

Eradication Development of Corruption and Neoliberalism in the Current Era

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ABSTRACT

The practice of Corruption has been prevented and eradicated along with the development of the ideology of new liberalism (neoliberalism) which seems increasingly difficult to avoid and control. This study aims to analyze the evolution of eradicating Corruption and the development of unstoppable neoliberalism movement. This study uses normative methods (legal research) with short cases and conceptual approaches. The two issues above are a big problem in our country because no matter how strong the prevention and eradication efforts are carried out, it turns out case by case that proves the existence of acute "immunity" from these two diseases, so it needs an "effective" therapy to deal with it. Pancasila became one antidote to inhibit the breeding of two of the above diseases. Like cancer cells, the family is the primary key to the goal of preventing the spread of this disease. Therefore, efforts to isolate the family from the contamination of the two conditions above are an essential solution.

Keywords: Corruption, Neoliberalism, KKN

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (KKN) are three vocabularies that were very popular when the initial reforms were rolled out until now. Historically, the term is used in connection with the public's spotlight when it sees the behavior of state officials who use their groups or cronies or close friends to be teamwork in managing power or business in the state's control. While the spotlight on corruption is almost aimed at the same "object," when seeing the extraordinary wealth of officials or officials of the state and their family and relatives' cronies, they are included in the government administration network or companies that are paid for with state money. Nepotism is considered to be an essential spotlight because of that, so many families of officials who use their relatives in opportunities for administering state power, both directly and indirectly. Therefore the agenda for the Eradication of KKN was later appointed to be one of the demands of reform. (Anonim, 2012, accessed on 28 April 2016).

At present the reforms are almost two decades old. The text about reform demands continues to resonate. However, the context of eradicating KKN turned out to have undergone extraordinary changes because the facts show the behavior of the national elites who gave a contrary example of the eradication of KKN. The term neoliberalism is not new, because long before the reform, the world has given special attention to this issue, along with the thinking of the world community about the era of globalization which has become a crowded topic in the 1980s. The characteristics of the neoliberalism movement are the same, namely the desire to free themselves from various aspects of policy which are seen as hindering business opportunities, to the maximum benefit for those involved in them (Amin Rais, 2018:25). While the ideology that we embrace is a constitutional system based on the noble values of the Pancasila.

It should be noted that the understanding of KKN and Liberalism and neo-Liberalism can be mutually different contexts and content when viewed from various aspects of studies, both political, economic, religious and especially legal.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. What is the development of the current KKN eradication program?
2. What is the spread of the notion of neoliberalism in our country today?
3. Get KKN, and Liberalism/neoliberalism delete for the sake of a progressive Indonesia?

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research in this study is normative legal research, namely in research using relevant legal theories to explain Corruption and the neoliberalism movement. The research was conducted with a case approach (case approach) and conceptual approach (conceptual approach), by accommodating KKN cases and the current neo-intellectual movement and analyzing doctrines and expert views on the development of community phenomena related to the current issue.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Development of the Program to Eradicate Corruption

At the end of each year, Transparency International (TI) issues a Corruption Perception Index ranking of countries/regions, which shows how much corruption has occurred in the public sector. The score of a country/region shows the level of perception of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 100, where 0 means that a country is considered very corrupt and 100 means that a country is considered very clean. The country ranking shows the position relative to other countries/regions included in the index. Every year, TI compares/measures the position of a country from a total of 175 countries. In 2014, Indonesia's GPA / CPI score was 34, with a position (ranking) 107 from 175 countries. In 2013 Indonesia CPI (32), 2012 (32), 2011 (30).

From its development, it is seen that the corruption cleansing in Indonesia seems rather slow, although it appears that the CPI value has improved. In 2007 (CPI, 23), 2008 (CPI, 26), 2009 (CPI, 28), 2010 (CPI, 28), 2011 (CPI, 30) and 2012 (CPI, 32). In 2008 the CPI rose quite high (3 points), perhaps as an effect of the crackdown on KPK Chairwoman Antasari Azhar, who eventually turned upside down and went to jail on charges of involvement in murder cases. In 2012, the CPI score was 32, and in 2013 the score remained at 32. It appears in 2013 that the eradication of corruption was not as successful as many were reported.

According to Prayitno Ramelan, one of the threats to this nation is the problem of corruption, besides drugs. For the discussion to become more evident, the author re-writes about the issue of corruption that should be understood together. Without realizing it (corruption as an enemy), we, including the KPK and the Attorney General's Office, will be difficult to eradicate. Understanding and Analysis of the Dangers of Corruption According to the Summary of the World Economic Forum, corruption is an abuse of power for personal gain. The level of corruption varies between regions, countries and political systems. Corruption is one of the biggest obstacles to economic and social development throughout the world. Corruption practices distort markets and hinder economic growth and sustainable development. The influence of corruption is not only in the economic field. Corruption also weakens the rule of law and influences political stability and impedes social cohesion. Rebellions that have occurred in North Africa and the Middle East have shown how widespread corruption can lead to social unrest and result in rebellion.

Although the government is at the epicenter of corruption, the business role, both as part of the problem and also the solution, is also central. In the past decade, the international community has

succeeded in creating a strong front of action against corruption, introducing stricter laws and regulations. The United Nations, the OECD, the World Economic Forum and other international organizations are increasingly devoting attention to corruption which is considered to have high destructive power. According to Transparency International, corruption is a misuse of authority for a particular person or group interest. According to Sindhudarmoko (2000), corruption involves three parties, the giver, the recipient and the object of corruption.

In the KPK pocketbook entitled *Understanding To Eradicate*, the definition of corruption is explained in 13 articles in Law Number 31 of 1999, a juncto of Law Number 20 Th 2001, in the sections, 31 forms/types of criminal acts of corruption are formulated. These articles explain in detail the actions that can be subject to imprisonment for corruption. Hasan Hambali (2005) in his research stated that the source of corruption included two main things, namely, "The Power of Interest Groups and Elite Hegemony." The power of interest groups tends to be more political, elite hegemony more related to economic resilience. Corruption tools generally use political protection and abuse of power. Source and device interactions give rise to four classifications.

First, Manipulation and Bribery, the interaction between the abuse of power and elite hegemony. Second, the Mafia and Factionalism, the elite groups abuse their power and form personal followers. Third, Collusion and Nepotism, established elites sell political access and provide economic access for the benefit of themselves, their families and cronies. Fourth, Organized Corruption and Systems, corruption that is well organized, systematic, involves political protection from the power of interest groups. In three cases of fraud in Indonesia, PPATK said that it was interesting that the political dynasty created a bureaucratic mafia to facilitate the TPPU.

According to Deputy Chairman of the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), Agus Santoso said on Thursday (04/12/2014), "Based on the PPATK research, the TPPU typology of regional heads, while serving made the bureaucratic mafia easier." There were recorded three dynastic rulers who finally had to end their rule because they dealt with the KPK. First, there was the Banten political dynasty which was controlled by the Queen Atut Chosiyah family, then the Riau political dynasty which was controlled by Annas Maamun and most recently the Bangkalan political dynasty which was controlled by Fuad Amin. Because the behavior of corruption has become so entrenched, it is seen that several cases of corruption have been uncovered, if linked to the results of Hambali's research, it began to appear gray, mapping the perpetrators of corruption. The perpetrators of corruption arrested consisted of elite hegemony, officials who abused power and political protection.

Many regional officials, regents, governors, prosecutors, judges, were involved, then people in business and many political elites. Officials who abuse power generally accept bribes. Several cases of KKN were also revealed in the Corruption Court. Misuse of guiding authority such as the mafia group that forms followers is also published. At present, the KPK is handling organized corruption and its system where corruption is carried out in a well-organized, systematic manner, involving political protection.

President Joko Widodo seems to be serious about transparency in managing the state budget, where the community will slowly be able to see all the details of how the state budget is targeted and so far has indeed become the backbone of the Indonesian economy. The problem is, Jokowi's courage will one day make a high vibration because if political stability improves, the president's smart and courageous steps can touch the previous government. The touch to the government he replaced will make many feel uncomfortable. Eradication of corruption must indeed be done with extraordinary courage (the vein of fear is broken) because what is faced is corruption that is more organized and has been in the form of a system as indicated by Hambali. So it might be true that corruption is not a culture anymore but a commodity.

As explained, the Eradication of KKN has become a national agreement born from the agenda of demands for reform. Reflecting on the noble ideals above, it seems that in 18 years of reformation, it is

still far from the expectations of the life of the nation and state that are free from corrupt practices. Corruption, collusion, and nepotism are three actions that have very thin limits and in practice often become a single criminal act or are elements of corruption.

Legislation that regulates corruption both current and ever applicable includes:

1. Law Number 24 the Year 1960 concerning Investigation, Prosecution, Corruption Criminal Investigation,
2. Substitute Government Regulations Law Number 1 the Year 1960 which replaced Law Number 24 the Year 1960 became Law Number 24 of 1960 concerning Anti-Corruption,
3. Law Number 3 of 1971 concerning Corruption Acts
4. Law Number 31 the Year 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime and Law Number 20 the Year 2001 concerning Amendment to Law Number 31 the Year 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime.

Of the several laws and regulations that are currently in force and that have been in force, there is an understanding / definition of criminal acts of corruption. Systemic corruption is a form of arbitrariness by the authorities so it needs to be eradicated because the impact can be detrimental to the state and the people. Corruption is an extraordinary form of crime (Extra Ordinary Crime), so in this context, the handling must also be of an extraordinary model. As a form of extraordinary crime, corruption has tremendous social impacts. Social inequality, poverty, is one form of corruption committed by all elements of state officials in this country.

The thing that is very concerning is that corrupt behavior for the Indonesian nation seems to have become a trend or habit in life (Way of live). Also, the practice of corruption is not only a structural obstacle, but corruption has become a part of the reality of bureaucracy both at the central and regional levels. The economic crisis since the 1997 period not only had an impact on the nation's economy but expanded to create a multidimensional crisis that resulted in flourishing and developing practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (Sugeng Bahagijo, 2006:99).

Based on the above note, it can be concluded that the Eradication of Community Service in Indonesia has shown its success, but it seems that the steps taken have not made the perpetrators deterred. Whereas to prevent it must start from ourselves, by behaving in a good and honest manner, and adhering to the values of Pancasila that we have agreed to make as the philosophy of life of the nation.

4.2. The Development of the Understanding of Neoliberalism in Indonesia.

The idea of neoliberalism departs from the theory of international relations as opposed to neorealism. These two understandings are also camouflaged from the original understanding of realism and liberalism. According to Dugis, Neoliberals see that the state is the key to international relations, but it is not the main actor, because there are still other important actors, namely various international institutions and organizations as the main actors, because this institution is seen as able to guarantee harmony between countries in relations International. The fundamental difference between Neo-Realism is the dominance of the state as the main holder of the role in the international arena, which is sometimes anarchist in carrying out this role.

The basic theory above, of course the signs and effects can still be seen today, in the international arena, especially in the political and economic fields. Do not miss including in Indonesia. The strength of the influence of neoliberalism even lately is so thick with the existence of various interventions of the strength of international institutions including certain countries in the economic sector of our country so transparently. Call it like the power of the United States with its dollar currency, the strength of IMF, World Bank, WTO, MEA etc. financial institutions, including the Freeport mining hegemony

in Papua, which was then followed by a new power from the Chinese bamboo curtain country, which could almost be considered a decisive policy current economic sector in this country.

However, the development of Neoliberalism in this country is inseparable from the policies taken to follow up on the demands of the reform itself. One concrete proof is the desire to give freedom to the region (autonomization) which, according to the author, is the starting point for various other freedoms in the country, such as press freedom, freedom of effort and other freedoms, including freedom of sex for example. If so, what happens is who is responsible.

If this view of neoliberalism/liberalism is linked to the noble philosophy of the nation of Pancasila, then in fact it can be said that in some respects Neolib's mind might be suitable for developing the personality values of the nation, especially concerning the need for this nation to conduct mutual international relations, because in the global era Indonesia is unlikely to close itself from various international cooperation that continues to grow today. However, there has also been a negative influence from the inclusion of this neoliberalism which completely contradicts the will and ideals of our nation as stated in the Opening of the 1945 Constitution, namely the occurrence of a "new occupation" model of our nation, namely economic colonization (even politics. And this is our concern today.

After the monetary crisis, entering the reform era, it turned out that Indonesia's economic policies were increasingly liberal. By following the lines determined by the IMF Indonesia has truly headed for economic liberalization. That, at least, can be measured from several key indicators, namely:

1. The abolition of various Government subsidies in stages and the submission of prices of strategic goods to the market mechanism.
2. The rupiah exchange rate is floating rate by the agreement in the Los with the IMF, meaning that it must be returned to the market mechanism.
3. Privatization of SOEs, namely by selling it to private parties, both national and foreign private.
4. The participation of the Indonesian Government in the WTO arena and the GATT Agreement, which further clarifies Indonesia's commitment to enter the 'puddle' of liberalization of the world economy or global capitalism.

The economic impact of Neoliberal for Indonesia includes:

1. Mastered the public ownership sector by the private sector. As a result of adhering to a free market mechanism system the Government of Indonesia must relinquish its role in various economic management which is characterized by the mastery of sectors that control the livelihoods of many people (the public ownership sector) either directly or through the privatization process of private SOEs.
2. The collapse of financial institutions and the entry of Indonesia into the debt trap. The next consequence of the free market system is the existence of liberalization on interest-based money markets. The economic crisis that hit Indonesia since mid-1997 opened all the veils of conventional banking fragility based on the interest system.
3. The emergence of economic disparities. The most painful impact of liberalistic economic development is the extraordinary economic disparity. During the New Order economic inequality was very striking.

While the political impact of neoliberalism that is most felt includes:

1. Indonesia's role is still weak in the international political arena, especially in participating in developing world civilization which is increasingly controlled by foreign hegemony, especially the superpowers.
2. The position of the Indonesian state which is deemed not to have a bargaining position in the international arena is not taken into account.

3. The emergence of political forces at the local level that competes freely, often dropping each other, which in some respects ignores the prevailing norms.
4. The implementation of democracy that smells of KKN that we have witnessed lately.

That is some of the facts that we can see, related to the phenomenon of the widespread practice of corruption and the growth of Neoliberalism in Indonesia.

4.3. Can KKN and Neoliberalism be Removed in Indonesia?

Only pessimistic people might think that the two behaviors above are difficult to eliminate. Empirical facts can be put forward, for example in family life around us there are still many behaviors that are simple, unpretentious, never problematic and a source of problems, like helping others, behaving honestly and so on. Families like this are still quite common in the community. And this means that it signals that this kind of behavior can be imitated or carried out by other families. And in my opinion, starting from the family, this is preventing KKN, and understanding Liberalism/neoliberalism can be avoided.

Some pessimistic views about the eradication of KKN and Neo Liberalism do need to be understood as well, because they argue that this KKN behavior concerns the mentality or character of (part of) this nation's children, so that everything is pursued, insofar as humans are still afflicted with envy, envy, greedy, etc. Of course, as long as that KKN will still exist, even though there are already legal rules that prohibit and even threaten criminal conduct. The concrete evidence they put forward includes the continued increase in the number of criminal offenders from year to year, resulting in full / over capacity prison houses.

Some people even argued. Usually, the corruptors were people who were well-known in their environment, obedient to worship, generous, but it turned out that he behaved to surprise the surrounding residents because it turned out that suddenly the person was involved in corruption. However, once again we must be optimistic, that a country free from KKN, and anti-neoliberalism will one day come into being.

5. CONCLUSION

Although various movements to eradicate Corruption have been carried out, at present the behavior or crime is still in a high enough position. The crime has become a culture that is difficult to eradicate even though the government and law enforcement agencies have carried out various preventive and repressive efforts. Likewise, the influence of neorealism, which in practice defies the existence of freedom in sharing aspects of life, becomes unstoppable, especially as the high level of globalization as one of the main factors of such understanding develops. Therefore, the community must be increasingly critical and intelligent in responding to the issues of progress in the future, especially when they must play an active role in supervising the KKN practices that are increasingly entrenched.

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