The 2nd Proceeding “Indonesia Clean of Corruption in 2020"

“Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe”

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Front Page .............................................................................................................. i  
Information of the International Seminar ........................................................... ii  
Committee Composition ....................................................................................... iii  
Preface .................................................................................................................. iv  
Greeting From The Dean Faculty of Law ............................................................... vi  

**INDONESIA’S KPK AND NSW’S ICAC: COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS**  
Prof. Simon Butt .................................................................................................. 1  

**CAN INDONESIA FREE ITSELF FROM CORRUPTION IN 2020?**  
Prof. Dr. Hikmahanto.,S.H.,LLM ................................................................. 4  

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY, TO VEST POWERS ON OFFICERS OF THE AGENCY AND TO MAKE PROVISIONS CONNECTED THEREWITH.**  
Rohimi Shapiee .................................................................................................. 7  

**STRATEGY TO CREATE INDONESIA FREE CORRUPTION IN 2020**  
Dr. Jawade Hafidz, S.H., M.H ........................................................................ 11  

**THE NETHERLANDS INGLOBAL CORRUPTION**  
Siti Malikah Marlou Feer, M.A ........................................................................ 28  

**ROBUST YET FRAGILE: EFFORTS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA**  
Laras Susanti,S.H.,LLM ..................................................................................... 33  

**LEGAL STATUS OF AKTOR’S FOR CORRUPTION (In the Perspective of Islamic Law)**  
Sumarwoto Umar ................................................................................................ 37  

**THE ROLE OF LAW IN THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY**  
Lantik Kusuma Aji .............................................................................................. 46  

Khalid .................................................................................................................. 55  

**THE URGENCY OF ANTI CORRUPTION EDUCATION FOR COLLEGES IN INDONESIA**  
Siska Diana Sari .................................................................................................. 62  

**THE PROBLEMS OF DIVORCE IN CUMULATION AT THE RELIGIOUS COURTS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SIMPLE, FAST AND LOW COST**  
Elis Rahmahwati .................................................................................................. 78  

**DISPARITIES DECISION RELATED TO INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 2 AND 3 CORRUPTION ERADICATION ACT**  
Agung Widodo ..................................................................................................... 87  

**DIVERSITY ADULT AGE LIMITS POSITIVE LAW IN INDONESIA (Studies in Multidisciplinary Perspective)**  
Muhammad Andri ................................................................................................. 102
THE APPLICATION OF BALANCE IDEA IN SETTLEMENT
OF DOCTOR MALPRACTICE CASE THROUGH PENAL MEDIATION
Yati Nurhayati .................................................................................................................. 111

MODERNIZATION LAW AS A CRIME CORRUPTION VERY EXCEPTIONAL
THROUGH ENFORCEMENT OF ETHICS
Dr. Sukresno, SH, M.Hum .................................................................................................. 118

CORRUPTION POTENCIES IN LAND USE POLICY
(A Case Study in Kuningan Regency)
Haris Budiman .................................................................................................................. 126

CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND CONTROLS
INP Budiartah .................................................................................................................. 133

ISLAMIC LAW VALUES TRANSFORMATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE LEGALITY PRINCIPLE OF INDONESIAN CRIMINAL CODE
Sri Endah Wahyuningsih ...................................................................................................... 145

JUSTICE AND CHARITY IN JAKARTA’S NORTH COAST RECLAMATION PROCESS
THAT WILL LEAD TO INDONESIA CLEAN OF CORRUPTION
Untoro .................................................................................................................................. 155

CORRUPTION CRIMINAL SANCTIONS WITH VALUES OF JUSTICE-BASED
Zulfiani .................................................................................................................................. 162

THE REFLECTION OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Anis Mashhurohmatun ......................................................................................................... 171

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL WISDOM SIRI’NA PACCE AS AN EFFORT
OF CORRUPTION ERADICATION IN INDONESIA
Muh. Afif Mahfud ................................................................................................................ 181

DISCOURSE POLITICAL LAW IN INDONESIA
ON A COMPLETION OF PLATO PHILOSOPHY
Adrianus M. Nggoro, SH, M.Pd ........................................................................................ 189

STUDY OF INDONESIA’S PARTICIPATION IN ICSID
Agus Saiful Abib .................................................................................................................. 202

NOTARY ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTION PROCUREMENT
OF GOODS AND SERVICES ARE FREE OF CORRUPTION BASED
ON THE PRINCIPLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE
Aris Yulia ............................................................................................................................ 211

ANALYSIS WIRETAPPING AUTHORITY UPPER KPK LAW ENFORCEMENT
IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
Ariyanto, SH, MH ................................................................................................................ 221

SOCIAL WORKING PENALTY AS SOLUTION
IN ERADICATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA
Desy Maryani ...................................................................................................................... 232

LEGAL POLITICSOOF EMPLOYMENT IN TERM OF PART OF TASK HANDBOVER
TO OTHER COMPANIES IN INDONESIA
Endah Pujiasutti .................................................................................................................. 244
RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES OF OUTSOURCING WORK FORCE
IN THE COMPANY EMPLOYING OUTSOURCING SERVICE
Pupu Sriwulan Sumaya ....................................................................................................256

THE APPLICATION OF CORRUPTION LAW
TO WARD CRIMINAL ACT IN THE FIELD OF FORESTRY
Ifrani ..................................................................................................................................267

THE EFFORTS OF ERADICATING CORRUPTION THROUGH INSTRUMENTS
OF MONEY LAUNDERING LAW AND RETURN ACTORS’ ASSETS
Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih ..........................................................................................276

AFFIRM ROLE OF EXISTENCE RECHTSVERWERKING
TO ACHIEVING LEGAL CERTAINTY IN LAND REGISTRATION
Rofiq Iaksaman, Setiono, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani, Oloan Sitorus ..............287

ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION AT AN EARLY AGE
AS A STRATEGIC MOVE TO PREVENT CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA
Ida Musofiana ..................................................................................................................304

FREED INDONESIA’S CORRUPTION BETWEEN HOPE AND REALITY
Dr. Tongat, SH., M.Hum., Said Noor Prasetyo, SH., MH ................................................313

UTILIZATION OF INDONESIA MARINE RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT
TO REALIZE INDONESIA TOWARDS THE SHAFT OF THE MARITIME WORLD
Dr. Lathifah Hanini, SH., M.Hum., M.Kn. and Letkol (mar) MS. Noorman, S. Sos., M.Opsla.....319

POTENTIAL CORRUPTION IN THE VALIDATION POLICIES
ON ACQUISITION TAX OF LAND AND OR BUILDING
Lilik Warsito ......................................................................................................................325

THE EFFORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING CORRUPTION
IN SOUTH SUMATERA
Sri Suatmiati ....................................................................................................................334

ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE AND THE MAPPING OF NORM IN CORRUPTION ACT
Siti Zulaekhah .................................................................................................................344

AN EXPANSION OF CONCEPT THE STATE ECONOMIC LOSS
IN CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA
Supriyanto, Hartwiningsih, Supanto ...............................................................................354

JURIDICAL STUDIES ON SUBSTANCE AND PROCEDURE OF THE DISMISSAL
OF THE PRESIDENT AND/OR VICE-PRESIDENT AFTER THE REFORMATION
Siti Rodhiyah Dwi Istinah .................................................................................................364

THE ROLE OF THE SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD IN THE FRAMEWORK ENFORCING
SHARIA PRINCIPLES AT THE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN SEMARANG
Aryani Witasari ..................................................................................................................376

SEMARANG CITY GOVERNMENT ROLE IN CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION TO THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE IN INDONESIA
Achmad J Pamungkas (Indonesia), Carlito Da Costa (Timor Leste) ..................................390
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUDYING THE WISDOM OF ZAKAT</td>
<td>Moch. Gatot Koco (Indonesia), Basuki R Suratno (Australia)</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMOLOGATION RECONSTRUCTION IN BANKRUPTCY THAT IS BASED ON DIGNIFIED JUSTICE</td>
<td>Agus Winoto</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY IN MAKING GOOD GOVERNANCE (GOOD GOVERNANCE) VALUES BASED ON WELFARE</td>
<td>Mohamad Khamim</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE TASK RECONSTRUCTION AND BPKP’S AUTHORITY IN THE CASE OF JUSTICE VAUE BASED CORRUPTION</td>
<td>Sarbudin Panjaitan</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MADLIYAH AND IDDAH MAINTENANCE AND MUT’AH IN DIVORCE CASE FOR JUSTICE AND WELFARE</td>
<td>Mustar</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO MANUFACTURE A NOTARY DEED</td>
<td>Subiyanto</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVITALIZATION DEAL IN AKAD HYBRIDS IN SHARIA BANKING VALUE BASED ISLAMIC JUSTICE</td>
<td>Masduqi</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL PROTECTION DISTRICT HEAD IN THE ELECTION IMPLEMENTATION OF VALUE-BASED JUSTICE</td>
<td>Kukuh Sudarmanto Alugoro</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABUSE OF AUTHORITY OFFENSE THEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION LAW ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION (LAW NUMBER 31 OF 1999 JO. LAW NUMBER 20 OF 2001) BASED ON VALUE OF JUSTICE</td>
<td>As‘adi M. Al-ma‘ruf</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DAILY PAID WORK AGREEMENT IN THE EMPLOYMENT LAW BASED ON JUSTICE</td>
<td>Christina N M Tobing</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE LAW AND THE IMPACT OF MARRIAGE SIRRI</td>
<td>Sahal Afhami</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AS ACTORS</td>
<td>Muhammad Cholil</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW (KUHAP) ABOUT THE DETENTION</td>
<td>Muhammad Khambali</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BASED ON JUSTICE
PROBLEMS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION REGIONAL CHIEF ELECTION (GOVERNOR, REGENTS AND MAYOR)
Esti Ningrum ........................................................................................................................................520

RECONSTRUCTION REGIONAL MINIMUM WAGE (UMR) IN RENEWAL OF EMPLOYMENT LEGAL REMEDIES BASED INDONESIA THE VALUE JUSTICE PANCASILA
Urip Giyono ........................................................................................................................................531

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW AS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL POLICE POLMAS (CASE STUDY IN LAMPUNG POLICE)
Muhammad Yaman ................................................................................................................................539

RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS PENAL CODE ACTORS ON ABORTION CRIME BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE
Hanuring Ayu Ardhani Putri ..................................................................................................................549

REGISTRATION FIDUCIARY GUARANTEE REALIZE LEGAL PROTECTION OF CREDITORS AND DEBTOR
Ansharullah Ida .......................................................................................................................................556

RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL DISPUTES MEDIATION IN HEALTH CARE FOR PATIENTS HOSPITAL BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE
Teguh Anindito ......................................................................................................................................569

RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGAINST CRIME OF ACTORS AND MURDER MURDER IN PLAN BASED ON VALUE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL CODE
Maria Marghareta Titiek Pudji Angesti Rahayu Teguh Anindito ...............................................................579

IMPLEMENTATION OF PENAL MEDIATION IN CRIMINAL LAW
Aji Sudarmaji ..........................................................................................................................................587

FAIR SETTLEMENT RECONSTRUCTION OF PROBLEMATIC CREDIT DISPUTE AT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (STUDY CASE AT MEDAN-SINGAMANGARAJA BRI BRANCH OFFICE)
Bachtiar Simatupang ............................................................................................................................594

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT LAW BASED ON WELFARE VALUE
M. Hasyim Muallim ..................................................................................................................................616

RECONSTRUCTION LAW OF PUNISHMENT AGAINST CHILDREN NARCOTICS ABUSE-BASED PROGRESSIVE LAW
Salomo Ginting .......................................................................................................................................625

LEGAL PROTECTION PROBLEM OF WIFE AND CHILDREN OF POLYGAMY SIRRI IN INDONESIA
Muhasilas ..................................................................................................................................................639
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDEAL RECONSTRUCTION OF REHABILITATION PUNISHMENT FOR NARCOTICS</td>
<td>Ahmad Zaini</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDICTS AND ABUSER’S VICTIMS JUSTIFIED BASED ON THE LAW OF THE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 35 YEAR 2009 (CASE STUDY IN SUMATERA UTARA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCELERATION SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION FULL</td>
<td>Ruslan</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF STATUS AND AUTHORITY OF THE SHARIA COURT IN THE</td>
<td>Jufri Ghalib</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM BASED ON JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF LIABILITY NOTARY PUBLIC OFFICERS TO ACT AS A</td>
<td>Elpina</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE-BASED JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN MAKING THE BALANCE</td>
<td>Ramon Nofrial</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS BASED BUSINESS AND CONSUMER VALUE OF JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF LAND USED RIGHT EIGENDOM VALUES BASED ON JUSTICE</td>
<td>Hakim Tua Harahap</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND LEGAL CERTAINTY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION CONCEPT IN CHILD PROTECTION OF CONFLICT</td>
<td>Ulina Marbun</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH THE LAWS BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECONSTRUCTION OF PARATE EXECUTION MORTGAGE RIGHTS TO LAND BASED ON</td>
<td>Zaenal Arifin</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE VALUE OF JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DIVORCE DUE TO MARITAL STATUS UNDER THE</td>
<td>Abdul Kholiq</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAUTHORIZED GUARDIAN AS VALUE OF JUSTICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL AID LAW FOR CHILDREN WHO GET CONFLICT</td>
<td>Adi Mansar</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH LAW IN PROCESS OF JUSTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN BASED ON THE VALUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF PANCASILA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIATION RECONSTRUCTION AS ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVE SETTLEMENT OF</td>
<td>Mariah S.M. Purba</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLINE IN THE COURTS BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE (Study at the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simalungun District Court)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYGAMIC POLICY IN INDONESIA (Analysis of Polygamic Arrangements</td>
<td>Warman</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND PRACTICES 1959-2015)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDONESIA
Sekhroni .......................................................................................................................... 798

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATURAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN’S RIGHT PROTECTION FOR CITIZENS IN ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA
Indriyana Dwi Mustikarini ............................................................................................... 809

PREVENTING LAND MAFIA USING POSITIVE LAND REGISTRY SYSTEM
Bambang Sulistyo Widjanarko ......................................................................................... 816

UNRULY PASSENGER IN AVIATION: THE REGULATIONS AND CASES IN INDONESIA
Adya Paramita Prabandari ............................................................................................... 826

EDUCATION ANTI-CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA: PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS
Alwan Hadiyanto ............................................................................................................ 839

SPIRITUAL URGENCY OF RELIGIOUS AND EXPENSES OF EVIDENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA
Sulistyowati ..................................................................................................................... 852

SUE FOR THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDONESIA
Sarjiyati ............................................................................................................................ 863

CONSISTENCY MODEL OF COURT DESIGNATION TO FOSTER PARENT RIGHTS AUTHORITY DUE TO DIVORCE ON CHILDREN
Erna Trimartini ................................................................................................................ 873

AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORITY OF CRIMINAL ACT ON CORRUPTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDONESIA
Sukmareni ........................................................................................................................ 885

PRO CONS THE EXISTENCE OF DEATH PENALTY IN CORRUPTION ACT OF 1999 IN INDONESIA
Anis Rifai .......................................................................................................................... 903

PENAL MEDIATION IN SOLVING MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CASES AS AN ALTERNATIVE OF PENAL SANCTIONS BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM
Sri Setiawati ...................................................................................................................... 913

SPECIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Achmad Sulchan ................................................................................................................. 922

MORAL REFORM BUREAUCRACY AS PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL PAYMENTS TO INDONESIA CLEAN OF CORRUPTION
Herwin Sulistyowati ........................................................................................................ 932

STANCE AND AUTHORITY OF PEOPLE’S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY DURING REFORMATION ERA 1945
Ahmad Mujib Rohmat ...................................................................................................... 944
TAXES AND ALMS SEEN FROM ISLAMIC LAW
Mohammad Solekhan ................................................................. 954

DIVERSION IN COURT (Case Studies in Karanganyar District Court)
Anita Zulfiani ........................................................................ 964

International Seminar
Photos ..................................................................................... 971
Corruptive behavior is a despicable act and unacceptable ethically by any nation, including the country Indonesia. As a very theological country (theological based), Indonesia also has a stand against all forms of corruption acts. Through Corruption Act in 1971, 1999 and 2001 following preventive countermeasures be a guideline or reference in law enforcement. This paper aims to examine from the perspective of ethical norms and map of corruption in Law norms above. Setelah mapped, then compared to the possibilities of irregularities against the norms can be studied rationalizations. The study then followed up with an analysis of each norm on every law so the clash of ethical choices and the prevention of possible violations of norms can be explained. This study combines juridical-philosophical and normative juridical approach on the text of Law Corruption has ever been and is still in force in Indonesia.

Keywords: ethical perspective, mapping the norm, corruption

A. BACKGROUND

Indonesian Society was originally a traditional society that still clings to tradition. But, over the time, space divider between countries, especially tribal areas Hudak untenable. Living for mutual need between tribes, regions or countries / other nations is akeniscayaan.Keterbukaan This affects the outlook and rules of behavior practiced by other nations. One of them is the procurement of goods and services for Government (Government Procurement) which is a guideline for the government in meeting the needs of the household. In Indonesia, the higher the demands on the government in the pursuit of development requires the government to determine the mechanism of expenditure. As a public institution, governments are not allowed to shop at will, but must be subject to public expenditure mechanism then get a container of the institution of government procurement. The container has been accompanied by device, a complete legal even due to the rapid development, changes to legislation in the field occur dynamically.

Nevertheless, in implementation of deviations regulations and have a lot of proven acts of corruption committed by the parties involved in the procurement of goods and services, including public officials. In an effort to prevention, eradication, and the prevention behavior of deviant in the procurement of goods and services in the form of corruption, Indonesia actually has legal instruments since 1971 that Act No. 3 of 1971, then the law was abolished and replaced with law No. 30 of 1999 which was then amended again by Act No.
20 of 2001. even though the law in such a complete and responsive to the changes / development of society, it turns out corrupt behavior still occurs, even the tendency is increasing from time to time.

As a public institution, government becomes increasingly losing trust in the community. As one response to the waning of public confidence in government institutions, the government issued a development policy SABER (mop) red tape which is one form of corruption that is applied simultaneously on all institutions. Based on these descriptions, several critical questions as follows. First, is how the ethical perspective on the prevention of corruption in Indonesia? Second, how mapping norms on legislation Corruption in Indonesia?

B. DISCUSSION
1. Ethical Perspective in the Prevention of Corruption
1.1 Definition of Ethics

As known, the discipline of ethics was originally rooted in religious doctrines, but in its development, along with the development of society, the community also began to think and feel the need for limits good of and bad the behavior of its members. Conditions are good and bad is used as a reference or benchmark in driving the behavior of every citizen. Untuk reinforce this explanation is worth exploring the notion of ethics so that it became clear in capturing the meaning of ethics in this study.

Ethics comes from the Greek "ethos" which means character or customs and origin of themoral word is synonymous with ethics from the Latin word "mos" for singular and plural "mores" which also means custom or way of life. From both these words, ethical and moral show how to do that became customary for agreements or practice group of people. So the moral and morality is used for actions that are being assessed, while ethics used for the system assessment of values or code (M. Said, 1976: 23-24) In view Ashhidiqie, ethics or ethics is a branch of philosophy that thrash about correct behavior (right) and good (good) in life.

Human Philosophy of ethics not only put the matter on the right and wrong, but rather of the cover is good and buruk. Tujuan main issue is the good life is not just life that is always right or never salah. Ethics Development Stage 1.2

As mentioned in point 1.1 above, the first ethics comes from religious doctrine rests on confidence and hence are abstract. But the need for controlling and directing the human need of ethics enforcement changes that are semula hanya appeal through the sermon-
khutbah become apparent through the concrete or reprimand, warning that led to the imposition of sanctions for the irregularities of human behavior.

Historically and development of science, ethics system evolved through five (5) stages (Jimly, 2016: x). The first phase, theological ethics (theological ethics), the origin of ethics derived from doctrine religion. Second, ethics ontological (ontological Ethics), which is stage of the development of religious ethics. Ethics developed from abstract doctrine into the ideas of speculation and made one of the objects of study philosophy. Sebagai one study of philosophy, philosophical system of ethics developed into four (4) sub-system philosophy (Jimly, 2016; 43) in the form of descriptive ethics that ethics pertaining to proper behavior and good as people think, normative or prescriptive ethics that ethics with regard to behavior that is considered should be done, applied ethics that ethics with regard to knowledge about morality and how knowledge is realized in practice, and meta-ethics that discusses about what the is right and good in itself. Third, positive of conduct in the form of a code of conduct (Code of Ethics) and the Code of Conduct (Code of Conduct) that codes of conduct are more concrete. Fourth, ethics functionally closed (close functional ethics) in which the process judicial conducted in an internal ethics community / organization is closed, and the Fifth, ethics functionally open (open functional ethics) in the form of judicial ethics that are open.

1.3 Relationship Between Law and Ethics

The relationship between ethics with the law can be seen from the 3 (three) dimensions, namely the substance and the container dimensions, dimensional relationships breadth of scope and dimension of human reason to obey or break them. The third dimension my quick of an opinion of some legal experts who have a special concern for ethics. Ashhiddiqie (2016: xiv-xv) likens the relationship between legal ethics by making a note of religion as the spirit/soul of both of these with illustrations rice packets, the law as the wrapper, rice and side dishes are ethical, and protein substances, vitamins and elements contained more as a religion that is the origin of both (ethical and legal). Dimension The third coverage area over the ethical and legal relationship in which the broader ethics of the law, therefore any violation of law certainly is a violation of ethics, in short, is a violation of ethics law violations. But not vice verse, which is considered behavioral breaking not necessarily unlawful conduct. If ethics is like the ocean, the ship was legal. "Law floats in the sea of ethics" said Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren. This statement splashing question,
when act violating ethics and when to act is unlawful and instate how violation of ethics to break through that turn out to be a violation of law?

Paul Harsono (2009: 21) cited about the third dimension is concerned the position of ethics in which ethics is also related to the law in terms of how humans consider to comply with the rules and obligations; but compliance with laws and regulations and the obligations it not for fear of being penalized, but because self-awareness that laws and regulations and the obligations of good and need to be met by himself. Are still relevant Paul's views to Harsono, in terms of human behavior, ethics serves as a preventive fence on good and bad behavior before perilaku reaching provisions of right and wrong that is a function perilaku fence for the law. Thus, human aberrant behavior must pass an ethical system that serves as a correction and as much as possible do not need to enter mechanisms the legal in the human settlement of deviant behavior.

Associated with ethical behavior stakeholders public offices and professionals who rely heavily on public confidence, control behavior system through ethical should be considered. The reason is, when the settlement issue misbehavior of public officials during this directly using the legal approach, then the organization directly eroded public trust in line with the ongoing legal proceedings. Therefore, the Nations United (UN) through a resolution in December 1996 on "Action Against Corruption" with attachments (annex) the text of the "International Code of Conduct for Public Officials" recommends that all UN member states to build infrastructure in environmental ethics office public officials. Here is shown the annex as stated in its articles as follows:

**Article 1**

Public institutions as stipulated by laws and regulations of each country which serves as the holder of the trust, in carrying out its obligations must show as institutions government of democratic

**Article 2**

The public agency must carry out their duties and functions efficiently, effectively and with integrity.

**Article 3**

The public agency must be full attention, fair, and impartial in public relations.
Article 9

The public agency may not accept, either directly or indirectly, for a gift or other provision, that may affect decision-making.

The code of conduct for public officials in the International was based on full attention of the international community on issues that are very serious due to corruption is very likely to endanger the stability and social security, the decline in the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social development, economic and political. Public officials are the foundation of trust as to apply the obligation the basis to act in the public interest. Ethics in this context is different from individual ethics and the ethics of intersubjective (courtesy) we know so far. Related ethics officials at public institutions covered by two layers of trust and that the trust of the public institution itself and confidence in the officials within the scope of their duties. ByTherefore, in order that the trust is well maintained control of the behavior of its officials must also be tight. Deviant behavior that may occur prevented by use ethical system by way of enforcing the code of conduct and Code of theConduct. Hopefully, with the implementation of an ethical system that serves to correct the behavior of the officials, then the deviant behavior can be detected as early as possible.

2. Mapping of Norm As Corruption Crime in Corruption Act

Theoretically, in the draft legislation should be contained three (3) base trinity that includes a base philosophical, sociological basis, and juridical basis as stipulated in Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Establishment Regulations Legislation. Philosophical foundation is the foundation of philosophy or views which on the ideals of a problem when poured into legislation. Philosophical basis is very important to avoid conflict of legislation drafted with the essential values and sublime thereof midst society, such as ethics, customs, religion, and others.
### Comparative of Philosophical, Sociological, and Juridical Based in Corruption Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Corruption Act</th>
<th>Philosophical Based</th>
<th>Sociological Based</th>
<th>Juridical Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act No. 3/1971</td>
<td>deeds of corruption is very detrimental to the financial / economy of the country and hindering development</td>
<td>No. 24 Prp Act. year. 1960 was not in accordance with the development of society, so that the expected results on the Investigation, Prosecution and Investigation of Corruption insufficient</td>
<td>Article 5, paragraph (1), Article 20 paragraph (1), and Article 24 of the 1945 Law No. 13, years 1961 (Act on Basic Provisions of Police), Basic Provisions of检察官 of Indonesia Law No. 15 of 1961 on Basic Provisions of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 18 of 1961 on Basic Provisions of Civil Service Act No. 30/1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act No. 30/1999</td>
<td>Embodiment just and prosperous based on Pancasila and the constitutional provisions of the Constitution of 1945 through the eradication of corruption</td>
<td>Corruption happens financial harm and the national economy as well as inhibit the growth and sustainable development of national legislation that is no longer appropriate to the needs of the community so should be amended</td>
<td>Article 5 (1) and Article 20 paragraph (1) of the Constitution of the People’s Consultative Assembly Decree 1945 of the Republic of Indonesia Number XI / MPR / 1998 regarding the State Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Act No. 20/2001 on Corruption very to is detrimental the financial state, a violation of the rights of the social and economic development of the interpretation of the application of the law on corruption crimes that occurred before the 1999 recall of Law No. 30 of 1999 states do not apply to Act No. 3 1971 so that a legal vacuum and happen to unfair treatment in the fight against corruption, therefore the laws that have been there before to be replaced.

The development of the interpretation of the application of the law on corruption crimes that occurred before the 1999 recall of Law No. 30 of 1999 states do not apply to Act No. 3 1971 so that a legal vacuum and happen to unfair treatment in the fight against corruption, therefore the laws that have been there before to be replaced.

Article 5 (1) and Article 20 (1) of the 1945 Act 8 years 1981 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia year 1981 Number 76, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3209 Law No. 28 of 1999 on the Implementation of the State Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia year 1999 Number 75, Supplement State Gazette No. 3851) 31Tahun law No. 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption (1999 IndonesiaTahun State Gazette No. 140, State Gazette Nomor.3874) philosophical ground load legal ideals of the draft legislation be to passed, load sociological reflection addressing the reality of a society that became law so that after a legal product issued not cause turmoil for the people concerned. Sociological grounding poured by assessing the reality of a society that includes the legal needs of society, socio-economic aspects, and values that live and thrive (sense of justice). The purpose of this sociological study is to avoid tercerabutnya legislation made from roots its social in the community. The amount of legislation that once enacted subsequently rejected by society, a reflection of legislation that does not have a strong social roots.
Contains any juridical basis to be adjusted or domiciled as a fence for the rule of conduct and certainly not legally problematic, either the authority of the author, institutional, as well as the suitability of the hierarchy, of laws, both at the level of vertical and horizontal so that the implementation is not experiencing problems juridically. This paper examines the legislation in the field of corruption in Indonesia from 1971 to 2001.

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Paulus Harsono, 2009, Perkembangan Ilmu Pengetahuan Ditinjau dari Filsafat dan Etika, dalam kumpulan tulisan “MERENUNG PEMBANGUNAN, Salatiga : Fakultas Teknik Elektro UKSW

Constitutional and Legislation Product
Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia tahun 1945
Undang-undang Nomor 3 tahun 1971 tentang Tindak Pidana Korupsi
Undang-undang Nomor 31 tahun 1999, Lembaran Negara Nomor 184, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3874 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-undang Nomor 20 tahun 2001, Lembaran Negara Nomor Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4150
Undang-undang Nomor 12 tahun 2011 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan

Others
http://habibisir.blogspot.co.id/2013/01/makalah-legal-_drafting-aspek-filosofis.html, diakses pada tanggal 13 Desember 2016
The action are normed as Corruption Crime (TIPIKOR) are presented in table 2 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act NO. 30 of 1999 deeds as regulated articles of the Criminal Code with reformulation / adjustment formula fined by the net present value Provide assistance, opportunity, means or information for the TIPIKOR treated as perpetrators TIPIKOR TIPIKOR possible death penalty if carried out at the time of disaster national natural or economic crises and monetary</td>
<td>Act NO. 20 Th.2001 Development of the meaning of &quot;specific circumstances&quot; may be possible death penalty if TIPIOR made to funds earmarked for coping with the hazards, social unrest and widespread corruption prevention Doing crime as stipulated in the Criminal Code (the elements of actions fully described below formulation of criminal penalties value) Acceptance of gratuities by civil servants, the value of Rp. 10,000,000,00 (proved by the accused), when more than Rp.10,000,000,00 (evidenced by prosecution) When gratification they will be reported to the Commission, the accused was released from criminal threats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act. NO. 3 Th.1971</th>
<th>DIFFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To enrich themselves, people or entities benefit themselves, any person or entity Committing a crime under Article 210, 387, 388.415 sd 420, 423, and 435 Criminal Code Promises or gifts to civil servants Not reporting gifts received Experimenting or conspiracy to commit Corruption</td>
<td>Enrich yourself, the person or entity Profitable yourself, any person or entity doing a crime under Article 210, 387, 388.415 sd 420, 423, and 435 Criminal Code Provides promises or gifts to civil servants not to report the prize was Experimenting or conspiracy to commit Corruption Law No. 30/1999 14/1971 The possibility of capital punishment if TIPIKOR does in certain circumstances the application of several articles of the Criminal Code Adaptation by reformulating fined according to the situation of Law No. Corruption Enforcement 30/1999 as actors when providing assistance, opportunity, means or information leading to the occurrence of Corruption Act No. Law No. 20/2001 30/1999 phrase &quot;under certain circumstances&quot; when converted into TIPIKOR made to funds earmarked for coping with the hazards, national disasters, social unrest is widespread, economic and monetary crisis and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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“Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe”
overcoming corruption

UU No. 30/1999 dari UU No. 14/1971
Dimungkinkannya pidana mati apabila TIPIKOR dilakukan dalam keadaan tertentu Adaptasi pemberlakuan beberapa pasal KUHP dengan reformulasi pidana denda sesuai keadaan UU No. 30/1999 Pemberlakuan sebagai pelaku TIPIKOR apabila memberikan bantuan, kesempatan, sarana atau keterangan untuk terjadinya TIPIKOR

Description of tabel 2:

Elements which is the same in all legislation and has been mentioned in the previous law, it is no longer listed in the table the legislation afterward. The table is read clockwise and starting from the oldest laws.

Philosophical value on legislation Eradication of Corruption is in the interests of economic development in order to guarantee embodied five precepts of Pancasila namely, Social Justice For All People Indonesia and 1945 can be achieved through the development of the situation in a society. Among the three legislation, Act No. 30 of 1999 was the most emphatic include the philosophical basis of achieving just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution Basic sociological on legislation combating Corruption shows, development of the situation or the reality of a society is the of background the publication of the law on combating corruption based on tables 1 developed in accordance with the era. In the era of 1971, corruption is still regarded as the cause of the loss/state finances and hamper development. national In the era of 1999, the reality of people deemed to be the same as the era before. Reality changed drastically in 2001 that requires renewal Law on Corruption Eradication law No. 30 of 1999. As for the change is the widespread corruption which is not only detrimental to the financial countries and hamper development, but also a violation of the rights of the social and economic society at large. Widespread corruption could be caused because of the era 1999to 2001 era changes in government policy, in this case, the policy of regional autonomy so that corruption also extends to the regions. Sociological grounding is what is the reason de etre of its changes to legislation in the field of Combating Corruption. Law No. 3 of 1971 put Article 5, paragraph (1), Article 20 (1) and Article 24 of the 1945 Constitution as a legal basis. Law No. 30 of 1999 jo Law No. 20 of 2001 to reduce the juridical basis of Article 24 that need to be examined critically. Juridical basis both articles (Articles 5 and 20) relating the to position of President and Parliament in legislation so that it become essential for any drafting legal products should be subject to the mechanism. Reasons reduction Article 24 UUD 1945 was because its article has own domain.