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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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Strategy to Create Indonesia Free Corruption in 2020

Dr. Jawade Hafidz, S.H., M.H¹

Abstract

A prosperous nation is a nation that has a system of transparency and leadership trustworthy, honest, and intelligent sermons. Four things that become the basic law of nationality and the embodiment of leadership strength of law are evident.

Corruption became a thorn, state institution run lameness healthy. The law became a thorn plucker should be included affirmation indiscriminately; there is no collusion and nepotism against any citizen there.

Indonesia will be developed by 2020 on condition free of corruption. This fact would have been possible if it has a clean leader, law walk uprightly and fair, community synergies with trust laws and leaders. Leaders from the President to the price level as like; "civil organization" be absolutely necessary for the law and society.

Free of strategy from corruption in 2020 is not likely to happen if the three pillars of the leaders, law and society work together with the unanimous support towards Indonesia clean of corruption. Not just jargon, but the real work.

Keywords: leadership, corruption, strategy

INTRODUCTION

Mandate to the State Officials is an important role in the realization of good and prosperous constitutional constellation. In the first paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution states that the purpose of establishing the "Government of the Republic of Indonesia and those who protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and promote the general welfare, national life ...", is the main goals of the nation in terms of the free corruption, collusion, and nepotism.

In addition, the implementation of the organizers of the State must not deviate from the rules that have been underlined through the Constitution of 1945 and its applications. However, in its process, the development in various fields implications for the behavior of

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state officials who bring a sense of distrust among people. This causes stagnation of law in fighting against corruption, because this process is done by those state officials.

The basic assumption is that considering the state administrators do not exercise the functions of legal services which must evolve in line with the "social issue". It is an indication of the spread of corrupt practices as the impact of the concentration of power, authority and responsibility at certain positions. Moreover, the people are not fully included in the State Implementation activities, so that the existence of social control can not work effectively against state officials, especially in terms of the accountability of public finance management, making it susceptible to lead to fraud and corruption.²

Corruption is not only done by state officials, but also among state officials, even involving other parties such as family, cronies and businessmen, thus damaging the joints of the society, the nation and the state, which could endanger the existence of the above statutory functions of state administration itself.

Therefore, the development of corruption both in terms of quantity as well as quality side today can be said that corruption in Indonesia is no longer an ordinary crimes, but is already a extra ordinary crimes.³

In Indonesia, corruption is expanded like a chronic disease without drugs, slipped in all facets of life and "gaping" establish a culture of bad for the nation. Cynicism is; Indonesia is the country that gave birth to the corruptor⁴. All the cases are not totally wrong, because in reality the complexity of perceived corruption is not merely a legal issue, but actually is infringing on the rights and economic and social.

The corrupt behavior may have bad consequences, namely; causing poverty and social inequality of national and state public good. Therefore, now, people can not enjoy equitable distribution of development and does not enjoy the rights that should be acquired constitutionally, juridical, and economic. The important implication is the corrupt activities can be weakening the social and economic resilience of the Indonesian people.

². Dr. Setyo Utomo, SH. M.Hum, in National Seminar in Faculty of Law, Indonesia University in collaboration with Ikatan Nasional Konsultan Indonesia (INKINDO) about "*Permasalahan Hukum Pada Pelaksanaan Kontrak Jasa Konsultasi dan Pencegahan Korupsi di Lingkungan Instansi Pemerintah*", held in Balai Sidang Djokosoetono Gedung F Lantai 2 FH-UI Depok, Tuesday, June 22 2010.

³ Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya, *Bahan Kuliah Sistem Peradilan Pidana (Criminal Justice System)*, Program Magister Ilmu Hukum Universitas Diponegoro Semarang, 2008, page. 92.

⁴ Pujiyono, *Kumpulan Tulisan Hukum Pidana*, Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2007, page.124.

DEFINITION, DETERRENCE AGAINST CORRUPTION

a. Definition

The term "corruption" in Latin is called as *corruptio - corruptus*, in Indonesian called *corruptie*, in English is called corruption, and in Sanskrit contained in Codex State Kertagama literal sense corrupt showed acts that damaged, rotten, depraved, dishonest which relates with finance.⁵

In Black's Law Dictionary, corruption is defined as follows:

"An act done with the intent to provide an advantage that does not comply with the obligations of the official and the rights of other parties, wrongly using his or her character to gain an advantage for himself or for another person, together with its obligation and rights from other parties".⁶

In our country, the issue of prevention of corruption has been sought since 1957 in the form of Regulation-Military Authorities and Sailors RI namely; Number: PRT / PM / 06/1957 on Corruption Eradication that include the term judicial corruption. Then, strengthened by the regulation No. PRT / PM / 08/1957 on the Surveillance of Property. The purpose of the regulation is to authorize the Military Authorities to conduct surveillance on the property of a person or a company which assets acquired sudden and suspicious.

It is not stop there, and the government makes laws amplifier Military Authorities in the form of Regulation No. PRT / PM / 011/1957, which gives a legal basis to the Military Authorities to seize and confiscate goods from someone who acquired a sudden and suspicious. That said, in the year 50s, corruption is perceived as a disease that eats away the welfare of society and hinders the implementation of development, harm the economy, and moral neglect.

Furthermore, in 1971, there is the strengthening of Law No. 3 of 1971 on Corruption Eradication. However, in its development, the corruption is getting worse and corruption is widespread. The New Order culprit, who was originally shout loudest for combating corruption in the end it became a source of flourishing corruption and governance policies are riddled with corruption, collusion and nepotism. Evidence of Law 3 of 1971 has not yet been

⁵ Sudarto, *Hukum dan Hukum Pidana*, Alumni Bandung, Cetakan Keempat, 1996, page. 115.

⁶ Black, Henry Campbell, *Black's Law Dictionary*, Edisi VI, West Publishing, St. Paul Minesota, 1990.

able to satisfy many stakeholders that need to be replaced with new legislation, namely Law No. 31 of 1999 on Eradication of Corruption and Law No. 20 of 2001.

Apparently, this Act actually cause problems because there is no article regulating the transitional regulations, giving rise to the pros and cons regarding the existence of the Act. The absence of the article regarding the transition rules, the perpetrators of corruption in the New Order, prior to this Law applies can not be charged with Article corruption since the previous Law is law 3 of 1971 has been declared null and void⁷. This raises the suspicion that the Law No. 31 The year 1999 was a conspiracy of the authorities to protect the perpetrators of corruption in the past. The weaknesses, Law No. 31, 1999 needs to be amended, so that the Act No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment of the Act No. 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication was released.

From that Act, was born the Institute of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) that is an independent institution with the duty and authority to eradicate corruption. The legal basis for the establishment of an independent institution that is Law No. 30 2002 on the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission, marked the birth of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 Year 2005 regarding Coordination Team Eradication of Corruption abbreviated *TIMTASTIPIKOR* to support the eradication of corruption which had been getting worse.

Law No. 31 of 1999 and Act No. 20 of 2001, states that the acts of Corruption that can be viewed from two aspects, namely: "active corruption" and "passive corruption".

The "active corruption" is:⁸

- a) Activity which fights against law, enrich themselves or another person or corporation that could harm the state finance or economy of the State (Article 2 of Law No. 31 of 1999)
- b) The aim of enriching himself or another person or corporation who abuse authority, opportunity or be detrimental to the State finances, or economy of the State (Article 3 of Law No. 31 of 1999)

⁷ Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya, *Tindak Pidana Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme di Indonesia*, Badan Penerbit UNDIP 2005), page. 75.

⁸ Kita lihat dari sudut Undang-Undang kita agar tidak salah dalam memahami pengertian "korupsi" dan tidak melebar dari pembahasan yang ada sesuai dengan ketentuan dan penjelasan Undang-Undang Nomor 31 tahun 1999 dan Undang-Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2001.

- c) Giving gifts to the Civil Servants by considering the power or authority inherent to the office or position, or by giving a gift or promise is inherent in the office or position (Article 4 of Law No. 31 of 1999)
- d) Experiments assisting or evil agreement to conduct criminal acts Corruption (Article 15 of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- e) Giving or promising something to public servants or State Officials with the intention that do or not do something in a position that is contrary to its obligations (Article 5, paragraph (1) letter a of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- f) Give something to public servants or state Organizers for or in connection with something that is contrary to his duty or contrary to his position (Article 5, paragraph (1) letter b of Law Number 20 of 2001.
- g) Giving or promising something to the judge with a view to influencing the decision of the case submitted to him for trial (Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- h) Construction, the builder who at the time of making a building or seller of building materials on time to deliver building materials, conduct fraudulent act that may endanger the safety of persons or goods or the safety of a state of war (Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- i) Everyone who charged with overseeing the development or delivery of construction material accidentally let cheating as referred to in paragraph a (Article 7 paragraph (1) letter b of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- j) Any person who at the time to deliver goods for Indonesian National Armed Forces or the Police of the Republic of Indonesia to unfair practices which might jeopardize the safety of a state of war (Article 7 paragraph (1) letter c of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- k) Every person charged with overseeing the delivery of goods for Indonesian National Army or the Indonesian National Police knowingly allow unfair practices referred to in letter c (article 7 paragraph (1) letter d of Law Number 20 of 2001)
- l) Civil servants or other than civil servants who is assigned to run a public office continuously or temporarily, deliberately embezzled money or let money or securities are taken or stolen by others or assist in committing such acts (Article 8 Act No. 20 of 2001)
- m) The civil servant or servants other than by the task of running a public office continuously or temporarily, deliberately falsify books or lists special administrative examination (Article 9 of Law No. 20 of 2001)

- n) The civil servant or a person other than the servants who were given the task of running a public office continuously or temporarily deliberately embezzled destroying, damaging, or make unusable goods, certificates, letters or lists used to convince or prove advance the competent authority controlled because of their position or to allow others to eliminate, destroy, destroy, or make unusable goods, certificates, letters or register (Article 10 of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- o) Civil servants or Operator State with the intention of enriching himself or another person unlawfully or by abusing his power to force someone to give something or accept payment by piece or doing things for themselves (Article 12 e of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- p) On time running errands requesting, receiving or cut payments to employees of the Operator State or other state or the public treasury owes money to him when it is known that it is not the debt (f)
- q) At the time running errands solicit or accept a job or delivery of goods as if it were a debt to him, but it is known that it is not the debt (g).
- r) At the time of duty has been using state land on which there is a right to use, as if in accordance with the legislation, has been detrimental to the person entitled, even though knowing that the act was contrary to the legislation or whether directly or indirectly knowingly participated in contracting, procurement, or rental that at the time of the act, to wholly or partially assigned to administer or watch (the letter i)
- s) Giving gifts to civil servants by considering the power or authority inherent to the office or position, or by giving a gift or promise is inherent to the position or the position (Article 13 of Law No. 31 of 1999).

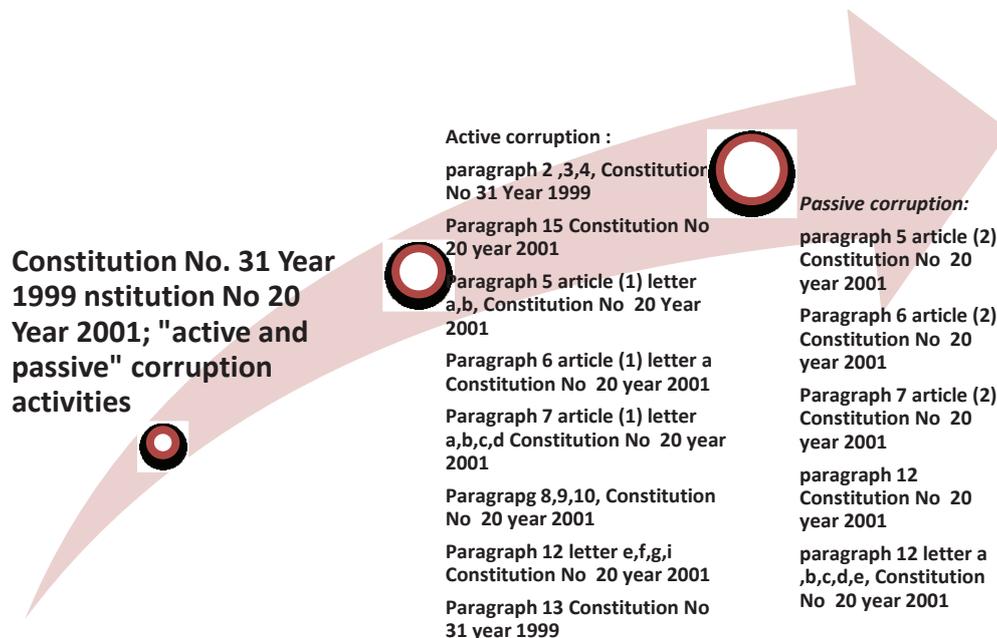
While "passive corruption" is:⁹

- a) civil servants or state officials who accept gifts or promises for doing or not doing something in position which is contrary to its obligations (Article 5, paragraph (2) of Law No. 20 of 2001)
- b) The judge or advocate who receive gifts or promises to influence the decision of the case submitted to him for trial or to influence the advice or opinion given in connection with the case submitted to court for trial (Article 6 paragraph (2) of Law No. 20 of 2001)

⁹ *Op.Cit*

- c) The person receiving the delivery of materials or the purposes of the national army Indonesia, or the police forces of the republic Indonesia which let fraudulent act referred to in paragraph (1) letter a or c Act No. 20 of 2001 (Article 7 (2) of the Act number 20 of 2001)
- d) Civil servants or state officials who accept gifts or promise when known or reasonably known or reasonably suspected that such gift or promises is provided to mobilize in order to do or not do something in a position that is contrary to its obligations, or due to or caused by doing or do not do anything in his post contrary to obligations (article 12 letters a and b of Law number 20 of 2001)
- e) The judge who take gifts or promises, whereas the known or reasonably suspected that such gift or promises given to influence a court ruling that is handed over to him for trial (article 12 letter c of Law number 20 of 2001)
- f) Advocate who received the gift or promise when known, or suspected, that the gift or promise was made to influence the advice or opinion of the money given relates to the case submitted to court for trial (article 12 paragraph d of Law number 20 of 2001)
- g) Any civil servant or state officials who receive gratuities are related to the position and contrary to the obligations or duties (article 12 of Act No. 20 of 2001).

See caption chart below as a form of clarity of understanding of active and passive corruption;

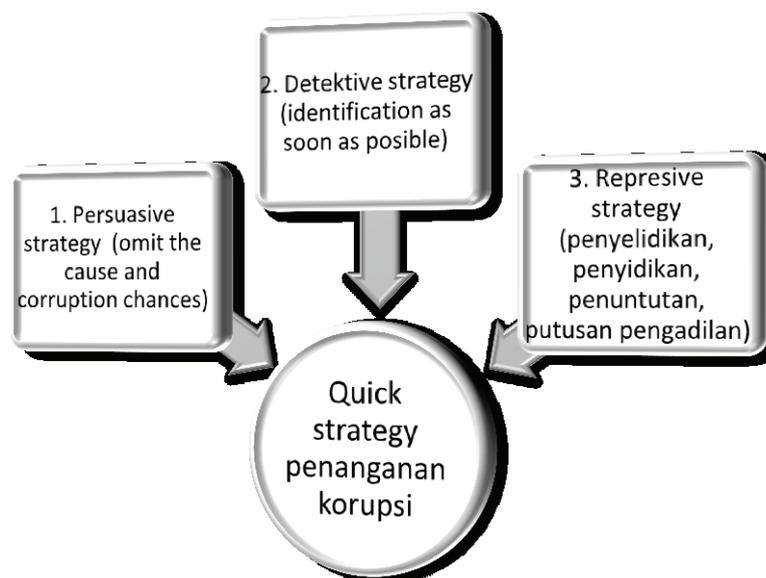


b. Deterrence and Strategies

The ideal of eradicating corruption would have a basic references namely; the preamble of UUD 1945 in paragraph IV covering protects the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, promote the general welfare, educating the nation and participate in implementing world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice, the strategy used to eradicate corruption must right. The strategy was conducted by three (3) types, namely:¹⁰

1. Persuasive strategy, which attempts to eliminate the causes of corruption and opportunities for corruption;
2. Strategy detective, which displays and identify corruption within the shortest possible time;
3. The repressive strategy, which attempts to process the criminal acts of corruption that had been identified previously by the way through the process of inquiry, investigation, prosecution and court rulings.

See the chart below;

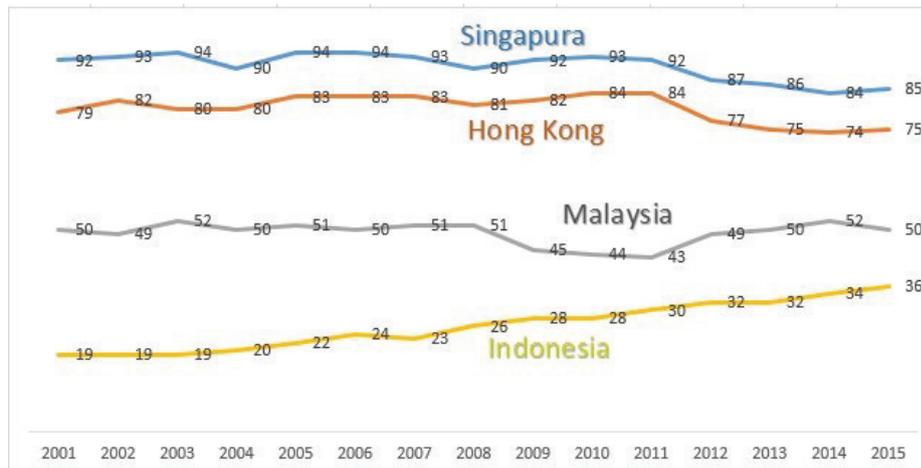


If we look at the data based on the latest release by Transparency International Indonesia, in 2015 Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index get a score of 36, which means an increase of 2 points (19 ratings) in 2015. This score is still closed to within four points of the

¹⁰ Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya *Op. Cit.*

average of the ASEAN (including Singapore), but is promising in case the existing positive trend can be maintained and even improved.¹¹

See pictures Trends 2001-2015 Corruption Perception Index Values below;



This implies that performance indicators should be assessed with the concrete, how KPK run its duties, whether it has reached the point of maximum or still shackled with particular interests, or what is the reality.

No	Indicators of the Main Performance	Target 2015	Realization			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
STAKEHOLDERS PERSPEKTIVE						
1.	Indeks Penegakan Hukum (0-10)	-	4,513	6,794	6,18	5,48
2.	Tingkat Keberhasilan Pemberantasan	9	10	10	10	64,5%
3.	# Kasus <i>Grand Corruption</i>	4	10	7	7	6
4.	% <i>conviction rate</i> yang disupervisi	70%	30%	70%	66%	17%
5.	Indeks Kinerja Sektor Strategis (1-5)	3,5	N/A	4,45	4,58	4,43
6.	% Pelembagaan SIN	100%	28%	57%	100%	92,30%
7.	Pemahaman masyarakat terhadap Integritas dalam pemilu (1-5)	4	N/A	3,91	3,74	3,92

No	Indicators of the Main Performance	Target 2015	Realization			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
8.	% Pembangunan konsep dan desain <i>fraud control</i>	100%	25%	50%	100%	100%
INTERNAL PROCESS PERSPECTIVE						
1.	<i>Conviction rate</i> kasus yang ditangani KPK	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹¹ Renstra KPK 2015-2019. Page. 1

2.	% Kasus yang disupervisi lanjut ke tahap berikutnya	100%	88,5%	86,5%	94,74%	55,40%
3.	% Implementasi atas rekomendasi yang diusulkan pada sektor strategis	100%	40%	190%	80%	80%
4.	# implementasi Sistem Integritas pada fokus area	10	10	5	14	14
5.	% implementasi program pemilu berintegritas	80%	80%	80%	122%	130%
6.	% Pembangunan sistem informasi pemberantasan	100%	96%	50%	138%	100%
7.	% Pembangunan infrastruktur <i>fraud</i>	100%	25%	50%	75%	100%
8.	# kasus <i>grand corruption</i> siap lidik	8	6	4	7	3
LEARNING & GROWTH PERSPECTIVE and FINANCIAL						
1.	# Pelanggaran kode etik dan perilaku	0	2	2	4	40
2.	% Pemenuhan komponen Reformasi	100%	N/A	55%	90,85%	90,85%
3.	Indeks Integritas KPK	4	N/A	3,26	3,26	3,67
4.	% ketersediaan SDM sesuai fokus area	100%	48,6%	65,4%	37,7%	135%
5.	# Penyidik yang diangkat	30	26	2	14	7
6.	% Ketersediaan Gedung KPK	100%	0%	15%	48,4%	98,7%
7.	Indeks Kepuasan Layanan TI	78	76,83	75,42	77,86	75,04
8.	Ketersediaan anggaran untuk operasional	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The above data is systemic KPK performance. It does not mean that the accuracy of these data is absolute right in fighting corruption. First, the Commission still has a synergy with the authorities. This is the highest leader of state institutions, namely; who became president in the country is active and whether or not the Commission. It means, the possibility of relationship between President's interest and KPK is closed.

Second, the Corruption Commission within its track record, there are some cases involving legal constraints itself when corruption is wrapped around a number of elite officials Palace, Palace families, groups close to the authorities, institutions, police, military and so on. Thirdly, the Commission as well as enforcement agencies in taking action against corruption laws is very vulnerable to the issue of "toys laws" that really happened in this country due to the development and regulation of political symptoms that occur.

c. Corruption decline in 2019 and 2020 Corruption-Free

The low positive image of law enforcement agencies either the Commission, the Constitutional Court, the Attorney General, the Judicial Commission, and so also indicates that efforts enforcement agencies such laws, for example the Commission as an institution mover should strengthen and empower other law enforcement agencies need to be studied more seriously to immediately be able to formulate a program and effective intervention strategies to improve, the image and the competence of other law enforcement agencies.

There are factors that need attention in the Commission strategic planning on long-term targets in the years 2015 - 2019 how Indonesia dropped from the ranking of corruption and corruption-free in 2020, could it possible ?;¹²

FAKTOR INTERNAL			
Kekuatan (S)	Pers-pektif	Kelemahan (W)	Pers-pektif
1. Kewenangan lid, dik dan tut yang terintegrasi	I	1. Kurangnya soliditas pegawai dan komunikasi internal	L&G
2. Integritas pegawai KPK	L&G	2. Manajemen SDM kurang efektif	L&G
3. Peran KPK dalam penyusunan kebijakan nasional	I	3. Peran KPK sebagai <i>trigger mechanism</i> belum optimal	I
		4. Upaya pencegahan dan penindakan oleh KPK belum terintegrasi	I
		5. <i>Conflict of Interest</i> serta penyalahgunaan kewenangan oleh Pimpinan dan pegawai KPK	L&G
FAKTOR EKSTERNAL			
Peluang (O)		Ancaman (T)	
1. Keberadaan UU KPK (kewenangan yang besar)	I/S	1. Dukungan politik yang rendah	S
2. Dukungan publik yang memadai	S	2. Persepsi dan komitmen thd pemberantasan korupsi pada apgakum yang belum sama	S
3. Dukungan anggaran yang memadai	F	3. Rencana reisi UU KUHAP, KUHP dan UU KPK yang dapat mereduksi kewenangan KPK	S
		4. Perlawanan balik koruptor	S

What does it mean? There is a legal basis landing sector is not maximized between characters leaders of state institutions (Executive, Judiciary and legislative) based "shame of corruption"¹³ with a coalition of interest groups (political, economic) to the Commission.¹⁴

¹² Op. Cit, page. 11

¹³. Religiusitas, integritas, keadilan, profesionalisme dan kepemimpinan, menjadi basis dasar para penyelenggara negara. Sebab hal itu akan menumbuhkan kembangkan pada kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap pemimpin bangsa.

¹⁴ Dalam menjalankan tugas dan kewenangannya, KPK berpegang teguh kepada lima asas: (1) Kepastian Hukum; KPK senantiasa mengutamakan landasan peraturan perundang-undangan, kepatutan, dan keadilan dalam setiap kebijakan menjalankan tugas dan wewenangnya. (2) Keterbukaan; KPK senantiasa membuka diri terhadap hak masyarakat untuk memperoleh informasi yang benar, jujur, dan tidak diskriminatif tentang kinerja lembaga dalam menjalankan tugas dan fungsinya. (3) Akuntabilitas; KPK senantiasa mempertanggungjawabkan setiap kegiatan dan hasil akhir kegiatan lembaga, kepada masyarakat atau rakyat sebagai pemegang kedaulatan tertinggi negara sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. (4) Kepentingan Umum; KPK senantiasa mendahulukan kesejahteraan umum dengan cara yang aspiratif, akomodatif, dan selektif. (5) Proporsionalitas; KPK senantiasa mengutamakan keseimbangan antara tugas, wewenang, tanggung jawab, dan kewajiban Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi. Op. Cit, page. 14

Whether it be an indicator of moral (law) that the damage to the character of leadership as the organizer of the state became the basic power and public trust if we want this country free of corruption on 2020 figures.

The legal basis for the prevention and eradication of corruption is:¹⁵

- a) of the Criminal Law Act;
- b) Law No. 28 of 1999 on State Implementation of the Clean and free of corruption;
- c) Act No. 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication, as amended by Act No. 20 of 2001;
- d) Act No. 30 of 2002 on the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission;
- e) Presidential Regulation No. 55 of 2012 on the National Strategy (Strategy) Prevention and Combating Corruption 2012-2025 Long Term and Medium Term 2012-2014. In Article 5 of Law No. 28 of 1999 on the Implementation of the State are clean and free of corruption is set such that each carrier state is obliged not to commit acts of corruption, collusion and nepotism. Thus, each of the state apparatus should not be corruption.

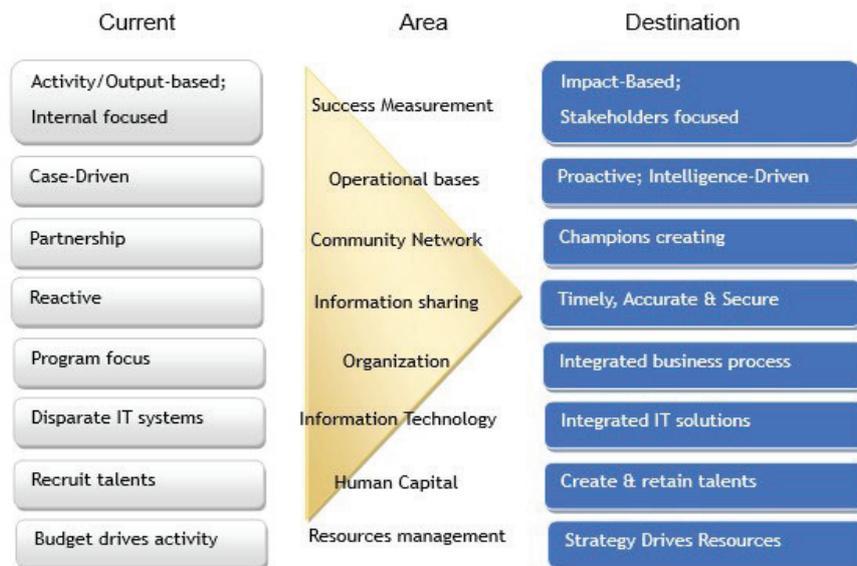
Then, strategy the Commission in applying Indonesia down the level of corruption in the run in 2019 and then the author is trying to add the idea of what if Indonesia is free from corruption in 2020? Something that is not haphazard work-related legal and power correlation with diverse clash of social, political, law enforcement, economic and cultural strength.

Why? Because the state and the political map of the state that multiply so messy due controlled by the involvement of neo-capitalism, neoliberalism makes difficult to reach when the law itself and the rulers "bought" by interest groups and individuals. Thus exclude the consensus trust of the people in the justice and law enforcement to the social welfare of society just and civilized exchange for personal interests of the rulers. Therefore, the Commission has quite a long time to perform tasks consolidation law by certain parties concerned with the duties and responsibilities according to the Law in force.

See the overview Strategic Shift KPK below;¹⁶

¹⁵ **Drs. Manurgas Simamora, M.M.,** *Upaya Menghilangkan Korupsi*, 11 April 2013, di tulis Oleh BPPK dalam <http://www.bppk.kemenkeu.go.id/publikasi/artikel/418-artikel-soft-competency/11886-upaya-menghilangkan-korupsi>, diakses pada 5 Desember 2016 pada pukul 15.11 Wib

¹⁶ Tentunya dengan tetap memperhatikan butir-butir rencana perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2002 untuk mendapatkan gambaran kinerja KPK pasca revisi UU.



Realization towards a corruption-free by 2020 starting rate reduction for corruption in 2019 is echoed by the Commission was the turning point of law which is a very good forward. Of course it is not easy because it will be hindered by a number of political and economic interests both domestically and abroad, especially in 2019 is the momentum of the presidential election which will determine who our next president. Rationalization of law is when we elected leader in 2019 net then 2020 does not rule out the possibility Indonesia capable of leading the country to be free from corruption.

Why this is so because the provisions of the leader in carrying out the mandate of the people as the country's highest bud becomes a mandatory requirement of law in the main corruption-free in 2020. Both institutions High State Institutions, among others, the police, the military, the Commission, the Constitutional Court, the High Court, Court of Appeal, as well as the both law enforcement and intellectual legal profession should do the same; transparency, honesty law for the sake of justice for the people. Do not hide behind the law but the law appeared above the interests of its people.

That transparency leader, and leaders of institutions of higher state must be able to prove the cleanliness of herself and her freedom of intervention of the "barons of law, mafia policies, mafia economy, mob justice, and mafia market" is often troublesome line of the law on the bottom level to the top ,

KPK with fundamental targets in 2019 were negated Indonesia decreased from grade graft how enlightening the community through real performances—with the full support of the government and the leaders of state agencies. This means that between the Commission

and the leaders of the country's highest level is the two currencies inseparable from the law. One side must be firm against itself; one side must give an example to subordinates and the public at large.

The reduced level of corruption is how to walk properly, there must be a synergy to run the law with all the elements of another nation especially in the field of law as much as possible, of course it is equipped with a prerequisite the existence of conditions of effective law enforcement, establishment of integrity in government, society, political and private and keep effective cooperation partner relationship.

Map KPK in the corruption rate reduction strategy by the Commission in 2019;¹⁷

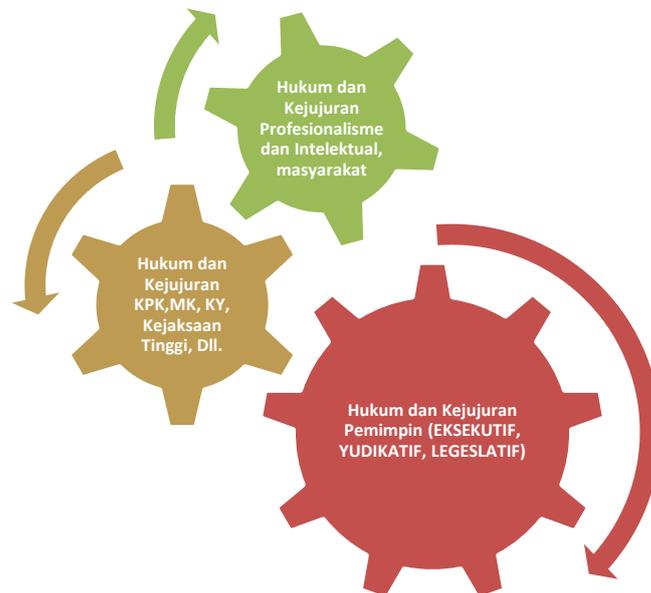


Then, closing supreme law of the legal changes and the size of the decline in corruption in 2019 towards a corruption-free in 2020 how it may be able to be eradicated from a moral leader dr president to bottom, with the simple scheme are the leaders of state agencies to synergize with the law and honesty and bold firm against himself and the perpetrators; subordinates are corrupt as follows;

- a) Legal and honesty leader (executive, judicial and legislative)
- b) Law and Legal Institutions honesty (KPK, MK, KY, the High Court, etc.)

¹⁷ Renstra, *Op. Cit*

c) Legal and Intellectual Honesty Professionalism wacky and society



Between law and leader, honesty, transparency, accountability, integrity, responsible for carrying out the mandate of Law should be a basic principle in the procedure of the state and nation to nation toward a just and civilized. Law mission headed down from the 2019 rank as the most corrupt country in the index number 36, then how the decrease become non-corrupt leadership rules in order to create a corruption-free Indonesia in 2020.

CONCLUSION

To implement and realize the eradication of corruption through reduction target achievement index of corruption in 2019 towards a corruption-free Indonesia in 2020 can not be separated from the political aspects in Indonesia. Because Indonesia is a state based on law, then all nations must follow an attitude based on the applicable law of the country's supreme leader level up to the bottom. The law enacted is none other than to the public welfare in accordance with the ideals of the nation.

Corruption can not be allowed to undermine the nation joints because if allowed a continuous basis, it will be broken this nation. Familiarize attitude corrupt from our leaders would undermine mental our officials are always looking for the easy way out and justifies

any means (the end justifies the means) resulted in the death of justice and the death of the "community" because the law is no longer run which means betray constitution. Consistent law enforcement and punishment strategies are firmly indispensable. For example, in addition to seize and confiscate the corruptors, should also give social sanction and enforcement is maximized, ie a life sentence for corruption provided for in Article 2 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 31 of 1999 which has been refined into Law No. 20 of 2001 on Corruption, not yet fully applied, though, are severe penalties for corruption was important to provide a deterrent effect. Another step is to make remissions, even if the policy allows inmates removed later push corruptors, towards the end of the period of detention.

Legal duties in the future will be more severe, complex and challenging not only because the mandate of the Act for the prevention and eradication of corruption but also the demands of the people how the law aspires along with the resilience of nations and his country's role in creating "a better Indonesia" in 2019 decrease corruption figures and in 2020 Indonesia can be free from corruption. That requires a synergy between the judiciary, the great leaders of our nation and support public confidence in the law must be balanced so as not to walk alone.

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