by the questionnaire of the research variables.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For more details, would be explained in a row the respondent's identity based on gender, age, occupation, and last education.

Table 1
Identity of Respondents by Gender

No	Gender	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Male	10	58.82
2	Girl	7	41.18
	Amount	17	100.00

Source: Respondent Identity Data

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the respondents who are male are as many as 10 people or 58.82 % and those who are female are as many as 7 people or 41.18 %.

Table 2
Identity of Respondents by Age Group

No	Age group	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	20-35	6	35.29
2	36-50	5	30.42
3	51-70	6	35.29
	amount	17	100.00

Source: Respondent's identity data

Based on table 2 above, it can be explained that the respondents included in the age group 20-35 years old that are 6 people or 35.29 %, respondents included in the age group 36-50 years old namely 5 people or 30.42 %, respondents included in age group is 51 years old over namely 6 people or 35.29 %.

Table 3
Employee Identity Based on Employment

No	Occupation	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Farmers	9	52.94
2	Trader	3	17.64
3	Village Officials	5	29.42
	amount	17	100.00

Source: Respondent's Identity Based on Employment

Based on table 3 above, it can be explained that respondents who have livelihood as farmers are 9 people or 52.94 %, respondents who make a living are 3 people or 17.64 %, respondents as village tiers are 5 people or 29.42 %

Table 4
Identity of Respondents Based on Education

No	Level of education	Number of people	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary school	3	17.64
2	Junior High School	5	29.41
3	Senior High School	5	29.41
4	College	4	23.54
	amount	17	100.00

Source: Respondent Identity Data

Based on table 4 above, it can be explained that respondents with an elementary school education level (S D) namely 3 people or 17.64 %, respondents with an education level of a Junior High school (SMP) are 5 people or 29.41 %, respondents with an education level Senior High Schools (SMA) that are 5 people or around 29.41 %, respondents with a Bachelor's level education (College) numbered 5 people or 23.54 %.

After conducting research using questionnaire distribution techniques with a number of questions in the field, then the data obtained from the results of this study are discussed in this section to find out how the Community Perceptions of Handling Corruption Related to Village Fund Budget Management in 2013/2014 in Palakahembi Village, District Pandawai, East Sumba Regency.

From the answers given by 17 respondents and also consisting of 17 village officials and 17 community members to the questions raised in this study, the respondents' answers as a whole can be seen in the following tables which are presented through each question.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results discussed previously, it can be concluded that relating to Corruption Handling, it can be explained that the community considers that they are not involved in the legal process, Misuse of Village Funds can be solved through legal process is in accordance with the expectations of the community, and every process of village fund budget management had been going well.

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