

Corruption in Indonesia: A challenge for social changes

Nandha Risky Putra ^{1, a}, Rosa Linda ^{2, b *}

¹ Universitas Indonesia. Jl. Prof. DR. Selo Soemardjan, Depok, West Java 16424, Indonesia

² Universitas Lampung. Jl. Prof. Dr. Sumantri Brojonegoro No. 1, Bandar Lampung, 35145, Indonesia

^a nandha2746@gmail.com*; ^b rosa.linda21@students.unila.ac.id

* Corresponding Author

Abstract: Corruption in Indonesia has threatened all aspects of social, national, and state life. Corruption has also brought enormous material losses to state finances regarding economy, society, and culture. Moreover, the corruption act prompted inevitable social changes due to crime. The main concern in this article is to perceive and analyze the social development related to the corruption act. The article furthermore highlights the measure taken by Indonesia's government to overcome such an impact on society caused by the presence of corruption acts. The method used in this article is normative legal research, which is prescriptive analytical, through a conceptual, a statute, and a case approach in assessing community participation in efforts to prevent corruption. The result of this study shows that corruption fosters the decline in social welfare, compelling the broad society to be afflicted by these irresponsible behaviors conducted by the corruptors. In this regard, the government is encouraged to encounter efforts to involve public participation in optimizing the prevention of corruption acts. This effort includes the direction to increase public awareness, step actions, and procedural motions that the community can perform in overcoming corruption acts.

Keywords: Corruption acts; Development; Challenges; Social Changes

How to Cite: Putra, N. R., & Linda, R. (2022).vCorruption act in Indonesia: A challenge for social changes. *Integritas : Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 8(1), 13-24. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v8i1.898>



Introduction

Societal norms are established as a result of constant changes in patterns of life and behaviors influenced by new social norms in a balanced manner. The former way of living, which is now considered irrelevant, will be substituted with the new patterns, following the needs of society. The change that occurs in the social aspect, values, and norms must be taken into consideration since it concerns a full circle of a community's culture and behaviors (Budijarto, 2018). These social changes will deliberately form national values that apply in society as a constant habit, and thus this change is strongly related to the actions of the community. More to say, the community's bad deeds or behavior will form a consistent engrained culture if it is not corrected. As one example of this, corruption must be eradicated immediately since its development concerns all levels of society and is practiced by almost every institution worldwide, including Indonesia (Rahim, 2019).

The act of corruption is proven to have a negative impact on human life, both on the aspect of the economy and the norms and culture of society. To date, corruption is a common chronic issue suffered by both developed and developing countries worldwide. In this case, all countries try to eradicate this crime by applying legislative measures and establishing anti-corruption institutions as implementing bodies. As one of the highest-ranked corrupted countries, Indonesia has an anti-corruption body known as the Corruption Eradication Commission, or Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), which was established in 2002 in accordance with Law Number 30 of 2002 (Einstein & Ramzy, 2020). Indonesia is severely weathered by the act of corruption, placing this country in the lowest ranks of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), reported by Transparency International. The data shows that Indonesia in 2021 is placed 96th out of 180 countries, with a score of 38 out of 100 (2021 - CPI - *Transparency.Org*, 2021.). Corruption in Indonesia can be indicated by the number of leakage and reallocation of budgets in various government sectors, which hinders the development and growth of the Indonesian economy (Listiyanto, 2012).

Therefore, in the success of eradicating corruption, it is deemed necessary for the government to enact adequate regulations that support efforts to overcome this issue to the fullest. There is an urgent need to eradicate corruption since this crime has a detrimental impact on the life of the nation and even on the social lives of the people affected.

Moreover, corruption is a crime that is harmful to the continuance of a state both in quality and quantity. The aspect of a quantity means that the increase in the number of criminal acts of corruption will certainly affect the decline in the quality of welfare for the community. In this regard, the state has an obligation to improve the welfare of the community. The impact of corruption is so large and thus laid as a joint responsibility of all elements of the nation without exception. Hence, it is also the responsibility of the people to participate simultaneously with the government to combat corruption (Di Donato, 2018). Whereas, in the means of quality, the act of corruption is deliberately detrimental to the common behavior of people in a state. In this regard, corruption can be seen as an infectious disease that, if such affliction is failed to be conquered, will cause a broad decrease in the quality of human behavior and life (Fasa & Sani, 2020).

According to Marella Buckley, corruption is the misappropriation of public office for personal gain by means of bribes or illegal commissions (Ridwan, 2014). In line with the opinion, Indriyanto Seno Adji states that it is undeniable that corruption is a White Collar Crime with actions that always experience a dynamic *modus operandi* from all sides so that it is said to be an invisible crime whose handling requires criminal law policies (Jupri, 2019). Corruption is a term that is not foreign to the people of Indonesia. In principle, the juridical understanding of the criminal act of corruption is stated in Article 2 of Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption regulates that this crime has one absolute element, which is an act that harms state finances (Jupri, 2019).

Considering the harmful impact of corruption, proper measures are needed to eradicate this crime through integrated cooperation between law enforcers and public support since criminal sanctions alone have proven inadequate in reducing the number of corrupt behavior cases (Einstein & Ramzy, 2020). Public participation here plays a role as a preventive effort in overcoming this issue. Theoretically, the community must take part for two reasons: the community as a victim and the community as a state component. The community as a victim means acknowledging that the act of corruption consequently causes a decline in social welfare, and thus the people must take part in preventing this result in their community. Where the community is viewed as a component of the state, the community plays a role in supporting government directions to eradicate this crime. The state contains three main parties, namely the government, the community and the private sector, which must collaborate in order to eradicate corruption (Irtiyani, 2018). The success of a country is strongly dependent on the well-balanced performance of these three components. Therefore, if cooperation is carried out well, it will positively affect the country and *vice versa*; if it is bad, the nation will be destroyed sooner or later. As mentioned, the failure to conquer corruption will bring harmful changes to society and be influential to the people in carrying out their lives as a community and as a part of state life (Suryaningsi & Mula, 2020).

According to the aforementioned facts and explanations, this article will further highlight the detrimental effect of corruption related to social changes and its challenges. Moreover, this article analyses possible solutions that can be performed by the government to ensure optimization of public participation and observe alternative measures in increasing the role of the community in suppressing corrupt practices.

Methods

The method used in this study is a normative research method, which is prescriptive analytical, through a conceptual approach, a statute approach, and a case approach in assessing community participation in efforts to prevent corruption (Bunga et al., 2019). The conceptual approach is used to compare and analyze the concept of the impact of social change on society from the existence of corruption. The statute approach is needed to examine the regulation of community participation mechanisms in efforts to prevent corruption. The case approach is to see the use of the term community participation in preventing corruption. The data sources in this study

consisted of secondary data, in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials and the collected data was analyzed descriptively qualitatively (Richie, 2006).

Results and Discussion

The Impact of Corruption Related to Social Changes and Its Challenges

The Harmful Impact of Corruption on the Life of a State

The social phenomenon called corruption is the reality of human behavior in social interactions that are considered deviant and endanger society and the state. Therefore, this behavior in all forms is reproached by society. According to the juridical conception, public censure of corruption is manifested in the formulation of the Law as a form of a criminal act. In Indonesian criminal law politics, corruption is even considered a criminal act that needs to be handled specifically and is threatened with severe punishment. All countries in the world agree that the crime of corruption is a form of crime that can be categorized as an "extraordinary" crime (Marzuki, 2017). It is referred to as extraordinary since it is commonly carried out systematically, has intellectual actors, involves stakeholders in a specific region, including law enforcement authorities, and has a "destructive" influence on a large scale. As a result, corruption has become ingrained in all elements and levels of society (Widodo et al., 2018).

An increase in the number of criminal cases of corruption certainly greatly affects the decline in the quality of welfare for the community. The state has an obligation to improve the welfare of the community (Berkovich et al., 2019). The impact of corruption is so vast and is a severe concern for the welfare of society. It must be the collective duty of all parts of the nation to prevent corruption, without exception (L. Wulandari & Parman, 2019). Thus, it is also the obligation of the people to work together to combat corruption. It is not a simple task since it requires engagement and cooperation in all elements of the nation, including the people, because corruption is a crime known as White Collar Crime, which is perpetrated by those who have excess riches and are deemed "honorable" (Suyatmiko, 2021).

Research in 2018 provide details regarding several results of corruption, including: (1) Bribes cause funds for the construction of cheap houses to fall into the hands of those who are not entitled; (2) Commissions for those in charge of procurement of goods and services for local governments mean that contracts fall into the hands of companies that do not meet the requirements; (3) Police are bribed to pretend not to know if there is a crime that should be investigated; (4) Local government employees use public facilities for personal gain; (5) To obtain permits and licenses, community members have to give facilitation fees to officers and sometimes even have to give bribes so that a permit or license can be issued; (6) By giving bribes, community members can do whatever they want to violate work safety regulations, health regulations, or other regulations so as to pose a danger to the rest of the community; (7) Local government services are provided only when residents have paid an additional amount beyond the official fee; (8) Decisions regarding land use within cities are often influenced by corruption; and (8) Tax officials extort citizens, or more in collusion with taxpayers, providing tax breaks to taxpayers in exchange for bribes (Maroni & Ariani, 2018).

Corruptors originate from all fields of institutions, backgrounds, and positions. Corrupt behaviors are widely practised by persons with various interests from the medium-low class under the case of economic demands or those from the upper class aiming to obtain a higher position (Jannah et al., 2020). A survey conducted by Transparency International in 2018 showed that corruption occurs mostly in countries that have weak democratic foundations (Suyatmiko & Nicola, 2019). Politicians who are undemocratic and populist can use their positions to take advantage for personal gain. Diverse actors of corruption convey that these chronic behaviors lie in the destruction of their morals and integrity as individuals living in the midst of the state system. However, moral damage usually occurs due to external influences such as community culture, education, and the environment that seem to support this criminal conduct (Harrison, 1999). Moreover, corruption is often caused by several factors: supporting deviation provided by the government and bureaucratic systems, lack of supervision, and insufficient legal force. Hence,

the fight against corruption requires cooperation and simultaneous involvement from all parties, namely the government as a lawmaker, law enforcers, public service providers, Anti-Corruption bodies, media, organizations, and society (Waluyo, 2017).

The state of corruption in Indonesia has become a long-standing issue that has an immense impact on the life of the Indonesian people (Kosim, 2010). A report by Transparency International in 2021 shows that more than two-thirds of countries in the world received low scores, below 50. The highest index value is 100, which indicates that a country is free from corruption, and a value of zero indicates that a country is a country with the highest level of corruption (Indrawan & Widiyanto, 2017). Of the 180 countries in the world, Denmark and Finland occupy first place. Indonesia ranked 96 out of 180 or placed in the low-tier of the list below African countries like Ethiopia and Guyana (Transparency International, 2021). The indexation reported by Transparency International through the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) indicates the severity of corruption in Indonesia. Corruption acts are conducted for several reasons, including the individual's own behaviors and characteristics, social aspects, culture, politics, weak organization structures, and economic aspects. The act of corruption then results in a detrimental effect on the internal and external environment of the corruptors (Butt, 2017).

Observing a larger consequence of corruption on the state, the economic impact of corruption increases the value of investments. Investments require high costs by manipulating expenses in the form of markups. Bribery cases also cause a high investment value. Employers will bribe officials to get contracts, so the contract costs will be even greater (Gregory, 2006). As a result of the opportunity for corruption in investment, the government shifts the composition of public spending, where public spending is then more often used to buy new equipment, compared to expenditures needed for basic functions (education and health) because in education and health there are fewer opportunities to earn commissions. Moreover, corruption can reduce government revenues through taxes in terms of revenue since the payments can be compromised (Di Donato, 2018). The corrupt nature of the damaged integrity of an individual is supported by a poor system and the inefficient control that contributes to the leakage of the state's budget. Efforts to encourage education and training and moral principles have failed to govern the behavior of the Indonesian people, let alone combat corruption. As a result, corruption should be eradicated using a multidisciplinary approach throughout a strong monitoring system, as well as the essential flexibility in the implementation of rules and legislations (Dirwan, 2019).

The Role of Community in Overcoming Social Change Phenomenon as an Impact of Corruption

The act of corruption is strongly correlated with the common behavior of Indonesian people. Observing on the behavioral aspect of corruption, this particular conduct is believed to have taken place since the Dutch colonization of the country from the 16th to mid 20th century as a tool of social engineering in emasculating the power of local people (Suryaningsi & Mula, 2020). Research in 2015 noted that the Dutch were focused on private enrichment practiced by people in power during the colonialization for over three centuries (Bertrand, 2015). Thus, the chronic behavior of corruption has been developed and ingrained in the mindset of Indonesian society to date. The corruption that is repeatedly performed over a long time creates a communal mindset that these acts are 'ordinary and harmless'; in fact, any action that causes the slightest loss can be categorized as corrupt behavior. Corruption in Indonesia has become a long-standing phenomenon as a result of social changes originating from poor-colonialization influence (Seregig et al., 2019).

Corrupt behavior possesses a massive tendency to damage the community control system since this action causes deviation from peoples' morals. Social changes, which are brought about by widely-practised corruption, raise a sequence of ill traits for the people, such as an attitude of greed, ignorance, scepticism, and individualistic nature (Prabowo & Suhernita, 2018). Equally troubling, in the era of the new order regime, most corruptors were largely constituted by the misleading conception of the "family principle," which causes "schizophrenic" affairs between their professional and social legitimacy. For instance, many public officials were often experiencing a conflicting situation, where they deem helping their family as a familial obligation, but at the same time, they would be violating office rules if the required corrupt action was conducted. The urge to conduct corruption is also supported by their own justifications: (1) their act is

harmless to others, and (2) social obligations are perceived as a higher-order value. These justifications create a corrupted mentality for the perpetrators and cause an immensely uncontrollable state loss (Berkovich et al., 2019).

Corruption has indeed becomes a consequential issue that threatens the welfare of Indonesian society. Based on data from *Transparancy Internasional Indonesia*, almost 30-40 percent of State Revenue and Expenditure Budget or known as *Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara (APBN)* and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget or known as *Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah (APBD)* are lost due to corruption cases (Zaenudin et al., 2018). Most cases of corruption are for the procurement of goods and services by the government, amounting to 70 percent. Indonesian President Joko Widodo stressed that corruption causes financial losses to the country and is also a crime against humanity (Suyatmiko, 2021). The President said that the bureaucratic mechanism must be directed by using the e-government system to prevent corruption. The e-government system makes the bureaucracy more efficient so that it will improve public services and strengthen government transparency and accountability. President Jokowi also emphasized that the main key to preventing and fighting corruption is public participation through social change. Social change as a national development process planned by the government aims to improve the lives of the people and society of Indonesia. Improvement of social life, economy, politics, and other fields is carried out to realize the welfare of the people through social justice (Yudho & Tjandrasari, 2017). The government runs programs as public policy and involves all levels of the government bureaucratic apparatus, supported by community participation and all elements of social organizations.

Table 1. Legal Grounds For Community Participation in Eradicating Corruption Act (Ridwan, 2014)

Laws	Article	Contents
The Law No 30 of 2002 Concerning Corruption Eradication Commission	Art. 1	The article outlined that coordination, supervision, monitoring, investigating, checking, prosecuting, and examining legal procedures with society's involvement are measures to prevent and eradicate corruption offences based on relevant laws and regulations.
	Art. 9	The article regulates that the Commission (KPK) may take over the investigation when receiving direct reports from the public
	Art. 13	The article outlines preventive measures for the KPK to actively hold the anti-corruption program at all education levels, encourage the implementation of socialization and campaigns regarding anti-corruption behavior to the broad public
	Art. 22	The article highlights that the public can actively nominate candidates for the KPK advisory team
	Art. 30	The article outlines public participation in the process and election of members of the KPK
Government Regulation No.71 of 2000 Concerning Procedures for Implementing Community Participation and Awarding in the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption Crimes	Art. 1	The article highlights the active role of an individual, social organization, and NGOs in preventing corruption
	Art.2	The article regulates the rights of the community to find, obtain, and provide any allegations that there has been a corruption conducted
	Art 4 and	The article regulates the procedure for the community in reporting alleged corruption
	Art. 5	
	Art. 6 and	The article regulates the rights of the community to obtain legal protection and confidentiality of their identity status
	Art. 7	
	Art. 7-11	The article regulates the right of the community to obtain a reward for their effort in assisting and eradicating corruption. The amount of reward is a maximum of 20% of the returned state loss value

Moreover, community involvement in eradicating corruption is highlighted in Law no 30 of 2002, concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission and Government Regulation No.71 of

2000, concerning Procedures for Implementing Community Participation and Awarding in the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption Crimes, detailed through the Table 1.

Table 1 shows that Indonesia has explicitly regulated and encouraged community roles in overcoming the increasing number of acts of corruption in legislative measures. It is understood that in achieving a corruption-free country, all parties of a state must cooperate synergistically. Community participation has a positive effect on increasing or improving the quality of life of the people proportional and socially (Matnuh, 2018). Changing the social order will automatically change the situation in the country itself. Thus, strengthening legislation must be accompanied by determination and participation by the community.

Supporting the idea of a social change approach, human behavior cannot be separated from the individual circumstances of the person himself/herself and his/her social environment (society). Individual behavior is a repetitive action within a certain time and is driven by a certain motive, that people behave in certain social ways. Hence, if we succeed in ingraining common individual behavior to possess a strong mentality, Indonesia will gradually realize the ideals of a nation that is prosperous and free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism (Karianga, 2020).

As a majority part of the state system, the people must fight together against corruption since the impact of social changes that occur due to corruption seems to have become an ingrained culture in Indonesia. Corruption will destroy the morale of a nation, and thus, if the morale of a nation is damaged, the county will soon collapse. As a result, societal involvement should not only be made an objective for state management but should also be involved as a subject or observed from one side in order to appropriately exercise its right to convey information. As a society, we must do everything possible to avoid and eradicate corruption crimes, which present themselves in the form of seeking, receiving, or supplying data or information about corruption crimes and the right to offer recommendations and comments responsibly (Alfada, 2019).

The Government's Efforts in Overcoming the Impact of Social Changes Caused by Corruption Crimes

Corruption in Indonesia continues to rise year after year in terms of both the number of cases and the amount of state financial losses. The quality of non-corruption crimes committed is likewise becoming more systematic, with a scope that extends into all parts of peoples' lives. This scenario is one of the major impediments to attaining a just and thriving Indonesian society, as stipulated by law, in terms of reducing corruption (Jupri, 2019). Moreover, corruption also tarnishes the image of the government in the eyes of the people, which manifests itself in the form of distrust and disobedience of the community to the law; thus, if there is no major change, the nation's survival is jeopardized (Alfada, 2019). Based on the facts, the habit of abusing authority generates a predisposition for corrupt behaviors to arise. It can be agreed that corruption will lead to inefficiency in the utilization of the country's scarce resources. Similarly, if resources are mismanaged, the goals set out to be accomplished would vanish or be ineffective. In order to control for acts of fraud or corruption, the party receiving the report must be responsive in taking action if there are deviations in the accountability that highlight difficulty in implementation. For example, if the expenses incurred do not correspond to the projected results, this is an indication that something needs to be assessed, such as whether the standards established are overly optimistic or there has been waste that leads to fraud (L. Wulandari & Parman, 2019). Shortly, in undertaking a solution for corruption, the government must conduct immediate, effective, efficient, measurable, and concrete actions. If action is not taken as soon as possible on deviations that arise, destructive results might happen later, where the deviations get worse, and it becomes harder to find a solution (Ridwan, 2014).

Not only in terms of law enforcement, a comprehensive mechanism is also needed to eradicate this systematic crime. The government's attempts to minimize the consequences of social changes experienced by the community as a result of corruption requires community engagement, particularly the exercise of social control on government officials. Here, the community should be involved as a subject of state governance, not only as an object (Widodo et al., 2018). As a result, the implementation of community participation should be viewed not only from one perspective, namely to provide legal protection and certainty for people who want to use their rights to obtain

and convey information about state administration, but also as an effort to regulate the use of these rights.

Efforts are needed to apply law enforcement concepts indiscriminately to implement good governance principles (Retnowati, 2012). Eradicating criminal acts of corruption can only be done successfully and optimally by high calibre and integrity law enforcement personnel. To generate law enforcement individuals with integrity and quality, the human resource management system inside the law enforcement environment must be reorganized, beginning with the recruiting, coaching, education, career, incentives, and punishment procedures. However, it must be understood that a good resource management process is universal in nature and must be implemented at all levels of state and government administration. It is desired that law enforcement be carried out properly and equitably with high integrity (Dirwan, 2019).

In order to increase public involvement the state must provide at least three dimensions: legal protection and assurance for the community, responsible freedom for the community to exercise their rights, and a safe place for the community to engage (Jannah et al., 2020). In addition, the government must provide an adequate and accommodating legal basis as standards for supervising all aspects, whether they are political, social, cultural, security, or economic. These measures are required because there will be a shift in aspects of behavior and power, an increase or reduction in a number of role classification, and shifts in the type and efficiency of social functions. The presence of cultural changes in society is emphasized in the cultural dimension. On the other hand, the inter-actional dimension is more concerned with changes in social connections in society. Social change is a major problem in government administration, particularly in power actions connected to the legislative process. Therefore, this authority cannot be allowed to be exploited for the advantage of the political elite or to legitimize the rulers' power while democratic initiatives continue to be repeated (Ilahi & Widowaty, 2021).

Observing further from the theoretical approach and praxis, the success of the corruption eradication effort must be done under the three aspects of law enforcement according to the theory by M. Friedman, which highlights three main aspects, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture (Prabowo & Suhernita, 2018). Legal substance means that the government must ensure the existing laws and regulations are adequate to accommodate the needs of the society in eradicating corruption. The legal structure in law enforcement denotes that in ensuring the effectiveness of the law, it is essential to strengthening both the moral and substantial capability of law enforcers. In this case, Indonesia's central law officials, namely, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Prosecutors, and the KPK, must come together to eradicate the corruption act. Lastly, the legal culture in law enforcement alludes to society's mental attitude and behaviour towards the current legal norms. The inseparable nature between law and society prompts an absolute obligation for the people to support their government's regulations (Maroni et al., 2021). This means that society will not only possess a role in the administration of a state but also play an active function in implementing and enforcing the existing regulations. Taking on this theory, the author develops possible solutions that the Indonesian government can perform to overcome this chronic issue. Feasible practices can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 practically aims to offer an alternative to combat current issues regarding the eradication of corruption. However, these alternatives are meant for preventive-based measures and are still deemed insufficient in eradicating corruption in its entirety. Observing the present state of corruption cases in Indonesia, it can be seen that the handling of corruption issues in the legal sector shows constant negative results (S. Wulandari, 2019). The main issue is that law enforcers are too power-driven, worsened by the fact that most perpetrators are also those who hold power in institutions and who have relations with the authorities. It creates a tremendous challenge to the eradication of corruption cases. Therefore, Indonesia needs major reforms in creating law enforcers who are trustworthy and with integrity through strengthening the basis for the provision of legal sanctions or the methods mentioned above.

Moreover, in the means to increase community involvement and indulge in major social changes, Indonesia still encounters numerous obstacles to creating an anti-corrupt culture in its society. The role of the community is difficult to optimize due to the lack of public trust built by the government. There is often a disparity in legal decisions by judges between 'minor' and 'major'

corrupt cases, which then injures a sense of justice for the community (Susilo, 2016). Furthermore, corrupt behavior is a complex form of crime that lies in one's morality, lifestyle, economic needs, and social culture. Therefore, it takes a particular plan to change society's culture (a plan for social change). As the most significant part of a country, society can be a tool to alter the order that has been damaged. More to say, a social problem will be solved if the majority of one section can successfully implement a purpose; there will be gradual changes due to the tendency to 'follow' the majority (Yudho & Tjandrasari, 2017). Therefore, social change can be both a challenge and an answer for eradicating corruption cases in Indonesia.

Table 2. Possible Solutions Based on Three Law Enforcement Theory

Law Enforcement Theory	Possible Solutions by the Government
Legal Substance (Prabowo & Suhernita, 2018).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening existing law in determining legal sanction for the corruptors and actualizing the need for severe penalties through political revocation for the perpetrators. 2. Implementing laws that regulate the absolute obligations of the community to take part in eradicating corruption that also include the reward for the deemed actions. This notion must contain an appealing number of rewards to create an immense appreciation for public participation and an adequate provision to protect the reporters.
Legal Structure (Prabowo & Suhernita, 2018).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring the law enforcers, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the KPK, and the Prosecutors possess strong morale and a high level of professionalism to ensure that these main implementing parties will not be influenced by the desire to corrupt. 2. Exterminate criminal disparities in corruption crimes by enacting a provision that regulates the minimum penalty based on the number of state losses. 3. Creating programs that aim to increase law enforcers' performance accountability through surveys, supervisory plans, and research approaches.
Legal Culture (Prabowo & Suhernita, 2018).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulating a social change plan by instilling values into society by including Anti-Corruption subjects at every education level and/or deploying anti-corruption culture through the campaign on all available public platforms. 2. Actively hold socialization regarding the fight against corruption to spread awareness and increase the integrity of the community in all sectors. 3. Strengthening the role of legal enforcers by providing public transparency in handling corruption cases in order to stimulate community involvement.

A social change approach means altering peoples' beliefs and enlisting the community to combat corruption. As defined by the legal system, expectations are a wise move, but there is frequently a mismatch between expectations and reality (Berkovich et al., 2019). Hence, it demands a concerted effort to achieve corruption prevention through educational institutions. Attempts made to effect societal change, which begin through changes in one's way of thinking, will be impossible, even if there is a movement in the correct direction if the erroneous attitude still traps the community. For that, the government should create a plan for social change (Planned Social Change), even though social change is perhaps not in the planning process, as social change happens on its own (Gregory, 2006). Even though the state of corruption in Indonesia is already at an 'almost helpless' set, if the three aspects, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture, can be balanced, eradicating corruption is no longer a mission impossible. If the community's existence as controllers and supervisors is supported by qualified law enforcers and strengthened by a sufficient legal basis that is able to accommodate the needs, then slowly but surely eradicating corruption in Indonesia can be achieved.

Conclusion

Corruption in Indonesia has long been a concern and has had a significant impact on the lives of Indonesians. Corruption can result in major state losses that are proportional to the decline of social welfare. Corruption harms a nation's values, integrity, and identity in society's social and behavioural components. In this regard, corruption may be seen as an infectious disease that, if

not conquered, will induce a systemic decrease in the quality of human conduct, resulting in the downfall of a nation. As a result, extensive measures are required to remove corruption in its entirety. According to law enforcement theory, corruption may be eradicated through strengthening legal substance, reforming legal structure, and reconstructing legal culture, which requires cooperation between all parties, namely; the government, law enforcers, and broader society. When it comes to creating social and cultural change, society, as the main component of the state system, serves as both creator and enforcer. The community's involvement must be supported by a strong legal foundation, reliable law enforcers, assurances of protection, and appreciation from the government. Even if corruption in Indonesia is already at an 'extremely helpless' stage, eliminating corruption is no longer an insurmountable challenge if the three factors, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture, are harmonized. Corruption in Indonesia may be overcome with the collaboration of lawmakers, law enforcement, and the broader society.

References

- Alfada, A. (2019). The destructive effect of corruption on economic growth in Indonesia: A threshold model. *Heliyon*, 5(10), e02649. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e02649>
- Berkovich, M., Dukhanina, L., Maksimenko, A., & Nadutkina, I. (2019). Perception of corruption as a socio-economic phenomenon by the population of a region: the structural aspect. *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast / Экономические и Социальные Перемены: Факты, Тенденции, Прогноз*, 12(2 (62)), 161-178. <https://doi.org/10.15838/esc.2019.2.62.10>
- Bertrand, R. (2015). Locating the 'Family-State': The Forgotten Legacy of Javanese theories of the public domain (17th-20th C.). In *Political Power and Social Theory* (pp. 241-265). Emerald Group Publishing Limited. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S0198-871920150000028010>
- Budijarto, A. (2018). Pengaruh perubahan sosial terhadap nilai-nilai yang terkandung dalam Pancasila. *Jurnal Kajian Lemhannas RI*, 6(2), 5-21. <http://jurnal.lemhannas.go.id/index.php/jkl/article/view/118>
- Bunga, M., Maroa, M. D., Arief, A., & Djanggih, H. (2019). Urgensi peran serta masyarakat dalam upaya pencegahan dan pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi. *LAW REFORM*, 15(1), 85. <https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v15i1.23356>
- Butt, S. (2017). Corruption and law in Indonesia. In *Corruption and Law in Indonesia*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203584729>
- Di Donato, L. (2018). Behavioural research and corruption: A new promise for governments? *European Law Journal*, 24(6), 510-523. <https://doi.org/10.1111/eulj.12218>
- Dirwan, A. (2019). The effect of education against corruption in Indonesia. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 12(01), 53-64. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3355214>
- Einstein, T., & Ramzy, A. (2020). Eksistensi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 tentang perubahan kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2002 tentang komisi pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi. *National Journal of Law*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.47313/nlj.v3i2.919>
- Fasa, A. W. H., & Sani, S. Y. (2020). Sistem manajemen anti-penyuapan ISO 37001-2016 dan pencegahan praktik korupsi di sektor pelayanan publik. *Integritas: Jurnal Anti Korupsi*, 6(2), 187-208. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v6i2.684>
- Gregory, R. (2006). Governmental corruption and social change in New Zealand: Using Scenarios, 1950-2020. *Asian Journal of Political Science*, 14(2), 117-139. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185370601063167>
- Harrison, G. (1999). Corruption, development theory and the boundaries of social change. *Contemporary Politics*, 5(3), 207-220. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569779908450005>
- Ilahi, A. H., & Widowaty, Y. (2021). The optimization of corruption deterrence during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)*, 8(1), 71-91. <https://doi.org/10.22304/pjih.v8n1.a4>

- Indrawan, R. M. J., & Widiyanto, B. (2017). Korupsi sebagai bagian dari perang proxy: upaya untuk memberantas bahaya korupsi di Indonesia (Corruption as part of proxy war: effort to eradicate the danger of corruption in Indonesia). *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara*, 7(1), 21–38. <https://doi.org/10.33172/JPBH.V7I1.128>
- Irtiyani, D. (2018). A dilemma between firm survivability and business ethic in Indonesia. *INTEGRITAS*, 4(2), 21. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v4i2.292>
- Jannah, L. M., Sipahutar, M. Y., & Hariyati, D. (2020). Public information disclosure: mapping the understanding of multiple actors in corruption- Prone Indonesian provinces. *Policy & Governance Review*, 4(3), 167. <https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr.v4i3.321>
- Jupri, J. (2019). Diskriminasi hukum dalam pemberantasan korupsi politik di daerah. *Dialogia Iuridica: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Dan Investasi*, 11(1), 114–131. <https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v11i1.1997>
- Karianga, H. (2020). Law reform and improving asset recovery in Indonesia: Contemporary approach. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 93, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.7176/JLPG/93-15>
- Kosim, M. (2010). Belajar dari negara tetangga; Catatan wisata ilmiah ke Singapura. *Karsa: Journal of Social and Islamic Culture*, 18(2), 96–113. <https://doi.org/10.19105/KARSA.V18I2.81>
- Listiyanto, A. (2012). Pembaharuan regulasi pengadaan barang dan jasa pemerintah. *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, 1(1), 113. <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v1i1.109>
- Maroni, M., & Ariani, N. D. (2018). Problematic dilemma of the limitation of granting remission for corruption prisoners. *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 12(2), 95. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v12no2.939>
- Maroni, M., Ariani, N. D., & Putri, D. E. (2021). The reconstruction of the criminal justice system for addressing corruption crime in the framework of supporting national development. *Cepalo*, 5(1), 39–52. <https://doi.org/10.25041/cepalo.v5no1.2231>
- Marzuki, I. (2017). Rekonstruksi penegakan hukum dalam upaya pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi di Indonesia. *IN RIGHT: Jurnal Agama Dan Hak Azazi Manusia*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.14421/inright.v3i1.1260>
- Matnuh, H. (2018). Law as a tool of social engineering. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Social Sciences Education - "Multicultural Transformation in Education, Social Sciences and Wetland Environment" (ICSSE 2017)*, 147(Icsse 2017), 118–120. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icsse-17.2018.28>
- Prabowo, H. Y., & Suhernita, S. (2018). Be like water: developing a fluid corruption prevention strategy. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 25(4), 997–1023. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-04-2017-0031>
- Rahim, A. (2019). Internalisasi nilai Sipakatau, Sipakalebbi, Sipakainge' dalam upaya pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi. *Jurnal Al Himayah*, 3(1), 29–52. <https://journal.iaingorontalo.ac.id/index.php/ah/article/view/881>
- Retnowati, E. (2012). Keterbukaan informasi publik dan good governance (antara das Sein dan das Sollen). *Perspektif*, 17(1), 54. <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.v17i1.94>
- Richie, J. (2006). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ridwan, R. (2014). Upaya pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi melalui peran serta masyarakat. *Kanun: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 16(3), 385–399. <http://www.jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/kanun/article/view/6037>
- Seregig, I. K., Suryanto, T., Hartono, B., Rivai, E., & Prasetyawati, E. (2019). Preventing the acts of corruption through legal community education. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research Sosial*, 9(2), 138–159. <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/jsser/issue/37944/438288>

- Suryaningsi, S., & Mula, T. (2020). The review of corruption eradication in Indonesia based on the aspect of juridical, morality, and ideology of Pancasila. *Awang Long Law Review*, 2(2), 93–106. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3902201>
- Susilo, R. A. (2016). Kriminalisasi perdagangan pengaruh (trading in influence) sebagai tindak pidana korupsi. *Kumpulan Jurnal Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum*, 0(0). <http://hukum.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/hukum/article/view/2022>
- Suyatmiko, W. H. (2021). Memaknai turunnya skor indeks persepsi korupsi Indonesia tahun 2020. *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v7i1.717>
- Suyatmiko, W. H., & Nicola, A. (2019). Menakar lembaga antikorupsi: studi peninjauan kinerja komisi pemberantasan korupsi. *Integritas : Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 5(2), 35–56. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v5i2.465>
- Transparency International. (2020). *Corruption Perceptions Index*. Transparency.Org. <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020>
- Transparency International. (2021). *2021 Corruption Perceptions Index*. Transparency.Org. <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021>
- Waluyo, B. (2017). Optimalisasi pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 1(2), 162–169. <https://doi.org/10.35586/.v1i2.149>
- Widodo, W., Budoyo, S., & Pratama, T. G. W. (2018). The role of law politics on creating good governance and clean governance for a free-corruption Indonesia in 2030. *The Social Sciences*, 13(8), 1307–1311. <https://doi.org/10.36478/sscience.2018.1307.1311>
- Wulandari, L., & Parman, L. (2019). The role of legal culture in corruption eradication effort (A comparative study of Indonesian and Japanese corruption crime handling). *Unram Law Review*, 3(1), 25–34. <https://doi.org/10.29303/ulrev.v3i1.65>
- Wulandari, S. (2019). The role of society in law enforcement related to the eradication of corruption crimes. *European Researcher*, 10(3), 187–195. <https://doi.org/10.13187/er.2019.3.187>
- Yudho, W., & Tjandrasari, H. (2017). Efektivitas hukum dalam masyarakat. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*, 17(1), 57. <https://doi.org/10.21143/jhp.vol17.no1.1227>
- Zaenudin, Z., Sudarsono, S., Budiono, A. R., & Winarno, B. (2018). Norm of recovery of state financial loss because of criminal act of corruption in Indonesia. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 71, 159. <https://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JLPG/article/view/41794>

