

## The implementation of whistleblowing in political parties to prevent corruption crimes

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**Abstract:** Political parties are an important element of democracy. Ethical standards, accountability, and the culture of party democracy all require attention. This study examines the implementation of a whistleblowing system in political parties and its effectiveness in preventing corruption. The data was obtained through interviews and observations were processed into formulating descriptive solutions. The outcome is a system developed by the authorial team called SIAPP (Political Party Information and Complaint System). SIAPP is a digital platform owned by political parties containing information about anti-corruption work and education schemes, interactive community access, and information surrounding complaints. The SIAPP can support the implementation of the Political Party Integrity System Module (SIPP) launched by the KPK RI. Political parties need to be transparent so that the public knows of anti-corruption work schemes, ethical standards for party cadres, and the culture of party democracy. The study results state that political parties and anti-corruption activists agree with the SIAPP mechanism offered because it is felt to be quite effective in preventing political corruption and could encourage party transparency to gain public trust.

**Keywords;** Whistleblowing System; Political parties; Corruption Crime

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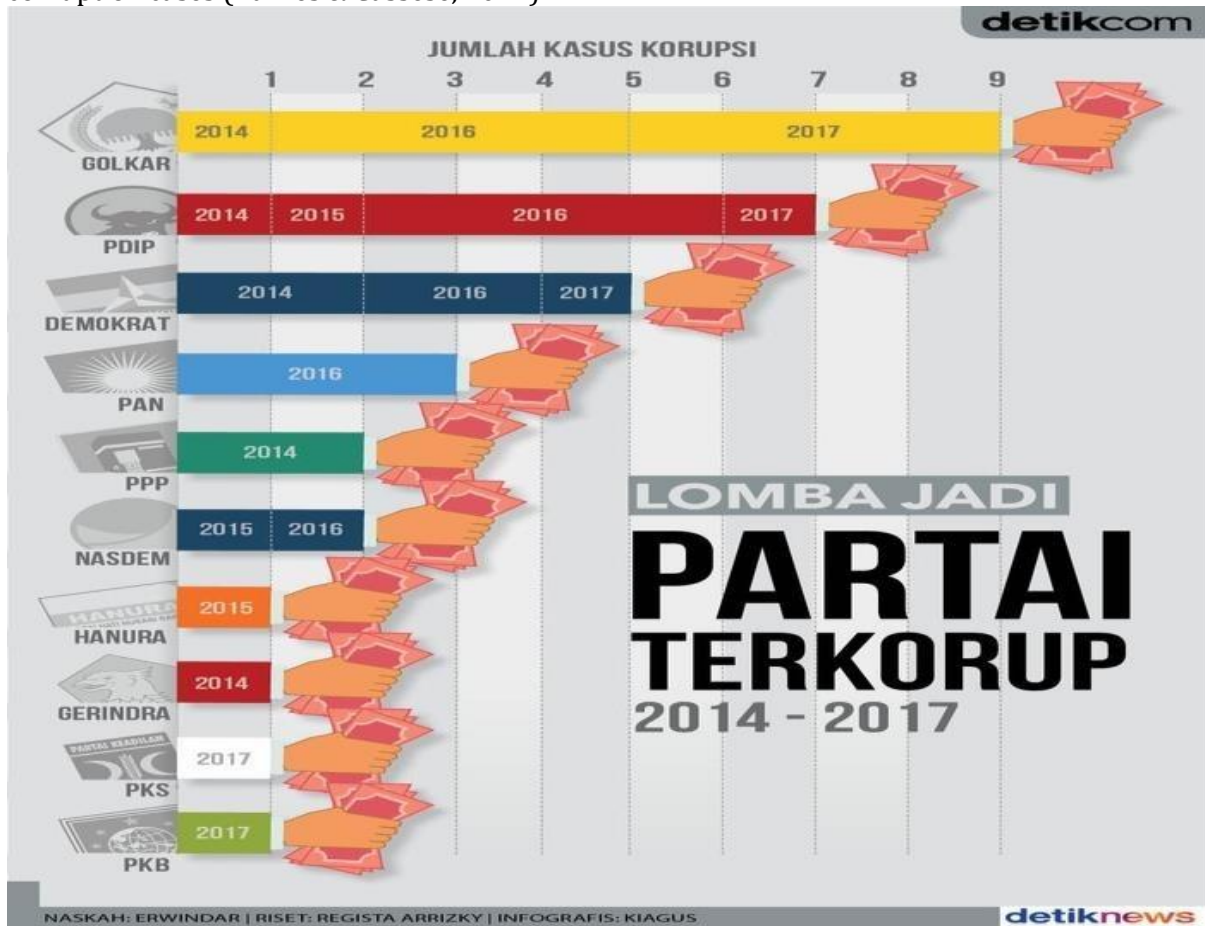
### Introduction

The law was created to regulate life and to achieve order. As a product of politics, the law is designed to ensure that the political system does not deviate from a predetermined "path." The Pancasila legal state, adopted by Indonesia (Indrati & Farida, 2007, p. 126), is the rule of law ordained to achieve state goals, taken from "Pancasila" values as the highest source of law (Najih, 2018). Indonesia has chosen to be a democratic country with sovereignty in the hands of the people. This sovereignty is exercised through a representative system based on the four Pancasila precepts provided to state administrators. The government and the DPR as institutions are entrusted with the task of regulating and advancing the state and its people. In practice, political parties are the one tool or organ which act as a liaison between the people and the government (Megawati & Absori, 2019).

In Indonesia, political parties play an essential role in the democratic system. The presence of political parties functions as a place for the recruitment and regeneration of figures who will be nominated for power (executive and legislative). Political parties become the vehicles of candidates to participate in a political contest. After the candidate is elected, they are the one who will determine the policy according to their duties and authority. Thus, the role played by political parties is very central (Saud & Margono, 2021). As a liaison or distributor of people's participation, political parties must have open access, attitudes, and aspirations. The people have the right to information about political parties as material for consideration in choosing and, at the same time carrying out the oversight function of social control. In the name of sovereignty, by law, the people are allowed to control the government's performance, including that of political parties. Controlling has a broader meaning than supervising. If supervision can only see and know what has and has not been done, controlling has the authority to make corrections by the people through the applicable mechanisms. Therefore, the basic premise is that every government institution is an

executor of people's sovereignty, which places it under their control and will, directly or indirectly (Sullivan, 2017).

Political parties must be given more opportunities to channel the aspirations and interests of the people. However, in reality, the progress of political parties is not directly proportional to their responsibilities. Every five-year contest of political choice is seen as a problem rather than a solution for democratisation (Gidron & Ziblatt, 2019). Today, political parties show a different attitude. Most parties give the impression that they are exclusive and control the people. Exclusivity reflects a closed internal democratic culture within a party. Limited access to information for external parties causes the controlling function not to work properly. One of the results is that many political party cadres and officials who become political party cadres are implicated in corruption cases (Barnes & Cassese, 2017).



Picture 1. Political Party Corruption Statistics from 2014 to 2017.

Party funding systems and the origins of political dynasties are two factors that make political parties one of the most likely sources of corruption. Due to the power and influence of party officials and elites, both scenarios are very likely to result in abuse of power. Unfair competition to get the most votes is caused by frequent conflicts of interest between one party elite and another. Even the interests of the people, which are meant to be the main focus of the party's struggle, are no longer considered in such circumstances (Binns, 2017). The party's three-door funding structure could foster corruption, especially concerning individual or institutional membership fees. Influence unquestionably belongs to party cadres, especially those holding public office. When participating in political contests, it is common knowledge that someone has to pay a "dowry" in political transactions. Parties and party cadres closely reflect "deposit" and "return on capital" mindsets. Trading in influence often occurs Megawati and Absori (2019).

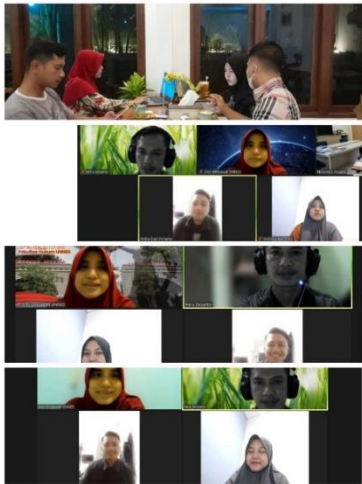
Law Number 20 of 2001 and Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes have been combined into national laws aimed at eradicating this white-collar crime. According to the law, it is illegal to engage in corruption to enrich oneself or others or harm the

country or its economy. 13 articles within the law explain the meaning of corruption, which can be further classified into 30 types divided into seven categories: embezzlement while in office; extortion; gratification; bribery; conflict of interest in procurement; fraudulent acts; and state financial losses. The seven types of corruption are very closely related to each other and to the power of an official, the party elite, or the party itself. This is a warning to increase security so that politicians, officials, and political parties can become safe from corruption. A party with integrity will restore people's trust. Through a trusted party, the people will be able to secure their rights from the state through the government. Community welfare is the ultimate goal.

### Methods

This research uses an empirical juridical research methodology and can be said to be field research because it examines the legal provisions that apply concerning actual events that occur in society (Susanto, 2020). Empirical juridical research examines the enactment or application of normative legal provisions in response to certain community legal events. Empirical legal research is carried out on conditions or situations that occur in society. The goal is to find the facts and data needed to find the inherent problems that eventually lead to solutions. An empirical juridical approach to problem-solving is used in this study. The legal strategy is to view the law as a standard or *das sollen*. This study utilises primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials to present the problem. Law is empirically seen as a social, cultural, or *das sein* reality. According to Djamba and Neuman (2002), primary data for this study was obtained directly from the research location.

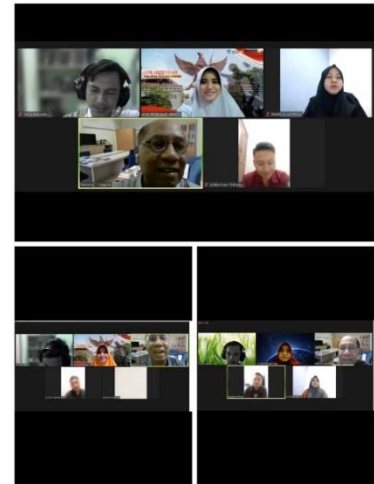
The research approach that uses various scientific methods to describe phenomena and events experienced by research subjects in the context of words and language is known as a qualitative research approach. The following principles underpin qualitative research: (1) Actual field evidence; and (2) Researchers and data sources interacting directly with each other.



**Figure 2.** Coordination of the Research Implementation Team



**Figure 3.** Retrieval of Research Data



**Figure 4.** Research Implementation Guidance with Prof. Antonius Nanang Tyasbudi Puspito, M.Sc

According to Wiratraman (2019), the empirical juridical approach that is used for this study acts as an analysis of the problems formulated by linking primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials with primary data obtained in the field, particularly regarding the implementation of a whistleblowing system in political parties in an effort to prevent corruption. Structured interviews with political party officials and anti-corruption practitioners in Central Java Province are the primary data. Legislation, such as Law No. 2 of 2011, which amended Law No. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, and Law No. 20 of 2001, which amended Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, serves as the primary source for the secondary data. Law books, scientific journals, KPK position papers entitled *The Political Party Integrity System* (SIPP), and online writings are examples of secondary legal content that can be obtained from the

opinions of experts in certain fields. This study uses tertiary legal materials, namely legal materials that explain primary and secondary legal materials. As long as it is relevant to the research topic, tertiary legal material can be from books, reports, and non-law journals.

The collected data is then examined and researched to ensure its correctness. After that, the data is presented as narratives and tables. After the data is processed using reports and tables, it is analysed qualitatively. Qualitative data analysis is a technique used to describe and interpret data that has been collected to obtain a comprehensive picture of the actual situation through the stages of conceptualisation, categorisation, relationships, and explanation.

## Results and Discussion

### The Concept of a Whistleblowing System

One of the most efficient early detection tools for fraud, theft and corruption-related issues is the violation reporting system, which is a compliance tool. To withstand high violation rates, good internal controls are necessary. As a result, it has been proven that whistleblowing system services can prevent fraud. In terms of the early detection of fraud, embezzlement, harassment, theft, corruption, collusion and nepotism, the whistleblowing system service is a useful compliance tool. The types of violations that can be handled by the whistleblowing mechanism must be controlled at the time it is used. In the Statutes and Bylaws (AD/ART) and organisational regulations enforced by political parties, they can regulate violations of the party's code of ethics, especially those related to criminal acts of corruption. It is possible that one report can contain several ethical violations. Whistleblowing system services managed by competent and experienced internal parties will guarantee success in following up on reports in a professional manner whilst maintaining the integrity of political parties. Afterwards, the party must identify the process for handling reports, both from the flow of ethical enforcement and coordination between the internal organs of the political party. As a result, the following whistleblowing concept is presented to political parties in this study:

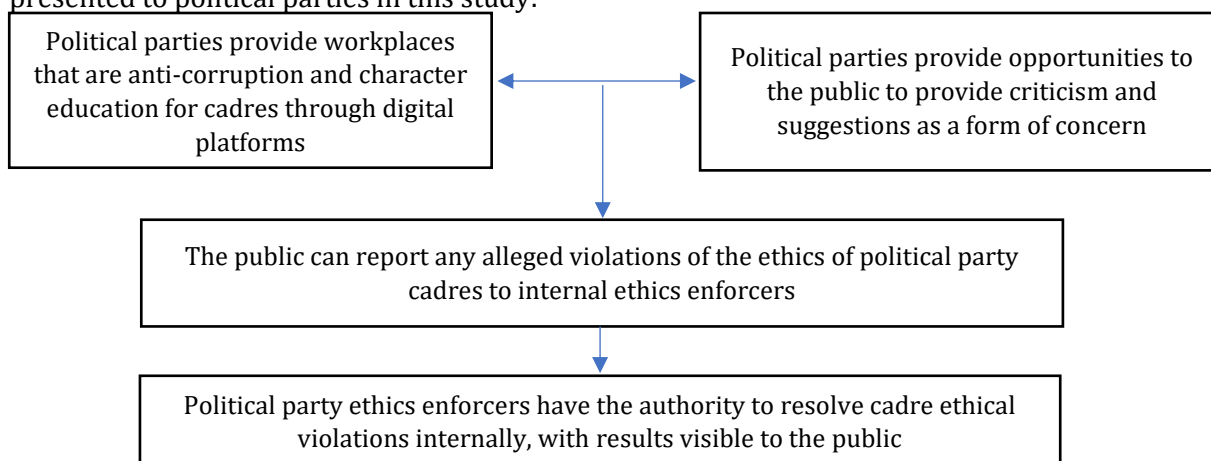


Figure 5. Whistleblowing System Concept

### Pancasila Democracy Theory

Indonesia is a nation-state that uses a democratic system based on Pancasila. A form of democracy that has elements of religious awareness based on truth, love, and noble character, Pancasila has Indonesian personality and is sustainable. Pancasila democracy is based on kinship and mutual cooperation, with the goal of maximizing the prosperity of the people. The state administration system in a Pancasila democracy is carried out either by the people themselves or with the approval of the people. In the Draft Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly (TAP MPR) of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Pancasila Democracy, it is explained that Pancasila Democracy is the norm governing the implementation of people's sovereignty and the administration of state government in political, economic, social, cultural and defence life for every citizen. Pancasila democracy is intended to include the principles of freedom, equality, and people's

sovereignty in the course of government, as well as function as be a control to minimize the occurrences of abuse of power. It should embody the principles of open and responsible government in which there is a multi-party system and accountability of government and public organisations (Istifadah & Senjani, 2020).

## Implementation of Whistleblowing System in Political Parties

### Potential Corruption Involving Political Parties

Indonesia is one of the largest democratic countries in the world. Its main feature is the delegation of sovereignty from the people to their representatives in government and parliament. The government, together with the DPR, is given the mandate to manage and carry out the livelihood of all people regarding matters of food, infrastructure, health, education, defence and security, and welfare (Bohnenberger, 2020). The government is tasked with reducing the gap in social and economic status by alleviating poverty. Poverty is a classic problem experienced by almost all countries in the world. It is the duty of the government to ensure that everyone has the right to live in prosperity so that their lives remain free from crimes based on economic problems. Poverty is one of the biggest factors causing people to be involved in crime.

In many cases, poverty and unemployment not only provide a greater potential supply of illegal labor for organized crime activities, but also create a favorable environment for criminals to exploit the state's social fabric as a basis for organized crime. In some cases (in the south of Italy, for example), organized crime forces legal businesses to generate jobs with fees paid to criminal syndicates in the area. So organized crime actually plays a positive social role, as a service provider (Buscaglia & van Dijk, 2003).

One of the "potential" crimes is corruption. Corruption occurs not because of poverty but because of feeling inadequate, causing greed (Lewis, 2017). From a legal perspective, according to Law Number 31 of 1999 and Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, corruption is any act by a person or corporation that aims to benefit oneself or others by abusing authority, opportunity or means owned because of their position, which can be detrimental to the economy of the country or the state. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is an independent state agency tasked with eradicating and preventing corruption. The danger of corruption involving political parties is not easy to overcome (Yanto et al., 2019). As seen in the Figure 6, the act of corruption has not only involved party cadres, but has even implicated party leaders.



Figure 6. List of Chairpersons of Political Parties Affected by Corruption

The regional head is an executive officer at the regional level whose job is to lead the running of government in a certain area. Regional heads, including regents, mayors and governors, have a huge responsibilities in regional governance including development planning, budgeting, and using the budget delegated to each work unit or units depending on the type of policy. Central Java in particular has a poor record regarding the integrity of public officials. 15 regional heads in Central Java were caught on suspicion of corruption between 2006 and 2022 (Teguh & Lubis, 2022). In the last five years, the KPK has arrested four regional heads in Central Java: **First**, The Mayor of Tegal City Siti Masitha Soeparno was arrested by the KPK in 2017 on suspicion of violating Article 12 letter a or Article 11 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes juncto Article 55 paragraph 1 1 of the Criminal Code. In 2018, Judge Semarang Tipikor sentenced the former Mayor to five years in prison. Siti Masitha was promoted by the Golkar party in the Tegal City Election; **Second**, The Regent of Pemalang Mukti Agung Wibowo (MAW) was arrested by the KPK in August 2022. Mukti Agung was arrested on suspicion of being involved in bribery and corruption in the process of procuring goods within the Pemalang Regency Government. Mukti Agung was endorsed by the PPP and Gerindra parties in the 2020 for regional head elections (Pilkada); **Third**, The Regent of Jepara Ahmad Marzuqi was arrested by the KPK on suspicion of bribery in a case given to a Semarang District Court Judge in 2019. Bribes were given in connection with the handling of the use of aid funds for political parties. Ahmad Marzuqi was promoted by the PPP Party; **Fourth**, The Regent of Kudus Muhammad Tamzil was arrested by the KPK on suspicion of giving bribes in the practice of buying and selling positions in 2019. Muhammad Tamzil was promoted by the PKB, PPP, Hanura parties (Agustina & Sutarih, 2019).

The cases that ensnared regional heads in Central Java relate to bribery, the buying and selling of positions, and the procurement of goods. Buying and selling positions is a deviation of corruption that falls under the category of bribery because the practice of buying and selling is carried out by giving and/or receiving bribes to occupy certain positions unlawfully. Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption regulates two forms of corruption in several articles, described in the Table 1:

**Table 1.** Description of Anti-Corruption Law

No.	Type of Crime	Law No. 20 of 2001	Law No. 31 of 1999	Elements of Action
1	Bribe	Article 5; Article 6; Article 11; Article 12 (a), Article 12 (b), Article 12 (c), and Article 12 (d)	Article 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each person;</li> <li>• Give something or promise something;</li> <li>• To civil servants or state administrators;</li> <li>• Due to or related to something that is contrary to obligations.</li> </ul>
2	Procurements of Goods	Article 12 (i)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Servants or state administrators;</li> <li>• Directly or indirectly;</li> <li>• Deliberately participating in contracting procurement, or leasing.</li> </ul>

Source : hukumonline

Prosecution of regional heads by the KPK is one of their legal obligations and responsibilities. The duties and responsibilities of the KPK are contained in Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. They include: (1) Collaboration with authorized anti-corruption organizations; (2) Control over organizations that have the authority to eradicate corruption; (3) Take steps to prevent corruption; and (4) Oversee how the state government is run.

The KPK acts as a trigger mechanism to encourage or act as a stimulus so that efforts to eradicate corruption by pre-existing institutions become more effective and efficient (Rinaldy Bima & Ramadani, 2020). There should be urgency in the improvement and uniformity of the

political party management system, especially when preventing corruption, because through political parties, public officials get education, understanding, and certain political mechanisms that will become provisions when they take office. It is necessary to formulate a system that encourages political parties to become the main force of anti-corruption education. The focus of the improvement study lies in the internalisation of a party's ethical standards and their democratic culture. This is intended to prevent corrupt practices in funding political parties, especially from individual, organisational or agency contributions, as well as through membership fees. (Law Number 2 of 2008 jo. Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties).

The potential for corruption that occurs in political parties is due to several factors, namely: (1) Political parties become a forum for cadre party members who are projected to occupy public office; (2) Political parties become character education institutions and inform ideology for candidates for public office; and (3) The culture of transactional politics in every nomination of party cadres to become public officials.

These are the main reasons why political parties are a significant contributor to corruption. Sugih Wijaya and Aista Wisnu, administrators of the Central Java Community Anti-Corruption Extension Forum (KOMPAK), are of the opinion that the potential for corruption involving political parties occurs because parties are not yet serious about providing open access and information to the public regarding work schemes, education systems, and the disclosure of political information, saying:

"Political parties have not had transparency regarding the political process in Indonesia, either from information related to the political parties themselves, working hours, or supervision of members of political parties."

Corruption is not a practice which supports the successful function of political parties as a political laboratory and a forum for people's struggles. The internal interests of political parties should not exceed in importance the interests of society. The failure to identify deficiencies in the running systems of political parties and the reluctance to take action against cadre violations for certain reasons causes corrupt practices to continue to occur. Therefore, enforcement systems must be run in tandem with prevention. Political parties are very important for educational efforts as well as preventing corruption, therefore it is necessary to strengthen the integrity system of political parties so that the resulting cadres have the character of Pancasila and reflect the interests of the nation and state.

From the results of the interviews, it can be seen that political parties already have ethical regulatory instruments, ethics oversight mechanisms, and enforcements dictated by the party's internal structures. With regard to regulatory instruments related to ethics, four parties stated that they had ethical regulations contained in the party's AD/ART. Muhammad Baginda, Deputy Chairperson for Political Affairs of the Regional Leadership Council (DPD) of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) Central Java, stated that: "Regulations regarding the party's code of ethics or ethical standards are clearly contained in the party AD/ART, the mandate of the party congress, and party regulations or organisational regulations which contain rules relating to cadre ethics." A similar statement was conveyed by Saefudin, Deputy Secretary of the Central Java DPD Golkar: "The highest decisions are at the party congress (level) which are embodied by the board included in the structural rules of political parties. After that, the forum (is) made the party AD/ART which becomes the party's internal 'law'. The party congress gives authority to the general chairperson to provide internal policies for the party in acting (behaviour), including making decisions related to the interests of the party".

The mechanism for monitoring and enforcing ethics is carried out through a party's internal system which involves administrators at the district/city, provincial and central levels. Supervision and enforcement of ethics is carried out in several ways, such as through party courts, management above them, and the formation of a special team when there is a cadre violation. Political parties generally use structural oversight in the internal party. Cadres at the lower management level will be handled by the management that oversees them, for example, district/city Branch Leadership Council (DPC) cadres will be overseen by the provincial Regional Leadership Council (DPD), and DPD cadres will be overseen by the Central Executive Board (DPP). If there is a violation, the parties differ in their response. A PDIP representative stated: "We have

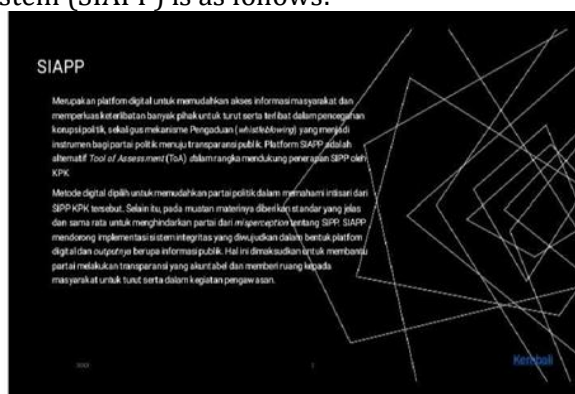
a party court whose job is to take action against ethical violations committed by cadres. The party court is governed by AD/ART, whose updates are registered at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights”.

The Regional Executive Board (DPW) representative of the Central Java United Development Party (PPP), Ngainirrichald, stated that the enforcement of cadre ethics is carried out by a special team formed and mandated by the party's AD/ART.

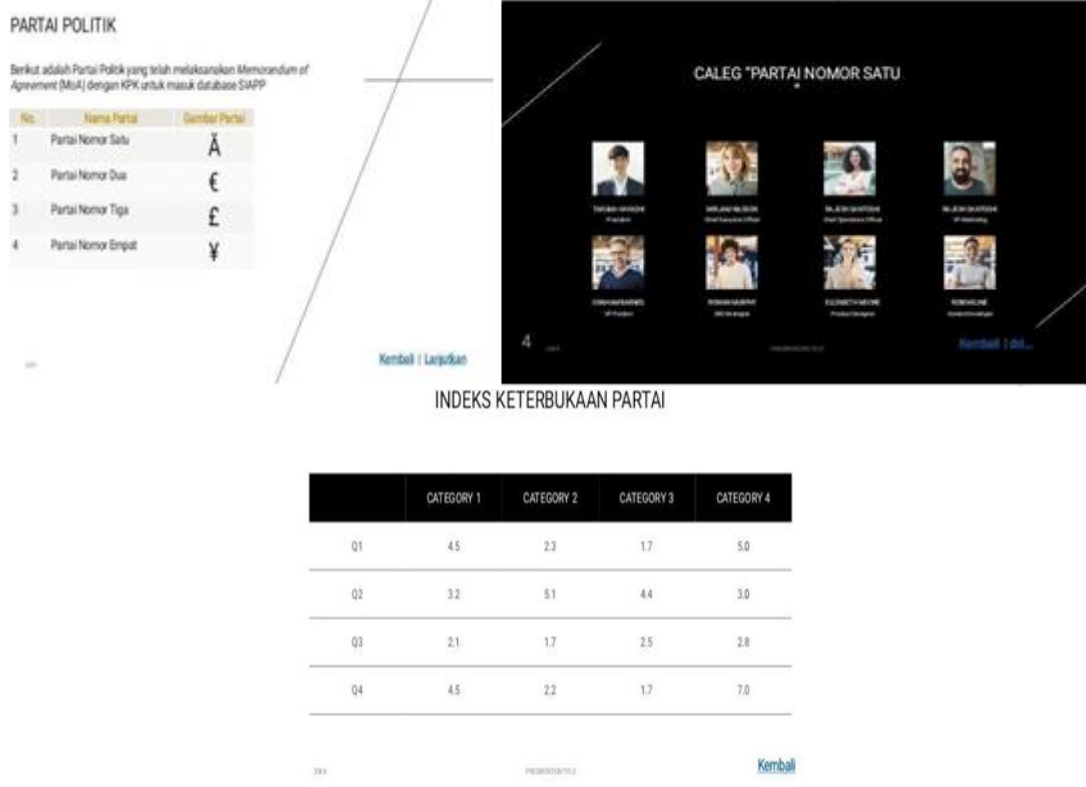
Zaenur Rohman, a researcher at the UGM Centre for Anti-Corruption Studies, argues that political parties will only take action against their cadres if they have been named suspects or convicts in corruption cases (Larasati et al., 2022). Ethical enforcement should be carried out in a *pra por justitia* fashion, so that parties play an active role in supervising their cadres. If an alleged violation is found, the party should be obliged to process it internally and the results be made known to the public. Ethical violations committed by political party cadres need to be dealt with firmly, especially those related to corruption. The four parties that were the object of this study stated that they had carried out anti-corruption education for their cadres at every opportunity, both in internal education by party bodies, as well as those involving external parties, such as the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Committee.

Anti-corruption education is given to both party cadres who have not yet served in government and cadres who are already serving in government, such as the DPR/DPRD/Regional Head. Anti-corruption education is given by parties, including PDIP, Golkar, the National Awakening Party (PKB), and PPP periodically. The goal is that the party remind and improve the integrity of its cadres so that they can have a frequency with the marwah of the political party and can provide benefits to the community. In addition, an anti-corruption work scheme has been carried out by the parties by creating a work system, monitoring system, and taking action against its cadres who violate the party's internal rules. Therefore, state institutions tasked with preventing and eradicating corruption, such as the KPK, should facilitate the improvement of all political parties. Improvement should be carried out by internalising ethical standards, work schemes and anti-corruption education from political parties so that an even distribution of party integrity can be achieved. If a party has integrity, the corruption rate within the party can be suppressed. Efforts to prevent corruption and enforce integrity will become more effective and efficient. The rule of law and high ethical standards are tools to achieve order in Indonesia's particular social system.

It is clear from the results of interviews it is known that political parties do not yet have a standardised whistleblowing mechanism. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a whistleblowing system within political parties. By opening access to complaints or reporting to party officials for the corrupt or unethical behaviour of their cadres, the party will be able to carry out early detection of misconduct and quickly take steps to resolve it, both with internal and external mechanisms. In addition, the presence of a protected whistle-blower who is ready to inform violations will serve as a reminder to other cadres not to commit corruption. Whistleblowing systems take many forms, such as through a work scheme; aspirational culture, character cultivation, or an open hotline. Our proposed whistleblowing scheme, named the Political Party Information and Complaint System (SIAPP) is as follows:







**Figure 7.** SIAPP Mechanism Prototype

SIAPP would be the digital executor of the position paper known as the Case Tracing Information System (SIPP) issued by the KPK. SIAPP contains party information disclosure (work schemes and anti-corruption education), interactive access with the public (criticisms and suggestions), as well as the length of time complaints of violations by party cadres (whistleblowing). SIAPP, which includes a whistleblowing mechanism, is carried out independently by political parties with standards set by the KPK. SIAPP supports parties in being open, accountable, and law-abiding. The disclosure of information contained in SIAPP is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure which includes political parties as objects in it.

SIAPP's whistleblowing mechanisms would become instruments owned by political parties and then be packaged into public transparency in the form of digital platforms to facilitate access to public information and expand the involvement of the parties be involved in preventing corruption. With the existence of a position paper issued by the KPK as a guideline for political parties for building their integrity (SIPP), the SIAPP program is an application using digital methods. The digital method was chosen to make it easier for political parties to understand the essence of the KPK SIPP. Apart from that, the content of the material is given in clear and equal terms to prevent parties from misperceptions. SIAPP encourages the implementation of an integrity system to be realized as a digital platform, the output being public information. This is intended to help parties carry out accountable transparency and provide spaces for the public to participate in oversight activities.

The whistleblowing mechanism offered by the research team to political parties was approved and welcomed-PPP even stated that they already have a similar digital platform called the 'United Development Party Secretariat Integration System' (SIKAPPP). The PDIP, PKB, and Golkar parties stated that they are ready to support the SIAPP program by transforming it into a transparent, informative tool for instilling a spirit of anti-corruption. SIAPP is expected to be able to assist political parties by increasing the integrity of cadres and maintaining public confidence in electoral politics. Thus, the SIAPP program is expected to be able to prevent potential corruption from upstream so that politics with integrity can be realised.

### The Effectiveness of the Whistleblowing System as an Effort to Prevent Corruption Crimes

A whistleblowing system allows parties to report observed violations and reduce unethical actions or violations of the law committed by public officials. A whistleblowing mechanism uses incoming reports that will then be followed up by the relevant authorities, with the identity of the complainant kept confidential. This mechanism supports the running of an organisation because it protects it from deviant practices, both ethical and legal. Whistleblowing systems can prevent deviant actions in governance, including corruption, maladministration, improper management of state finances, and decisions by policy makers that have the potential to damage the environment and public health (Dussuyer, et al, 2011). Previously, unethical actions or violations of the law that occurred within parties or other public institutions were only accompanied by brief information that shaped wild public opinion. Therefore, it is important to apply a whistleblowing system to political parties in order to ensure that the public is informed and aware of corrupt behaviour by its public officials and can use this information to make an informed political judgement.

Corruption in political parties can occur when political decision makers use political power as a basis or tool to maintain their power and wealth.. Political party corruption can be interpreted as a way of manipulating political institutions and event rules resulting in the decline of these institutions. Corruption within political parties occurs because of a pragmatic democratic culture played out by politicians. Haryono Umar is of the opinion that corruption involving political parties is permanent, lasting from generation to generation. This is in line with the idea that corruption is a crime that has the potential to cause many other crimes to occur. Corruption can have a domino effect, leading to poverty, ignorance, stalled infrastructure, and decreased quality of people's welfare. Barda Nawawi stated that to overcome the problem of corruption, law enforcement efforts must be carried out in a sustainable manner through reform and sustainable development from generation to generation in accordance with the evolution of society. In addition, it must be carried out with an integrated strategy that includes repressive and preventive measures, as well as strategies for social, economic, cultural and moral values that can provide opportunities to close gaps or limit the space for corruption to occur.

Whistleblowing is a mechanism for reporting violations within an organisation. This reporting is divided into two,; internal scale and external scale. Internal scale reporting prioritises peace and win-win solutions to maintain the image of the organisation. While external scale efforts are more diverse, either through litigation mechanisms, peoplepower, or public opinion. The position of political parties as the main engine of democracy places parties at a high status. The absence of ethical standards, unclear accountability for party funding, and a culture of party democracy that tends to be closed are the contributing factors to many corruption cases. Therefore, an alternative system is needed to improve the integrity of political parties when preventing and overcoming the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption within the party.

### Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous section, our conclusions obtained from this research are as follows: **First**, Political corruption must be stopped immediately. Reporter protection is one way to prevent this as looking for evidence of crimes is very important for the functioning of the whistleblowing channel. In various examples of political decline amongst the Chairperson of the Prosperous Justice Party, the Democratic Party, the Golkar Party, the United Development Party, the National Awakening Party, and the People's Conscience Party (amongst others), all evidence of crime can be tracked back to early detection through the whistleblowing channel. However, the whistleblowing channel must also be made more participatory. The SIAPP mechanism offered is effective in preventing political corruption and can encourage party transparency so as to gain public trust. **Second**, Persuasive and preventive actions should be taken by implementing a whistleblowing system on political parties to produce various findings and any evidence of fraud. The implementation of whistleblowing systems in political parties has contributed positively to efforts to detect, prevent, and participate in eradicating various political corruption practices in

Indonesia and should be expanded. In addition, efforts to prevent various forms of fraud have also been proven to build anti-fraud literacy in political parties.

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