

Analysis of Law Enforcement Patterns Criminal Corruption in Criminal Law Perspective and Eradication Efforts Corruption in Indonesia

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Abstract Corruption is an unlawful act to enrich or obtain one-sided benefits, corruption has rules that have specific characteristics, both regarding formal (procedural) and material (substance) criminal law, law enforcement of corruption in Indonesia depends on the Criminal Justice System itself, from investigation then prosecution, and examination in court and the implementation of the punishment. The formulation of the problem in this study is how the pattern of law enforcement against corruption in the perspective of criminal law in Indonesia, and how efforts and criticism of the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. This research method is descriptive and normative juridical approach, with legal materials as secondary data. relating to law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption in the Indonesian criminal justice system. the criminal justice system in Indonesia is not yet competent in handling criminal acts of corruption because instead of subsidizing, corruption cases in Indonesia are increasing. this is because the four criminal justice systems in Indonesia lack coordination and supervision, and the sanctions given are still considered not optimal so that they have not caused a deterrent effect on the perpetrators and the effect of public satisfaction.

Keywords : Corruption; Criminal Justice System; Law Enforcement.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social norms formed as consequence from change pattern life and behavior that continues continuously influenced by social norms new in a way balanced . The way of life then, the way it is now considered No relevant , will replaced with patterns new , following need society . Changes that occur in aspects social , values , and norms must be noticed Because concerning all over circle culture and behavior a society . Changes social the with on purpose will to form values applicable nationality in public as a a fixed habit , and with thus this change is very close the relation with actions public said . More carry on it is said that action or behavior bad public will to form deep - rooted culture meat in a way consistent If No repaired . As one of the for example , corruption must quick eradicated Because its development concerning all layer society and practiced by almost every institutions in the world, including Indonesia. (Bunga Maroa, 2021).

Acts of corruption proven give impact negative for life humans , both in terms of economy , as well as norms and culture society . Until currently , corruption is problem common chronic suffered by developed and developing countries throughout the world. In In this case , all countries are trying eradicate this crime with apply steps legislative and forming institution anti-corruption as the implementing agency . Indonesia as one of the countries with ranking corruption highest , has institution known anti - corruption with

Commission Eradication Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) which was formed in 2002 in accordance with with Constitution Number 30 of 2002. (Listiyanto, 2022).

Indonesia is hit by corruption severe , placing the country in the ranking lowest Index Perception Corruption (CPI), reported by Transparency International. Data shows that Indonesia in 2021 will occupy ranked 96th out of 180 countries, with score 38 out of 100. Corruption in Indonesia can shown with the amount leaks and reallocation budget in various sector government , which hinders development and growth economy Indonesia.By therefore , in success eradication corruption , seen need for government For make adequate regulations that support effort countermeasures in a way maximum.Eradication corruption is very urgent , because This crime brings adverse impact for life nation , even life social affected communities impact.Moreover corruption is harmful crime for continuity a good country in a way quality and also quantity . Aspect quantity means increasing amount act criminal corruption naturally will impact on the decline quality welfare society . In this regard , the state has obligation For increase welfare society.Impact corruption so big and with thus placed as not quite enough answer together all over element nation without except.By therefore , it becomes not quite enough answer also the community For participate as well as together government to fight corruption . In fact , in quality , action corruption with on purpose harm behavior general public in a country. In this regard , corruption can seen as disease contagious which if misery the No dealt with will cause decline quality behavior and life man in a way wide .

Corruption in Indonesia has occurred a lot and the perpetrators range from ordinary citizens to officials or state apparatus, both male and female, both young and old. Eradication corruption in the Indonesian state is not lah easy done Because This corruption includes disease society that needs intensive treatment . As a country with the ideology of Pancasila, it should We own high integrity , so that in running the justice system criminal law in Indonesia can implemented with carefully , the problem corruption Alone No only case law just but problem economy that becomes problem main in orientation corruption . (Nicola, 2023). In Indonesia the perpetrators act This corruption always increase from year to the year that became impact bad for life the nation and state that will be will also has an impact on the generation young people who will come . Therefore it is necessary existence the will firm , consistent and non-ambiguous laws take sides against corruptors , so that public believe in and support the justice system criminal or apparatus enforcer law in Indonesia in eradicate corruptors .

Eradication This corruption must be handled professionally , intensively and continuously , because This corruption becomes inhibitor for development national as well as harm finance and the economy of the country. This is related with the Corruption Eradication

Committee Law or Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning Commission Eradication Corruption and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia or UUD 1945 , namely For realize a just , prosperous and prosperous society . The number of act criminal corruption could also be caused Because lack of integrity from the justice system criminal law in Indonesia, lack of coordination and unity voice between investigator , prosecutor general , courts and corrections . The public believes that enforcement law in indonesia Still Far from hope they , related problem in investigation like case A and B as well as about sanctions imposed , some of which big Still light from minimal threat exists in law Invite . Need done study legal from various aspects , good regulations , systems , sanctions , and others , so that the problems of law enforcers are resolved. law in handle act criminal corruption expected more Good Again to front of him . On this occasion the author researching about pattern enforcement law in system justice the ideal punishment for Indonesian nation and state . (Susiloyono, 2022).

Corruption is disease society and become parasite destructive social joints life a nation if done in a way Keep going continuously in scale big. Corruption that occurs nowadays in essence can grouped in two angles View. View first , state that corruption originate from the individual himself. View second , some scientist define corruption as A social practices in A system . With the more massive case corruption that occurs in Indonesia, then need investigated factor factor reason the occurrence act criminal corruption in perspective psychology crime . Eradication crime corruption can be done with criminal law policy that is with Penal and Nonpenal policies The purpose of this study is For know arrangement law , factors reason the occurrence act criminal corruption , and policies law criminal . The method used in This research is method study law normative , namely a method based on studies literature For get appropriate ingredients with issue research . In collecting data using tool studies bibliography and interviews .

Formulation Constitution corruption has Lots experience change in a way substance. The changes are visible , from how the makers Constitution corruption put rule the into the form rule special . In the Corruption Law The year 1999 has been arrange about weighting criminal like criminal dead , set about threat special minimum sentence , regulates threat higher fines , and on the other hand they are expanded included acts act criminal corruption . In perspective psychology crime , factor reason the occurrence act criminal corruption originate from in self perpetrator that is existence characteristic greed and gluttony , *basic human values factor hedonism, basic human values achievement and basic human values conformity* . In

terms of eradication strategies corruption , can done with Penal and Nonpenal policies (Suyatmiko, 2020).

Penal policy is implemented with *law enforcement* method that is with include it suspect / defendant corruption in disclosure a case . Participation they known with term *Justice Collaborator* and *Whistle blower* . It is regulated in the Circular Letter Supreme Court Number 4 of 2011. Furthermore, with effort impoverishment corruptors who are indeed has it is possible in rule existing laws , such as in the Article 18 of the Corruption Law . Furthermore , with Policy NonPenal such as : Empowering moral integrity of law enforcers law in frame law enforcement against act criminal corruption that is with empowering system welfare or building *system political risk* and *economic risk* , Socialization understanding corruption to the bureaucrats Good institution executive as well as legislative, law enforcement and all layer society . Talking about about corruption Actually is not problem new in Indonesia. In fact , various group consider that corruption has become part from life , to be A system , and integrated with organization state government . (Muhammad Ridwan Lubis, 2021)

Corruption is the abuse of public office for personal gain by means of bribery or illegal commissions. Corruption is a *White Collar Crime* with acts that always experience dynamic *modus operandi* from all sides so that it is said to be an invisible crime whose handling requires criminal law policy. Corruption is a term that is familiar to the Indonesian people. In principle, the legal understanding of the crime 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, which regulates that this crime has one absolute element, namely an act that is detrimental to state finances. (Indrawan Widiyanto, 2023).

Corruption also endangers the moral and intellectual standards of society. When corruption is rampant, there are no primary values or nobility in society. (Saragih , 2024). Given the negative impact of corruption, appropriate steps are needed to eradicate this crime through integrated cooperation between law enforcement and community support, because criminal sanctions alone have proven inadequate in reducing the number of cases of corrupt behavior. Community participation here plays a role as a preventive effort in overcoming this problem. Theoretically, society must take part for two reasons, namely society as a victim and society as a component of the state. Society as a victim means recognizing that acts of corruption result in a decline in community welfare, therefore society must participate in preventing these consequences for its society. Where society is seen as a component of the state, society plays a role in supporting government directives to eradicate this crime. The state contains three main

parties, namely the government, society and the private sector who must collaborate in the framework of eradicating corruption. The success of a country is highly dependent on the balanced performance of these three components. Therefore, if cooperation is carried out well, it will have a good impact on the country, and conversely if it is bad, sooner or later the nation will be destroyed. As mentioned, failure to eradicate corruption will bring about changes that are detrimental to society and will have an impact on society in carrying out its life as a society and as part of national life.

Based on the background that has been described, the purpose of this study is to determine the pattern of law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption in the perspective of criminal law and corruption eradication in Indonesia. In addition, to know enforcement the law that should be given to perpetrator act criminal corruption .

1. What is the pattern of law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption from the perspective of criminal law in Indonesia?
2. How are the efforts and criticisms towards eradication? act criminal corruption in Indonesia?

2. METHOD

This research is a descriptive research using a normative legal approach, using legal materials as secondary data, related to law enforcement against corruption in the Indonesian criminal justice system. Data collection techniques use library research methods or document studies to obtain the required legal materials. The legal materials obtained will be analyzed using qualitative analysis, namely seeking answers related to the problems studied by returning them to the provisions applicable in the Indonesian criminal justice system.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Patterns of law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption from the perspective of criminal law in Indonesia

Improvement amount case act criminal corruption of course it has a big impact on the decline quality welfare society . The state has obligation For increase welfare society . Impact such corruption wide , and become heavy attention for welfare society , must become task together all over part nation For prevent corruption , without except . (Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih 2021). Therefore , it has been become obligation public For together to fight corruption . Not easy task , because need involvement and cooperation all over element nation , including society , because corruption is known crime with *White Collar Crime* , which is committed by

those who have excess wealth and considered “ honorable ”. (Retnowati, 2022). Corruption happen Because practice political Where Government or authority interact in a way closed between public and sector private sector . Politics and transactions economy happen only For a handful group interest involved in it . There is a conspiracy is opportunity big for party authorized So that law it seems has held by power . (Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih, 2021).

The 2018 research provides details on some of the outcomes of corruption, including:

1. Bribery causes funds for the construction of low-cost housing to fall into the hands of unauthorized parties.
2. Commission for those responsible for procurement of goods and services for local governments means that contracts fall into the hands of companies that do not meet the requirements.
3. Police are bribed to pretend not to know whether there is a crime to investigate.
4. Local government employees use public facilities for personal gain
5. To obtain permits and permissions, local residents must provide facilitation money to officers and sometimes even have to give bribes so that permits or permissions can be issued.
6. By giving bribes, members of society can do whatever they want by violating work safety regulations, health regulations, or other regulations that can endanger other members of society.
7. Local government services are provided only when residents have paid an additional amount beyond the official fees.
8. Decisions regarding land use within cities are often influenced by corruption.
9. Tax officials extort money from citizens, or more collude with taxpayers, giving taxpayers tax breaks in exchange for bribes. (Einstein, 2020)

Corruptors come from all institutional fields, backgrounds, and positions. Corrupt behavior is often carried out by people with various interests from the lower middle class in terms of economic demands, or those from the upper class who aim to obtain a higher position. A survey conducted by Transparency International in 2018 showed that corruption is common in countries with weak democratic foundations. Undemocratic and populist politicians can use their positions to take advantage for personal gain. Various perpetrators of corruption said that this chronic behavior lies in the damage to 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 act. Moreover, corruption is often caused by several factors, namely:

1. Supporting the deviations given by the government and bureaucratic system

2. Lack of supervision
3. Inadequate legal force.

Therefore, eradicating corruption requires simultaneous cooperation and involvement from all parties, namely the government as law makers, law enforcers, public service providers, anti-corruption institutions, media, organizations , and the community.

The condition of corruption in Indonesia has been a long-standing issue that has had a major impact on the lives of the Indonesian people. A Transparency International report in 2021 showed that more than two-thirds of countries in the world scored low, below 50. The highest index value is 100, which indicates that a country is free from corruption, and a value of zero indicates that the country is the country with the highest level of corruption. Of the 180 countries in the world, Denmark and Finland are in first place. Indonesia is ranked 96 out of 180 or at the bottom of the list below African countries such as Ethiopia and Guyana. The indexation released by Transparency International through *the Corruption Perception Index* (CPI) shows the severity of corruption in Indonesia. Corruption is carried out for several reasons, including the behavior and characteristics of the individual himself, social, cultural, political aspects, weak organizational structures, and economic aspects. Corruption then has a detrimental impact on the internal and external environment of the corruptors.

Considering the greater consequences of corruption on the country, the economic impact of corruption increases the value of investment. Investment requires large costs by manipulating expenses in the form of *markups* . The high value of investment is also caused by bribery cases. Businessmen will bribe officials to get contracts, so that contract costs will be even greater. As a result of opportunities 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 spending needed for basic functions (education and health), because in education and health there are fewer opportunities to get commissions. Moreover, in terms of revenue, corruption can reduce government revenue through taxes, because payments can be compromised. The corrupt nature of the damage to individual integrity is supported by a poor system, as well as inefficient controls that contribute to state budget leakage. Efforts to encourage education and training, as well as moral principles, have failed to regulate the behavior of Indonesian society, let alone eradicate corruption. As a result, corruption must be eradicated using a multidisciplinary approach through a strong monitoring system, as well as important flexibility in the implementation of rules and laws .

Eradication of corruption can only be carried out successfully and optimally by law enforcement officers who are qualified and have integrity. To produce law enforcement officers

who have integrity and quality, the human resource management system in the law enforcement environment must be reorganized, starting from recruitment procedures, coaching, education, career, incentives, and punishments. However, it must be understood that the process of good resource management is universal and must be implemented at all levels of state and government administration. Law enforcement is expected to be implemented properly and evenly with high integrity.

Looking further into the theoretical and practical approaches, the success of corruption eradication efforts must be carried out under three aspects of law enforcement, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal aspects. culture. Legal substance means that the government must ensure that existing laws and regulations sufficiently accommodate the needs of the community in eradicating corruption. The legal structure in law enforcement shows that in ensuring the effectiveness of the law, it is necessary to strengthen both the morals and substantial capabilities of law enforcers. In this case, the central legal apparatus of Indonesia, namely the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), must unite to eradicate criminal acts of corruption. Finally, legal culture in law enforcement refers to the mental attitude and behavior of the community towards applicable legal norms. The inseparable nature of law and society encourages an absolute obligation for the community to support its government regulations. This means that the community not only plays a role in organizing the state, but also plays an active role in implementing and enforcing existing regulations.

Several factors in the pattern of law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption in the criminal justice system in Indonesia are:

1) Regulation of Corruption Crimes in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System

The main factor comes from the law itself, which requires improvement and renewal of law enforcement, such as in the ratification of the United Nations Anti-Corruption Conference or UNCAC (*United Nations Convention Against Corruption*), which legally Indonesia recognizes and implements this convention in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System, Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption which was amended and supplemented by Law No. 20 of 2001, or called the KPK Law. The policies or regulations that apply currently do not support the Indonesian Criminal Justice System, in the Judicial Power System in the Field of Criminal Law and the Integrated Criminal Law Enforcement System implemented/implemented in 4 sub-systems of power, namely investigation,

prosecution, court power/sentencing, and execution of criminal acts. And in practice in Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigative and prosecution powers carried out by the police are not yet independent. In its implementation, there are several things that hinder the acceleration of eradication of corruption, including : the desire of each party to protect their colleagues who are suspected of committing corruption, differences in interpretation of each party's authority to investigate corruption, lack of coordination between the 3 law enforcement subsystems (police, prosecutors, KPK) which are authorized to conduct corruption investigations themselves, overlapping regulations on corruption investigations that must be upgraded or renewed so as not to become a problem in the future in the implementation of corruption investigations. In regulations or legislation, there is a lot of confusion in its implementation, such as the unclear meaning of the law because of the use of words whose meanings can be interpreted very broadly so that in the end it causes conflict, with this condition creating a dilemma that is not easy for law enforcers to implement the provisions that have been regulated in the law and the negative impact of this is that the law only regulates, but is not implemented. What makes the law itself the cause is that it regulates, but does not run and stops by itself.

2) System Supervision

Supervisory system In carrying out performance supervision on each law enforcement officer in carrying out their duties, it has been regulated in provisions or the like, both in the police, prosecutors and judiciary, such as supervision of judges now in addition to being carried out by the Supreme Court through the enforcement of the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Judges' Conduct (KEPPH) through the Supervisory Body of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (MA RI) as the principal organ is also carried out by the Judicial Commission (KY) as an auxiliary organ, supporting element in order to support an independent, clean and authoritative judicial power independently. Both must join hands in supervising the court institution.

3) Quality Justice

Corruption Crime Law enforcement against perpetrators of corruption crimes often disappoints the public because these corruptors are considered to be very detrimental to society, the nation and the state. The public feels sad because the

sanctions given to these corruptors are only relatively few and light, not in accordance with their actions, this is contrary to the justice that is upheld in every violation of the law that occurs. This reality illustrates as if what happens is *with law there is no order*, the opposite of Mc Iver's opinion which says that " *without law there is no order, and without order men are lost, not knowing where they go, not knowing that they do* ", this makes the public's perception of law enforcement officers bad. Special courts that are given corruption crimes also run very slowly so that before the corruption criminal trial, the examination is carried out in the relevant regional district court, because the corruption criminal court is still within the general court area. This is due to the limitations of the government.

4) Sanctions To Perpetrator Action Criminal Corruption

In the Corruption Crime Law, the public believes that the sanctions contained in the law are still too light, even though there have been increases in the 1999 Corruption Crime Law and Law No. 20 of 2001, this is proven because these corruptors do not have a sense of fear or deterrent effect from the sanctions given so that the percentage of corruption cases increases every year. Furthermore, the imposition of the death penalty as regulated in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Corruption Crime Law is quite good, but in practice there have been no judges who dare to impose this sentence, so that many people are not afraid and commit corruption. And there are many cases of corruption only being held responsible by individuals even though the case was carried out corporately, by replacing new people to serve their sentences.

Efforts and Criticisms towards the Eradication of Corruption in Indonesia

Efforts to eradicate criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia

Law enforcement that should be given to perpetrators of corruption. The public is very much looking for consistent and firm legal certainty, which can have a deterrent effect and reduce corruption cases in Indonesia.

The following are some efforts that must be made to perpetrators of corruption, namely:

- a) Upgrading or Detailing the Legislation system related to corruption crimes in Indonesia. By conducting a review of the legislation related to the criminal justice system with corruption crimes in force in Indonesia, by making more specific legislation and supporting

independent law enforcement, by using detailed words so that they can be understood and comprehended .

- b) Improving the supervision system in the Indonesian criminal justice system against corruption. Improving supervision to eradicate the judicial mafia related to 'abuse of power' because corruption is generally carried out collectively by those in power. Barda Nawawi Arief believes that ideally the Supreme Court (MA) should be the controller and supervisor of the entire law enforcement process, because as long as there is no legal confirmation about who will be *the "top law enforcement officer "* of the entire law enforcement process in the management of our criminal justice system. The authority of the KPK is so broad compared to other law enforcers in investigation and prosecution, therefore supervision of the KPK is needed .
- c) The four law enforcement officers in the criminal justice system must be independent. At the level of examination of corruption cases at the investigation level in this case, those who have the authority are the police, the prosecutor's office and the Corruption Eradication Commission and must coordinate well in carrying out their duties. The role of the Corruption Eradication Commission is currently still needed to accelerate the eradication of corruption, because the Corruption Eradication Commission is an independent institution and does not influence anyone, so the Corruption Eradication Commission needs support in eradicating corruption and more intense supervision compared to the police and the prosecutor's office.
- d) Giving heavier sanctions to perpetrators of corruption. To increase the deterrent effect on perpetrators of corruption, changes are needed to the criminal threat in the Corruption Crime Law, such as in Article 3 of the Corruption Crime Law, 4 years is increased to 6 years.

Law enforcement in Indonesia has always been an interesting object to study both during the Old Order, New Order and the current era which is commonly called the Reformation Era. Specifically in law enforcement against corruption crimes, there are various institutions that have the authority to investigate such crimes. These institutions include the police, the prosecutor's office and the Corruption Eradication Commission, hereinafter referred to as the KPK. Law enforcement against corruption crimes is very different from other crimes, including because of the many institutions that have the authority to carry out the judicial process against corruption crimes.

Such conditions are a logical consequence of the predicate placed on the crime as an *extra ordinary crime* . As a crime categorized as *an extra ordinary crime*, corruption has an

extraordinary destructive power and damages the joints of the life of a country and nation. The impact of corruption can be seen from the occurrence of various disasters which according to Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya, the negative impact of corruption is very damaging to the order of national life, even corruption is a robbery of the economic and social rights of the Indonesian people.

Looking at the position of the Corruption Eradication Commission, it is clear that this institution has more independence compared to the police and the prosecutor's office. In fact, this institution's authority includes the authority held by the police and the prosecutor's office, namely the authority to conduct investigations, inquiries and prosecutions in corruption crimes. The police and the prosecutor's office are relatively less independent in carrying out their duties because these two institutions are in the executive power structure, therefore these two institutions will experience a conflict between judicial functions and duties with political interests, namely when carrying out law enforcement functions and duties when faced with orders from the executive that conflict with their functions and duties. Theoretically, the existence of the Corruption Eradication Commission is an institution that is formed based on the order of the law (*legislatively entrusted power*).

The establishment of this institution in the transition era was in principle due to the public's distrust of existing conventional institutions such as the police, prosecutors and courts in eradicating corruption. This can be seen in one of the considerations for the establishment of Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission which states that government institutions that handle corruption cases have not functioned effectively and efficiently in eradicating corruption. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the existence of the Corruption Eradication Commission in the context of enforcing the law on corruption is only transitional and will function as a *trigger mechanism* for conventional institutions to improve themselves in facing the demands of reform. When existing conventional institutions have succeeded in making improvements internally and have begun to regain the trust of the public, the Corruption Eradication Commission should be dismissed, but on the other hand, if the conventional institution is unable to improve its performance in eradicating corruption, the Corruption Eradication Commission must be maintained.

Faced with a criminal justice system consisting of the Police, Prosecutor's Office and Court subsystems, the position of the Corruption Eradication Commission appears as a separate system separate from the criminal justice system and has the same function as the conventional criminal justice system in terms of resolving corruption crimes. This means that there is a dualism of the criminal justice system in the process of resolving corruption crimes. The first

is the criminal justice system consisting of the Police, Prosecutor's Office and Court institutions, and the second is the system within the Corruption Eradication Commission itself.

Therefore, a joint effort is needed to realize corruption prevention through educational institutions. Efforts made to change society, starting from changing a person's mindset, will not be possible, even if there is movement in the right direction, if society is still trapped by the wrong attitude. For this reason, the government must make a social change plan, although social change may not be in the planning process, because social change occurs by itself. Although the condition of corruption in Indonesia is already at an 'almost helpless' level, if the three aspects, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture can be balanced, then eradicating corruption is no longer an impossible mission. If the existence of society as a controller and supervisor is supported by qualified law enforcers, and strengthened by an adequate legal basis that is able to accommodate needs, then slowly but surely the eradication of corruption in Indonesia can be achieved.

Criticism of the Eradication act criminal corruption in Indonesia

Eradication act criminal corruption in Indonesia has become one of the main agendas Government in a number of decade last . Although There is significant progress , many criticism to pattern eradication corruption in Indonesia which is still Keep going developing , one of criticism the biggest to eradication corruption in Indonesia is limitations source power owned by the institution enforcer law , such as Commission Eradication Corruption (KPK), Police , and Prosecutor's Office . Source Power limited human beings , and limited budget , to be challenge big in eradicate corruption in a way effective . In addition, the infrastructure technology supporting information investigation and data collection is still ongoing considered Not yet adequate .

Eradication act criminal corruption in Indonesia faces various challenge , good from aspect enforcement law , politics , system supervision , up to prevention . Required more effort serious , sustainable and coordinated between Government , Society, and Apparatus Law Enforcement for eradicate corruption in a way effective and constructive free system from corruption .

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been outlined, it can be concluded that :

1. The law enforcement pattern applied in the criminal justice system in Indonesia is still unable to carry out its duties and authorities independently and optimally, seen from the perspective of laws and regulations that still use words that have broad meanings, so that

they are contrary to the respective duties of each law enforcer, the monitoring system for the performance of Law Enforcement Apparatus to eradicate corruption needs to be improved, and the sanctions given to perpetrators of corruption are considered not optimal and are still relatively light. There needs to be an update related to legislation such as improving the four independent sub-systems of Indonesian criminal justice, upgrading existing laws and regulations and imposing heavier sanctions for corruption crimes so that corruptors get a deterrent effect and can reduce cases of corruption crimes in Indonesia.

2. Efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia through 3 (three) aspects, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture . If these three aspects can be balanced, eradicating corruption is no longer an impossible mission, supported by the existence of society as a controller and supervisor supported by qualified law enforcers, and strengthened by an adequate legal basis that is able to accommodate needs, then slowly but surely the eradication of corruption in Indonesia can be achieved.

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