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The Analyzes of Handling of Bad-Character officials to Corruption Level Toward public Officials in the Framework of "Gone Theory" in Provinces DKI Jakarta and West Java

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Abstract

Corruption in Indonesia is very widespread and becomes a social phenomenon that occurs in public officials. The phenomenon becomes a major problem because corruption is very influential on domestic investment, economic growth and poverty. The purposes of the research are: to analyze the level of corruption public officials, to describe the way to handle corruption public officials, and to formulate the models and strategies to handle corruption public officials. The method used survey, and the approach used descriptive qualitative and development. The Informants in the research were related sources (from KPK, Police, Attorney, Court and others in DKI and West Java). They are 60 people each 30 people. The Corruption Public officials data were accessed through the Central KPK Website. They are 228 cases in DKI Jakarta and 136 cases in West Java. Each Province was taken 60 cases, so the total was 120 cases. The data collected were primary and secondary data. The Data analyzes were content analysis through data reduction, data display and conclusion. The results showed that Officials who commit corruption were officials whose good salary, but they were not satisfied with their salary. The life necessities are used to be standard, but they were influenced by neighbors, peers and the influence of family and social environment, the public officials must find additional income by committing a criminal act of corruption.

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The lack of involvement of public officials in relation to ritual involvement is to attend rituals in church, temple, mosque, prayer, fasting and others. Ideological involvement believes the existence of the judgment day, heaven, hell, angels and others. Intellectual involvement demands public officials to follow religious teachings, reading religious books, reading al-Kitab / Al-Qur'an and others. Being actively listening to the rohani in radio, television, priest, pastor, ustadz, kyai and others, involvement of consequences requires an understanding of a sinful act and it is believed that the act will be tortured from God after they passed away such as: corruption, gambling, adultery and others, and the involvement of experience is reflecting or feeling prayer accepted by God. For example, they have experienced free from jail because of corruption and others because of help from God. In addition it has a weak moral that cannot distinguish the behavior of right / wrong according to ethics, religion, law, and etiquette. The conclusions of the research are: Public officials' level corruption is influenced by the nature of the skills, opportunities and needs of the official, the lack of public relations involvement of Public Officials, the weak moral of Public Officials The operandi mode of Public Officials to commit corruption is bribery, taking the state's money illegally (harming the state by enriching itself), blocking the process of settling corruption, etc. and it can formulate models and strategies through preventive strategies, detective strategies and repressive strategies.

Key Word: handling; public officials; mental; corruption.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Corruption in Indonesia is very widespread and becomes a social phenomenon that occurs in public officials. The phenomenon becomes a major problem because corruption is very influential on domestic investment, economic growth and poverty. The latest industry survey shows that the costs to be incurred reach 5-20% of the production of medium and large manufacturing sector. If domestic and foreign investment is severely hampered by rampant corruption, then it makes sense that it also reduces economic growth. According to the econometric works [8] that the estimated points of corruption on economic growth is 0.51-0.66. That is, an increase of one unit in the country's corruption perception index. It will cause, *ceteris paribus*, an increase of 0.51 to 0.66 percentage units in the growth of PNP (gross national product) per capita. Implementation of these estimation parameters in comparison countries such as Malaysia or Korea will result in a GDP growth rate of 1990-1997 higher by 0.83 percentage units or 1.20 percentage units when Indonesia's corruption rate is adjusted to the level of corruption in these countries. Indonesia's average economic growth rate in the same period is 6.4%. Thus, per capita income in 1997 could actually reach 6% or 8% higher if the level of corruption was equated with Malaysia or Korea corruption rate. Corruption also affects the poor society, and poverty can become more difficult to eradicate because of the burden of corruption. This happens because the poor society have no money to bribe government officials. Moreover, their access to the political arena is almost non-existent. Reference [9] specifically mention a few things that point to the adverse effects of corruption on the poor society (a) it makes them less to receive social services, (b) investment in infrastructure tends to ignore projects that help the poor society, (c) the poor society may be subject to regressive taxes, (d) the poor society face constraints in selling their agriculture produce caused high marketing costs, particularly those related to illegal and legal levies, (e)

decreased ability to escape from poverty due to inter-generational poverty transmissions caused by the inability to increase the capacity to compete (low level of education or low nutrition or compulsion to accept low-income jobs). The corruption of public officials is very potential in DKI. In the last 10 years (2004-2013) there were 267 cases of corruption and 228 cases had been incremented (Tribunnews.com Report). Because of these cases the state losses of 721.5 billion and DKI Jakarta was rank No. 1 in Indonesia [6]. While the corruption of public officials is also very potential to occur in West Java. In the last 10 years (2004-2013) revealed 331 cases of corruption and 136 cases already P21. Because of these cases the state loses 32.4 billion and thus West Java ranks No. 2 in Indonesia [6]. Thus, corruption can occur because of bad-character officials driven by the nature of excesses, opportunities, and excessive needs, all of which will not occur when preventive strategies, detective strategies, and repressive strategies are ignored. Corruption also occurs due to bad system (bad legal system). Therefore, the intensity of registration and examination of the wealth of public officials, the identification of gratuities, the implementation of coordination and supervision, the effectiveness of handling cases of corruption, the arrest of perpetrators of corruption, and the act of saving the state money becomes very important. In addition, improvements in the improvement of strategies for handling corruption, human resource development, human resources capacity building, internal control, and support of informatics technology. Therefore, the empowerment of institutions that deal with special criminal cases (corruption) such as the KPK, Police, Attorney and Justice Office are very important in enforcing the principle of legal certainty, openness, accountability, public interest and proportionality.

1.2. Purposes

The purposes of the research are:

1. Analyzing the level of corruption of public officials in DKI and West Java
2. Describing how to handle corruption crimes of public officials in DKI and West Java
3. Formulating models and strategies for handling corruption of public officials in DKI and West Java

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Research location

The location of the research was DKI and West Java which had very high corruption cases (No 1 and 2 in Indonesia). The research was conducted for six months from May to October 2017

2.2. Research Methods and Approaches

The method used in this study was survey, while the approach used was descriptive qualitative and development.

2.3. Informants

The Informants in the research were related sources (from KPK, Police, Attorney, Court and others in DKI and West Java). They are 60 people each 30 people. The Corruption Public official data were accessed through the Central KPK Website.

They were 228 cases in DKI Jakarta and 136 cases in West Java. Each Province was taken 60 cases, so the total was 120 cases. Corruptor data were taken the last five years from 2013-2017. Sampling was purposive. The advantage using this method is (a) it can represent corruptors in DKI and West Java, (b) it can compare DKI with West Java

2.4. Data Types and Collection Methods

The data collected were primary and secondary data. Primary data was direct data from resource persons and central KPK website, while secondary data was obtained through related institution. As for the type of data and how to collect as in table 2, and the formulation of model and strategy of handling corruption were done through (1) Focus Group Discussion with resource persons from representative of KPK, Police, Attorney, Court, Universities, NGO, etc, and (2) Study documentation form media, regulations and reports KPK's internal.

2.5. Data analyzes

Data analyzes were done by qualitative analysis. To know the greed of public officials, Opportunities owned by public officials, Needs of public officials, Coordination and Supervision, Corruption handling, Arrests of perpetrators, Rescue of state funds and the arrest of public officials were used to analyze content through data reduction, display data and conclusions [3], So FGD became very important in this analysis.

The formulation of models and strategies for handling corruption was based on an institutional approach in which all elements of the law enforcement apparatus and related institutions were invited in the FGD to gain ideas, suggestions and opinions from participants and be given optimal roles to contribute optimally in the form of ideas, opinions, comments etc. related to efforts to formulate models and strategies for handling corruption. Therefore, the data in the form of ideas, opinions, thoughts and suggestions obtained from the FGD of modeling and strategy were analyzed directly together in a participatory way. At the end of the FGD, It could be formulated the model and strategy that mutually agreed.

3. Results

3.1. Operandi Mode Corruption of Public Officials

One of the ways to analyze corrupt practices is to identify the types of misconduct that have the opportunity to be categorized as corrupt and then analyzed further by looking at their operandi mode, place of occurrence, beneficiaries, disadvantaged parties, causes of occurrence, and finally the appropriate solution to overcome them [12].

The definition of modus into Indonesian language is the way (mode) and implements (operandi). So operandi

mode is how to implement. When viewed from a word etymological point, it is revealed that the operandi mode of the Latin [4]. Furthermore, according to the Indonesian general dictionary that means doing something, and carrying out, executing, practicing, and communicating [7].

From the analysis of corrupt practices in general it can be concluded that the disadvantaged are:

- The country, where it should receive more than the amount already received and / or the country should be less than that issued
- The majority of people who receive smaller and / or paying communities are larger than they should be
- The honest entrepreneurs but lost in competition for paying in accordance with provisions whereas cheating entrepreneurs pay less than provisions [12].

From the data analyzes, they can also be concluded that the beneficiaries of corrupt acts are:

- Persons who receive corruption
- Community members who take more and / or pay less than they should
- Dishonest entrepreneurs
- Related third parties [12]

Furthermore, it can also be detected that the causes of corruption practices are:

- Weak mental state apparatus officials
- Weak supervision is inherent from direct supervisors
- There is an element of collusion from the parties involved
- And others further in the following explanation [12]

From the Analyzes. The parties that should be involved in efforts to prevent corruption are:

- The majority of community members have been harmed by corrupt practices
- Honest entrepreneurs who are disadvantaged by corrupt practices
- State apparatus officials [12]

Tabulation and examples of types of corruption and analysis can be seen in the following table below

Table 1: Some Examples of Types of Corruption and their Analyzes

No	Type of Corruption	Operandi Mode	Place of occurrence	The Beneficiaries	The Disadvantaged	Cause	Solution
1	Bribery	The process of settling the claim of SPT overpayment of PT Bhakti Investama tax by Tommy Hindratno, so the issuance of SKPLB and paid to PT Bhakti Investama	Directorate General of Taxes Ministry of Finance in Jakarta	Personal	PT Bhakti Investama amounted to Rp.3.420.449,886 billion	The supervision is less stringent	Supervision is attached more closely
2	Blocking the KPK Process	R.Ammi Bin Muhammad Yusuf who knew of the existence of Neneng Sri Wahyuni as a suspect living in an apartment in Bangsar South The Park Residence E-2 Kuala Lumpur Unit, he did not report to the Malaysian Royal Police, Immigration Office or Other Power of Attorney	Directorate General of Community Development and Transmigration Area (P2MKT) in Jakarta	Personal	State due to the actions of a number of individuals in Meram Holding SDN, Institutional BHD so that the state disadvantaged in this case Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration amounting to Rp.114.566.889.575 billion	Interpol cooperation between countries is less intensive	Interpol cooperation between countries is more intensified
3	Procurement of goods and services	Gani Abdul Gani as Managing Director of NetwayUtama, agrees with Eddie Widiono as Director of Marketing and Distribution of PT PLN to plan implementation of SIMPEL RISI application to all PT PLN PerseroDisjaya and Tangerang branch offices by making a cooperation agreement between PT PLN and PT NetweyUtama	PT PLN (Persero) Disjaya and Tangerang in Jakarta	Personal	BUMN due to individual actions that harm PT PLN (Persero) amounting to Rp.137, 2 billion.	Less careful proposal made by Gani Abdul Gani	Need to study the proposal carefully, rationally and logically
4	Adverse State Finance	On the orders of AndiAlfianMalarangen g related to the master plan of Hambalang, Wafid requested Sony from PT Bureau of Engineering Eksakata	Hambalang Sports Facilities Project in Jakarta	Personal	Country in this case the Ministry of Youth and Sports for Rp. 464.4 billion	It has not been conducted research on the condition of Hambalangl	It is necessary to conduct scientific research on the condition of the land

		to calculate the cost of RAB Hambalang with the cost of Rp.2.5 Trillion, but Sony resigned because it found a number of obstacles and can not arrange the original RAB Rp .125 billion to Rp.2.5 Trillion because it is considered unnatural				and, and the whether, scientifically possible to build the desired project	of Hambalang whether so it can be built the project
5	Bribery	After the appeal of Rochman and his colleagues to the High Court. Dana Bansos Case, then Herry ordered by Dada Rosada to prepare money to be used in the management of the appeal of Rp. 1.500.000.000, and Herry said there is no money then Dada Rosada and Edi Siswadi asked Heru to seek loan money. Herry asked realize the money gradually for the handling of appeals by lending money amounting to Rp.700.000.000 and then Herry ordered Pupung Hadijah give money of Rp. 500,000,000, to Toto Hutagalung through Asep Triana whose messenger was accompanied by a receipt with information for the high court.	Dept.social Fund Bandung city government	High Court Judge	Rochman and his colleagues loses Rp.500.000.000	Because they want to appeal the case against Bansos Fund misappropriation	Enlightenment efforts to avoid bribery because bribery or bribe will go to hell
6	Money Laundering Crime	In 2010 Fahd El Fouz was aware that the DPD allocation in 2011 was being discussed by the DPR RI budget biro and subsequently requested Hans Andi Surahman to find members of the House of Representatives Budget Board who could try to get the districts of Aceh Besar, Indie Regency, Bener Meriah Regency	in DPR RI Jakarta	Wa Ode Nurhayati	Regency of Aceh Besar, Regency of Indie, Regency of Bener Meriah because the district of medium category Rp.25 billion, low category district Rp.30 billion	Because they want to get funding from DPD allocation in 2011	Need mental coaching members of the House of Representatives who handle the budget in the House of Representatives

		as the receiving area DPDID allocation for fiscal year 2011. A few days later On October 11, 2010 Wa Ode attended the meeting of the regional transfer committee together with the government to discuss the allocation of DPID in the 2011 budget, which finally agreed to the budget of Rp.7, 7 trillion with provisions for the district of medium category Rp.25 billion, low category district Rp.30 billion and low category district once Rp.40 billion.			and low category district once Rp.40 billion still kept by Wa Ode Nurhayati		
7	Gratuities	PT Tatar Kertabumi which is a subsidiary of PT PesonaGerbangKerawang will build a superblock project in which there are hotels, shopping centers, apartments and shophouses and housing (housing) called Kerawang City Mall with less than 5.6 ha of land on kertabumi road Kerawang district. To build Kerawang City Mall requires permission to use space from the government of KerawangRegency, therefore IrRully R. TaufikHidayat as Director of PT Tata KertaBumi submitted a letter to the Regent of Kerawang. Agus or September 2013 RajenDhiren met Samsuri Head of BappedaKerawang to ask why SPPR has not yet finished. In this case Samsuri said that Ade is authorized to approve the release of SPPR, because the Head of Bappeda will only sign SPPR if the Bupati has given the	PT Tatar KertabumiKerawang	Regent Kerawang	PT Tatar Kertabumise besar Rp.5 miliar	Pending or not yet completed SPPR.	Mental development of officials to serve the community sincerely

		disposition approving SPPR. January 2014 it turns out SPPR on behalf of PT Tata KertaBumi has not yet been clarified approval so Rajen ask back to Nurlatifah. Nurlatifah also asked for funds of Rp. 5 billion related to the clarity					
8	TPPU	Anas as chairman of the Democratic Party faction in order to take care of government projects financed APBN / APBNP 2010 from Kemenpora and Kemendiknas he coordinated with Nazarudin and members of the House of Representatives X commission of FP Democrats who have partners with Kemenpora and Kemendiknas. In relation to the P3SON Hambalang, Nazarudin, Suroso, and WafidMuharam (Sesmenpora) project investigators at that time inquiring about the project's development, Wafid stated that there is still a problem in the land certificate so that this project may only begin after the new Minister. November 2010, with PT AK as the winner of the P3SON Hambalang project, Nazarudin ordered Mindo to meet Wafid in order to return the money for group Rp. 10 billion for the purpose of obtaining the project. Anas role in the management of projects financed by the state budget, especially projects in Higher Education Directorate General of Higher Education diknasdiken for Permai	DPR RI	Anas	state	He Wants to be Chairman of the Democratic Party	Spiritual mental guidance that the position is destiny and therefore it is not necessary to use money etc.

	<p>Group, whose management through members of the House of Representatives of FP Democrats, among others Nazarudin, Mahyudi (Chairman of Commission X House of Representatives), Angelina Sondakh (coordinator of Golkar) in which there is a division of project fee. Whereas for the role of Anas in the management of the projects, he received (1) the receipt of Rp.2.010 billion from PT AdiKarya (PT AK); (2) the receipt from the Nazarudin (Permai Group) sro that amounted to Rp.84.516 billion and Rp 3.36,070 USD for the preparation of the nomination of the Democratic Party chairperson, (3) receipt from Nazarudin (Permai Group) Rp.30 billion and 5,225,000 USD for the election of the Democratic Party chairman, (4) the presentation of a Toyota car unit HarierNo Police B15 AUD for Rp. 670 million, (5) other receipts</p>					
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3.2. The Causes of Corruption Criminal Acts of Public Officials

3.2.1. Judging from Private Public Officials

a. The Character of Public Officials

Officials who commit corruption are officials whose earnings are high (salaries, structural allowances, functional allowances and remuneration), excessive income, but the factors that cause public officials to corrupt because of the personality of officials who are not satisfied with their income so that the nature of greedy, arrogant, arrogant and greedy that is in the person of the public official. If a public official is incapable of

controlling himself, and buried with temptations from outside. So a public official will look for opportunities to corrupt, even if his salary is high but still corrupt as well. In addition to the opportunities that public officials obtain to corrupt, public officials live higher, and lifestyle family officials who are very consumptive. The life necessities are used to be standard, but they were influenced by neighbors, peers and the influence of family and social environment. It should be a public official whose salary in a month is sufficient for family life. However, because it is influenced by internal and external factors, so the public officials must find additional income by committing a criminal act of corruption, even in the circumstances of compulsion.

b. Lack of Public Officials' Involvement of Public Religius

The involvement of religiosity relates to religious beliefs and practices; for the rest he deals with personal good deeds, normal principles of conduct and ways of achieving peace of mind and feeling at peace in his lonely. References [13,14] The spiritual intelligence is the intelligence that can help us heal and build ourselves whole. Many of us are living a life full of injuries and falling apart. We miss what the poet T.S. Elior said "further explanations, deeper harmony", but few sources we find within the boundaries of our egos or in our existing cultural symbols and institutions. SQ is the intelligence that resides in a deep part of the self connected with wisdom beyond the ego or the conscious mind. SQ is an awareness by which we not only recognize the values that exist, but also creatively discover new values. SQ does not depend on culture or value. It does not follow the values that exist, but it creates the possibility to have the values themselves. Throughout human history, every known culture has a set of values although specific values different from one culture to others. Thus, SQ precedes all specific values and cultures. Therefore, it also precedes any form of religious expression that ever existed. SQ makes religion possible (perhaps even necessary), but SQ is not depend on religion. Referring to the WHO definition of spirituality that is more based on religious beliefs and practices, people or societies are said to be spiritually healthy if religious beliefs and practices, according to Glock and Stark in [11] guide the five elements: ritual involvement, ideological involvement, intellectual involvement, the involvement of experience and the involvement of the consequences is done properly and perfectly. Conversely, if every person or society does not do the five elements, they can be regarded as a spiritual unhealthy person. An unhealthy spiritual person may justify something illegitimate, allow something that should not do, just be able to do anything that not allowed. Concretely the five elements can be raised one by one until each person can realize him/herself, whether he/she is in a healthy spiritual or spiritual pain. The spiritual pain referred to the author is the deliberate act of immorality against the five elements above with all the anatomy those are :

*** Ritual Involvement**

Ritual involvement demands every Christian / Catholic, Muslim, Kong-Hu-Cu and Hindu-Buddhist practitioners to carry out ritual activities regularly or not eg following rituals in church, temple, mosque, prayer, fasting and others . Do they always pray before starting and after ending a job or not, and others.

*** Ideological involvement**

The involvement of ideology requires that every Christian, Catholic, Muslim, Kong-Hu-Cu and Hindu-Buddhist

believe in the day of qiamat, heaven, hell, angels and so on. Every adherent of religion must be convinced that man must strive, and the certainty of the outcome of effort is in God's decision.

*** Intellectual Involvement**

Intellectual involvement demands the activeness of every adherent of religion (Christian / Ktolik, Islam, Kong-Hu-Cu and Hindu-Budha for example: attending Sunday school, studying, reading religious books, reciting al-Koran / Al- etc. Be actively listening to the rochani in radio, television, priest, pastor, ustazd, kyai and others.

*** Consequences Involvement**

Substantively, the involvement of consequences implies the understanding of every religious practitioner (Critical / Catholic, Muslim, Kong-Hu-Cu, and Hindu-Buddhist) understand a sinful act and it is believed that the act will be tortured from God after death such as: corruption, , adultery and others.

*** Experience Involvement**

Involvement of experience makes the perpetrators of religion (Christian / Catholic, Islam, Kong-Hu-Cu and Hindu-Buddhist) reflect or feel prayer accepted by God. For example, have experienced free from jail because of corruption and others because of help from God.

3.2.2. The Weak Moral of Public Officials

The term moral does not escape with ethic. Reference [5] defines ethic as belief and attitude in a society, culture or organization thatcomposes their moral values. Four ways to evaluate behavior as in the following Table:

Table 2: The Difference Between Ethics, Religion, Law and Etiquette

Subject	Normative Controversy	punishment
Ethics	True / false / permissible as confirmed by conscience or reason	Conscience-praise and blame
Religion	True / false (sinful) / permissible as affirmed by religion	Conscience-hope for rewards and fear of punishment
Law	Legal and illegal as defined by law	Punishment by the judiciary
Etiquette	Deserved (polite) and inappropriate (impolite) as defined by culture	Well received or rejected by the community

Illustration of behavioral evaluation on the study area of the four elements, can be shown some examples as follows:

*** Right / False Behavior According to Ethics**

Behavior is right or wrong on the basis of ethics according to the conscience when establishing harmonious relationships with others when each person is able to transcend the feelings of others into their own conscience, for example, taking the rights of others (money, assets and others). Indeed, taking the privileges of others secretly is on the one hand the person who is entitled to his rights does not know but on the other hand the person who takes the rights of others knows and consciously he/she takes the rights of others. The person in his heart actually behave like that is not worth doing because of the rights of others. The person who is entitled to his rights can not make anything because he does not know, except for the consciousness of the person who takes the rights of the other person consciously restores the rights of the other person.

*** Right / False Behavior According to Religion**

all religions will still forbid the manipulation of money or assets that are not allowed to have. Religious teaching can be a social control of public officials in abusing power and authority. Perhaps the religious elite is a social control of the mental of public officials such as corruption or manipulation of state money. A concrete example is to buy an official car costing 50 million, but after checking it turns out to be 100 million in official receipts, it's called the institutional mafia. Islam teaches "anyone who sees not right should change with his hand, if not able to reproach, if not able also pray enough in the heart may the actions of public officials do not happen again ". So, to prevent something wrong does not necessarily have to be from any one religion, but any religious believer knows that forbidden acts harm many people then it is necessary to be prevented.

*** Right / False Behavior According to The Law**

State law (criminal law) prohibits insulting, or defames a person before a crowd or anyone else. The consequence of this act is to offend or irritate others and then to court to be punished according to their deeds. Intercourse initially good, but then tenuous because of insults or pollution committed by one party.

*** Right / False Behavior According to Etiquette**

In the daily interactions, there are behavior that is considered good (polite) and there is behavior that is considered bad (unpolite). Usually polite behavior is well received, otherwise irreverent behavior will be well reprimanded not to repeat again. polite behavior makes the more sympathetic and intimate with it, the unpolite behavior, the more people move away from it. For example, someone who has spoken harsh words, but then he/she does not realize that the words hurts the feelings of others, he/she just kept quiet as if the words were right. This assumption makes people do not like him/her, and then people do not want to know him/her. Instead the person realized the mistake and apologized for his mistake, making people happy and interested in him/her. As a result of being aware of the mistake, social relations with others remain good and harmonious. For example, a police officer or KPK who handles cases of corruption with words or rude acts, and then realizes that his actions are not polite, then apologize to the violation of the abusive behavior if it is ignored then the consequences then is to make people become hate and do not like the officer. It could be that when people are made rude will grudge and commit criminal acts against the officer by way of intimidation, killing, threatening, injuring and others.

From the illustration above, it is concluded that a public official whose moral is not strong tends to be easier to

commit a corrupt crime. The morally incompetent morality of a public official may be influenced by his or her boss, peers, outsiders or even from his or her family. When the public officials see a minister doing corruption, then the public official will also commit corruption as well because when they see his punishment lightly, then the public official will think, to earn a billion bucks in 10 years is not possible for a public official, but a billion can be obtained in a short time if he/she corrupt and the highest punishment is only two years in prison. When public officials see colleagues corrupt, it can be a temptation or trigger that public officials are also corrupt.

When they looking their colleagues who previously lived unprosperous but then increased to be better in their life, and they will be easily tempted to do, so the level of economic corruption is not inferior than their colleagues. If a public official tempted with outsiders such as the company (private) when the official handle the issues related to the company. He deliberately delayed a licensing process, then the company offered money (billions rupiah) so when he/she look at the offer. he/she will be easily tempted to do the gratuities so that the economic level is more established. If a public official is tempted with his/her family (wife, children and other families) such as inadequate income, urgent living necessities, consumptive lifestyle, etc., the public official will be encouraged to commit a crime corruption.

3.3. Formulation of Model and Strategy for Public Officials Corruption

3.3.1. Description Models

The model is a description of the interrelationships between needs, potentials and problems, which are simplified in a logical thinking based on reality. Reference [1] developed a model based on theories and research results in the field of behavioral sciences. In formulating the model, Berlo made several changes as a result of discussions, courses, research, and seminars. Models can be various about a phenomenon. The Certain models can not be said to be the most true, but some are more useful than others or are more suitable for achieving a goal [1]. For example, various models developed by the KPK center in tackling corruption. The main purpose of these models is to improve the corruption control system. The model of mitigation will be operationalized through various eradication strategies.

3.3.2. Strategy Formulation

a. Preventive Strategy

A preventive strategy is a preventive effort to minimize the causes of corruption, and it is to minimize opportunities for corruption [12].

a.1. Examining Causes of Perpetual Corruption

In this study, the Anti-Corruption Agency with the National Research Council encourage the empowerment of research and development units at BPKP, Attorney General, POLRI, Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, BPK and Universities to conduct an integrated research to identify factors causing corruption. The research also needs to be directed to examine directly the individual needs of the perpetrators of corruption to find out the reasons

why they did it.. Each of these reasons should be measured how much they contributes to national corruption. This research also needs to be directed to identify the weaknesses of governmental organizations that lead to the opening of opportunities for corruption [12].

a.2. Improved Human Resource Management and Increasing Civil Servant Salaries

The first activity that needs to be done is to conduct comparative studies on the more advanced countries, such as the US, Australia, the UK, and Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines, to understand how human resource management systems are in those countries. the country's HR management policies are determined by an institution called Public Service Division or Public Service Commission. The institution is fully in control of the determination of HR management policies, and it is also very minimal to handle the institutional and administrative aspects of government agencies. The institution and administrative aspects are handled more closely by the parties closer to the planning and budgeting institution. Based on the results of the comparative study and also compared with the current Indonesian objective conditions, then the institutional structure is designed which will be fully responsible for the HR management policies government employees. The institution is more a merger of BKN, LAN, and MENPAN affairs and Bureaucracy Reform, but without institution and administrative.. In this way, it would be easier to measure the agency's performance [12].

In addition, the institutions should always review and evaluate the applicable salary level to objectively assess how the most appropriate level of salary is associated with a reasonable level of living needs. The results of the study are prepared to decide changes in civil service salary rates. Payroll policies (plus benefits) should be based on performance measurement policies, so the payroll system and the reward system more to merit systems will be established. The Wisdom in the field of performance measurement and payroll of civil servants should be directed to encourage the maximization of the performance of civil servants. In this case, the policy is directed to realize the link between performance with the salary of an employee received a salary [12].

a.3. Government Sector Accountability Report

To do this activity, BPKP needs to contribute to a comparative study of developed countries such as the US, Australia and the UK. The aspect studied is the system of accountability system applicable to the public sector, both at the central government level and the local government. As an illustration, for The US, it is necessary to review the government performance Result Act 1993 and its implementation and results, particularly at the level of the federal government. Based on the comparative study, then prepared a law that will require every government agency to define the vision, mission, values, culture, goals and objectives to be achieved. In addition, it is necessary to formulate a clear performance measure to measure the level of achievement, which then the results of its realization must be presented in the accountability report published periodically. To realize the provisions of the law, the LAN and BPKP then socialize and trace the provisions of the law to all government agencies, and gradually encourage its implementation [12].

b. Detective Strategy

Detective strategy is directed so that if there is an act of corruption then the act will be known quickly and

accurately, so it can be quickly followed up [12].

b.1. Completion of Community Complaint System

In this activity, the Anti-Corruption Agency needs to take the initiative to inventory the institutions related to the eradication of corruption that need to receive input from the society. The inventory also includes the types of communication facilities already owned by these institutions. Furthermore, based on the results of the inventory, the Anti-Corruption Agency helps these agencies identify the types of information that their inputs are expected from the society and how they are delivered. The Anti-Corruption Agency in this case serves as a motivator to ultimately the institutions can run alone in preparing the desired communication media. The relevant institutions in this case include both government agencies and NGOs [12].

b.2. Implementation Obligation of Financial Transaction Reporting

In this activity, it is necessary to establish a system utilizing the existing financial system in Indonesia to monitor the financial transactions indicated related to crime fraud and transactions to / from abroad. The modeled system is the system used in the US Australia and the UK. In such models a number of financial institutions (banks, non-bank financial institutions, insurance etc.) are required to report to a financial transaction recording agency if the agency enters into a transaction in which it is suspected to be related to a fraud or transaction to / from abroad. The reported information is related to the transacting party (sender and recipient) of the transacted value and the purpose of the transaction. In addition, those required to report are persons entering / leaving the territory of Indonesia carrying cash exceeding certain limits. Reporting in this case is to fill in a declaration form provided by the Customs and Excise where the Customs and Excise side will then enter into the computer system and at the end will forward the information to the Agency for Recording of Financial Transactions. Information collected in the Financial Transaction Agency is further provided to be utilized by a number of agencies to support the implementation of their duties. The agencies include Ministry of Finance, KPK, POLRI, Attorney General, BEPEKA, BPKP and others [12].

b.3. Reporting Personal Financial Holders

In this activity the Anti-Corruption Agency should identify public positions and public functions that are at high risk to engage in corruption (eg, wet places). Furthermore, the holder of office and public functions are required to report their personal Financial by following the specified format. The Financial report is sent to the Anti-Corruption Agency and the incoming reports are entered into the data base for easy access for review and analysis purposes. Furthermore, by sampling the Anti-Corruption Agency conducted a field test of the correctness of the official's report [12].

b.4. Increased APFP Capability in Detecting Corruption

As a preliminary part of this activity, BPKP needs to identify cases where the APFP auditor has successfully detected corrupt acts. In addition, it is necessary to identify cases where the APFP auditor fails to detect actions that should be detected, and then BPKP analyzes the reasons why a team of auditors has detected corruption and

why other cases of the auditor's team failed to detect corrupt acts. Based on these analyzes BPKP designed training to improve the ability of auditors APFP in detecting acts of corruption. In designing a training that is designed will actually improve the auditor's ability to detect corruption [12].

c. Repressive Strategies

Repressive strategies are directed so that any identified corruption can be examined and investigated quickly and accurately, so it is known the main problem, and then it is given appropriate sanctions by following applicable legal procedures. To be able to process according to law better, so the following things need to be done [12].

c.1. Establishment of Anti-Corruption Agency

As an initial part is the formulation of the mission and vision of the Anti-Corruption Agency and the scope of duties and authority. Anti Corruption Agency is authorized to handle the investigation and investigation of criminal acts of corruption. While the prosecution, still in the hands by attorney. These formulations include the formulation of the strategic planning of the Anti-Corruption Agency up to the formulation of its performance measure and accountability report. Based on the results of the formulation, further formulated the law underlying the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Agency and regulates in detail things that relating to filling position, budget, authority, function of Anti Corruption Agency as core corruption eradication unit, etc [12].

c.2. Investigation, Prosecution, Judgment and Punishment of Big Corruptors

In order to carry out this activity, it is necessary to identify the persons or organizations that are indicated in relation to a criminal act of corruption whose value is significant or to attract the public's attention. From the person or organization identified, then analyzed from a civil and criminal point of view. The analysis from the civil point is primarily to determine, if the settlement is decided in a civil then how much the suspect's wealth can be submitted to the state. If the amount of his wealth is relatively able to restore the state losses, so the suspect cannot be criminalized. This needs to be done because existing resources (such as human resources investigators) should be concentrated to criminal proceedings of the suspects who do not want to give up their wealth.

c.3. Research and Evaluation of the Process of Corruption in the Criminal Justice System

In this activity the Anti-Corruption Agency (together with the National Research Council) empowers research and development units at BPKP, the Attorney General's Office, POLRI, Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, BPK and Universities (some relevant faculties) to conduct integrated research to identify the obstacles that led to the failure to handle the corruption process quickly and then identify alternative solutions to overcome these obstacles.

4. Discussion

In this discussion the researchers verify (compare) the results of previous research with research conducted by

researchers so that can find the difference or the correlation.

Research conducted [2] shows that the case of misuse of cash funds Situbondo District since 2005-2007. This corruption mode of cash was implemented by transferring funds from postal PAD and other posts in the form of deposits at Bank BNI Branch Situbondo. The transferring was done gradually with collusion by internal BNI Bank 46, and the Regent Situbondo who was also a convicted person had met directly with BNI 46 officials to do the process. According to the public prosecutor at the meeting the defendant met the BNI 46 chief at once discussed the possibility of obtaining a special interest. Finally Ismunarso earned some profits, and the interest was 10 million rupiah per month in September 2005 to October 2006. In addition, Ismunarso also invested the funds in two companies namely Sentra Artha Futures (SAF) and PT Sentra Artha Utama (SAU). Ismunarso also held a meeting with Darwin Siregar and Nursetiadi Pamungkas from PT SAF and with Director of PT SAU, Ichwansyah in August 2006. Subsequently he made a special power to transfer book of Situbondo regency in BNI to account on behalf of PT SAF and PT SAU. The transfer took place gradually from 2006-2007 to reach about 86 Billion rupiah. Ismunarso also ordered the placement of funds handling assistance post natural disasters in 2006 to account of PT SAU, whereas the defendant as the regional head of course knew that the fund should be used to improve infrastructure and public facilities that damaged by natural disasters. As a result of the actions of Ismunarso, the State suffered a loss of Rp 43,838,073,081. In connection with the proposals submitted, the research conducted by Febri et.al (2011) focused on the function of coordination and supervision.

Meanwhile, investigated by researchers is related to the operation mode of corruption, and the causes of corruption of public officials.

a. Corruption Operation Mode

Corruption Operation Mode is a way to analyze corrupt practices conducted by public officials by identifying the types of misconduct perpetrated by public officials. Thus the operandi mode is the way public officials do to corrupt. So the operandi mode can be interpreted as malicious ways done by public officials to take the unlawful state money either how to do, how to implement, how to run, how to do, how to practice, and convey something incorrectly.

Corruption Operation Mode like this, and then the disadvantages are:

- The state, where the state money is hidden, stolen, robbed to enrich itself (public officials)
- The majority of communities, where money is corrupted by these public officials if granted to the people by means of soft loans then poverty can be overcome and the impact then people can increase their income and then the level of welfare also increases
- The honest entrepreneurs, where these entrepreneurs are disadvantaged by competing against large entrepreneurs who are always bribing public officials at great expense so that small entrepreneurs who want to [openly and honestly empower people is harmed.

From the operation mode, it is precisely the ones who get benefit from the actions of corruption are:

- Persons who receive corruption
- Community members who take more and / or pay less than they should
- Dishonest entrepreneurs
- Related third parties

Deeds of this diversion after being investigated, so the causes of corruption practices include:

- Weak mentality of public officials
- Weak supervision is inherent
- There is an element of collusion from the parties involved
- And others

From The Analyzes. The parties involved in the effort to fight corruption are:

- Community members who have actually been harmed by corrupt practices
- Honest entrepreneurs who are disadvantaged by corrupt practices
- State officials who are honest

b. The Causes of Criminal Acts of Corruption of Public Officials

The causes of a public official committing a criminal act of corruption are:

b.1. The Character of Public Officials

Officials who commit corruption are officials whose income is high (salary, structural allowance, functional allowance and remuneration), excessive income, but the factors that cause public officials to corrupt because of the character of officials who are not satisfied with the income so that the emergence of greedy properties , and the greed is in the person of the public official. When a public official is incapable of controlling himself, and buried with temptations from outside then a public official will look for opportunities to corrupt.

The life necessities are used to be standard, but they were influenced by neighbors, peers and the influence of family and social environment, the public officials must find additional income by committing a criminal act of corruption even in the circumstances of compulsion.

b.2. Lack of Public Officials' Involvement of Public Religius

The involvement of religiosity is related to (a) ritual involvement that is to follow ritual events in church, temple, mosque, prayer, fasting and others.(b) ideological involvement which concerns believing in the existence of qiamat, heaven, hell, angels and others, (c) intellectual involvement in demanding public officials to attend recitals, reading religious books, reciting al-Korans / an and others. Be active in listening to the rochani in radio, television, priest, pastor, ustazd, kyai and others, (d) involvement of consequences, requires an understanding of a sinful act and it is believed that the act will be tortured from God after death such as: , gambling, adultery, etc. (e) experience involvement is a reflection or feel of prayer accepted by God. For example, have experienced free from jail because of corruption and others because of help from God.

c. The Weak Moral of Public Officials

The Weak Moral of Public Officials can be explained through several dimensions as follows:

c.1.Real / False Behavior According to Ethics

Where a public official should be able to distinguish which one is entitled and which is the right of others according to his / her heart. If a public official is able to transcend other people's feelings into their own conscience, for example, take the rights of others (money, assets and others).

c.2.Real / False Behavior According to Religion

the public officials must be able to understand which is lawful and which is not allowed according to religious teachings. Religious teaching can be a social control of public officials in abusing power and authority.

c.3.Religious / False Behavior According to the Law

The public officials must understand Indonesian law (criminal law), and corruption laws, so they fear to do corruption because every public official who commits a criminal act of corruption will be punished by a maximum of one year and a maximum of 20 years lifetime).

c.4.Real / False Behavior According to Etiquette

The public officials should be able to distinguish what deeds are considered good and bad, so they are not hated or disliked by others. Usually good behavior is accepted and praised by others, for example the official who occupies a strategic position but he/she is not tempted by the position, whereas the official who occupied the strategic position is tempted to do the deviation (corruption), and the consequences he is hated, disliked and even reproached by society, so his life is not comfortable in his social environment.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions of the research are as follows

1. Public officials' level corruption is affected by greedy, opportunities and needs of the officials, the lack of involvement of the Public Official's religiosity, the weak morale of Public Officials;
2. The Operations Mode of Public Officials to commit corrupt acts are bribery, taking illegal state money (harming the state by enriching themselves), obstructing the process of settling corruption, etc.
3. it Can formulate models and strategies through preventive strategies, detective strategies and repressive strategies

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