

# The Role of Regional Heads in Corruption Crime in Klaten Regency\*

Muhammad Dimas Rizqi,<sup>1</sup> Achmad Nurmandi,<sup>2</sup> Dian Eka Rahmawati<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia



[10.15408/jch.v8i2.14854](https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v8i2.14854)

## Abstract

The administrators of the state should be obliged to carry out their duties with a sense of responsibility and do not commit disgraceful acts, without strings attached either for personal, family, crony or group interests and do not expect compensation in any form that is contrary to the provisions of the legislation in force. However, Sri Hartini as the state organizer as the Regent of Klaten did it against the law. For this reason, the purpose of this research is how is the role of Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten Related to Corruption in Klaten Regency. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods and data analysis techniques using the Nvivo 12 Plus software and secondary data sources from the Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 55/PID.SusTPK/2017/PN.SMG. And the result is that Sri Hartini's role as a state organizer as Klaten Regent has a very dominant role in committing criminal acts of corruption, gratuity, bribery, and abuse of authority with the new SOTK changes in the Klaten District Government Environment. This can be proven by the percentage generated from the analysis using Nvivo 12 Plus, namely Gratification with a percentage of 35.27%, Network with a percentage of 45.95%, Bribery with a percentage of 38.08%, and Abuse of authority with a percentage of 37.82%.

**Keywords:** Regents, Corruption, Gratification, Bribery, Abuse of Authority.

---

\* Received: January 29, 2020, revised: March 23, 2020, accepted: July 22, 2020, Published: August 4, 2020.

<sup>1</sup> **Muhammad Dimas Rizqi** is a student in the Master's Program in Governmental Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

<sup>2</sup> **Achmad Nurmandi** is a student in the Master's Program in Governmental Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> **Dian Eka Rahmawati** is a student in the Master's Program in Governmental Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Correspondent e-mail:** [rizqimuhammaddimas@gmail.com](mailto:rizqimuhammaddimas@gmail.com).

## Peran Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Klaten Terkait Kasus Tindak Pidana Korupsi

### Abstrak

Penyelenggara negara seharusnya berkewajiban untuk melaksanakan tugas dengan rasa tanggung jawab dan tidak melakukan perbuatan tercela, tanpa pamrih baik untuk kepentingan pribadi, keluarga, kroni maupun kelompok dan tidak megharapkan imbalan dalam bentuk apapun yang bertentangan dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Namun, Bupati Klaten sebagai penyelenggara negara melakukan yang bertentangan dengan hukum. Untuk itu tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah bagaimana peran Bupati Klaten terkait tindak Pidana Korupsi di daerahnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan teknik analisis data menggunakan Software Nvivo 12 Plus serta sumber data sekunder dari Putusan Mahkamah Agung dengan Nomor 55/PID.SusTPK/2017/PN.SMG. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa Bupati Klaten sebagai penyelenggara negara memiliki peran yang sangat dominan dalam melakukan tindak pidana korupsi, gratifikasi, suap, dan penyalahgunaan wewenang dengan adanya perubahan SOTK yang baru di Lingkungan Pemerintah Kabupaten Klaten. Hal itu dapat dibuktikan dengan adanya presentase yang dihasilkan dari analisis menggunakan Nvivo 12 Plus, yakni Gratifikasi dengan presentase 35.27%, Jejaring dengan presentase 45.95%, Suap dengan presentase 38.08%, dan Penyalahgunaan wewenang dengan presentase 37.82%.

**Kata Kunci:** Bupati, Korupsi, Gratifikasi, Suap, Penyalahgunaan Wewenang.

### Роль региональных руководителей в коррупционных преступлениях в Клатенском регентстве

### Аннотация

Государственные служащие должны выполнять свои обязанности ответственно и не совершать противоправных актов, без скрытых мотив в личных, семейных, дружеских или групповых интересах и не ожидать какой-либо компенсации, противоречащей постановлениям положений действующих законов. Однако регент Klaten как государственный служащий нарушил этот закон. По этой причине целью данного исследования является определение роли Регента Klaten по отношению к коррупции в его районе. В этом исследовании используются описательные качественные методы исследования и методы анализа данных с использованием программного обеспечения NVivo 12 Plus, а также вторичные источники данных из Постановления Верховного Суда № 55/PID.SusTPK/2017/PN.SMG. Результаты исследования показали, что Регент Klaten как государственный служащий играл очень доминирующую роль в совершении коррупционного преступления, денежного предоставления, взяточничества и злоупотребления властью с новыми изменениями SOTK в Правительстве Регентства Klaten. Это может быть доказано процентом, полученным в результате анализа с использованием Nvivo 12 Plus, а именно: денежное предоставление - 35,27%, использование личных связей и знакомств - 45,95%, взяточничество - 38,08% и злоупотребление властью - 37,82%.

**Ключевые слова:** Регент, коррупция, денежное предоставление, взятка, злоупотребление властью.

## A. INTRODUCTION

The problem of corruption today is indeed a common enemy. Both from the bottom up to the top to be mutually reminded and report if it happens althings are regulated or not regulated by money. Corruption occurs because of something easy to produce and mutually beneficial good from the recipient as well as from the giver. The problem of corruption is happening in the various agencies of government, neither of the scale below to above, such as official public, heads of regional and other so on.

This research will raise a question about bribery and gratification cases by regional heads. Where the regional head is an element of regional government organizers who lead the implementation of government affairs. As an organizer of a regional government, it certainly has a high level of responsibility and integrity in managing its local government affairs. The regional head must direct the process of accelerating development, community welfare through service improvement, community empowerment, and of course the participatory role of the community and increasing regional competitiveness by looking at the principles of democracy, equity, justice, and the uniqueness of an area in the Unity State system Republic of Indonesia (Muzoffar, 2016).

The level of corruption by regional heads is quite good whether it's the Mayor/Regent, Deputy Regent. According to the data alone in 2015-2019 continued to increase, in 2015 there were 4 cases, then in 2016 there were 9 cases, in 2017 there were 13 cases, in 2018 there were 30 cases, and in 2019 (As of September 2019) there were 14 cases (KPK, 2019). From this data, cases of bribery and corruption continue to emerge and continue to increase. What distinguishes in 2019 dropped to 14 cases from 30 cases in 2018.

According to the Corruption Perception Index data from Transparency International, Indonesia ranks 89<sup>th</sup> out of 180 countries with a corrupt perception index value of 38 (Transparency International, 2018). Even though Indonesia has the ranking and index value of corruption perception in the middle compared to other countries, it needs to be emphasized again about the latent danger of corruption. This is certainly important to apply because it will reduce the value of the corruption perception index for Indonesia itself.

From this data, corruption is a fundamental problem for a country Philp & Dávid-Barrett (2015). This problem is an enemy of all countries including Indonesia itself. Fighting against corruption is the main task for every human being. How the consequences of the conditions as a consequence of corruption

such as security, trust, welfare, and justice can be understood with structure and organization (Diviák, Dijkstra, & Snijders, 2018).

The regional head is an arm of the president who has responsibilities to their respective regions. Certainly in the implementation of various activities in an area both in improving the area through various aspects, such as the economy, infrastructure and so on as well as in terms of human resources. The responsibility of a regional head to the community also has an influence. Because the community will judge its leader when a leader abuses his authority as a regional head.

The Sri Hartini case can be categorized as gratuity or bribery to officials or officers. Gratuity regardless of any form and aiming to enrich oneself and the group must be prevented and eradicated because it will have an impact on other criminal acts of corruption. Even the impact of this gratification will be even worse with the emergence of new seeds which are also derived from the embryo of corruption (Tamara & Herliani, 2010). This is the same as gratification that occurs in Klaten and has become a habit or culture of a leader who wants to enrich himself with the existence of bribes or gratuities.

Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus came into force on June 19, 2016. Where in the provision there are some changes in the composition especially in the regional apparatus organization, then in the provisions of Article 124 paragraph (2) Government Regulation, the statement states that the filling of the Head of the Regional Apparatus and the Head of the Work Unit in each Regional Apparatus and is carried out no later than 6 (six) months after the Government Regulation is promulgated (Decision of the Supreme Court with Number 55 / PID.SusTPK / 2017 / PN.SMG).

To implement the Government Regulation, of course, Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten (Regional Head) together with the Klaten Regency DPRD has already made Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of the Regional Apparatus of Klaten Regency which was also signed by Sri Hartini on October 15, 2016. Where the implementation of the tasks and functions of the regional apparatus will be carried out starting January 1, 2017. Furthermore, the said Local regulation is followed up with the issuance of the Klaten Regent Regulation related to the SOTK of each regional apparatus (Decision of the Supreme Court with Number 55 / PID.SusTPK / 2017 / PN.SMG).

From the above, various elements of corruption, such as "Thanksgiving", are related to filling certain positions within the Klaten Regency

Government. Quoting from the Supreme Court's Decision that the activity of giving "Thanksgiving Money" has occurred long ago and it has become a habit and even culture in Klaten Regency itself. This "Thanksgiving Money" is a form of gratification and thanks to the Regent who has helped the perpetrators to occupy certain positions.

According to the Supreme Court Decision Number 55/PID.SusTPK/2017/PN.SMG that Sri Hartini has received various forms of gratification, such as; 1). related to the distribution of village aid funds; 2). related to receiving PD BPR Bank Klaten, PDAM Klaten, RSUD Bagas Waras; 3). related to mutation and promotion of the position of Principal of Middle School, High School, and Vocational School; 4). related to the mutation of civil servants in the Klaten Regional Government environment, and 5). related to the implementation of the project in the Klaten District Education Office. Besides, there are also gratuities related to the filling of certain positions within the Klaten Regency Government.

As the state administrator (Regent) of Klaten namely Sri Hartini who should according to Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Implementation of a Clean State and free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, in article 5 point 4 which explains that every state organizer is obliged to carry out their duties with a sense of responsibility and do not commit disgraceful, selfless good for personal, family, crony or group interests and do not expect compensation in any form that is contrary to the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. However, what is done by Sri Hartini is a treatment that is against the law.

## Literature Review

### *Corruption*

Etymologically, Corruption comes from the Latin language, namely *corruption* or *corruptus* which means damaging, dishonest, can be bribed. Corruption is called *ghulul* in the Qur'an, which means abuse of trust (Amanah). Corruption also requires violence, degradation, immorality, and depravity. Corruption is also defined as *al-suht*, which means mediating by receiving compensation for the interests of a person and the authorities (Umar, 2011). Whereas Kristiansen & Ramli (Kristiansen & Ramli, 2013) defines that in general, corruption is the result of a lack of transparency and accountability, both of these prerequisites which become good governance (*Good Governance*). He also

said that the Indonesian political system has a long tradition of lacking these two things.

Corruption is also an action that is not following the purpose of community life. The activity can arise from various directions, both from ordinary people to the state class. Until now, corruption has been accepted rather than eradicated by various parties, while corruption is a form of health that can affect various interests in human rights, state ideology, state economy and finance, the national capital, etc., which are evil habits that seem difficult to overcome (Nasution, 2018).

According to Transparency International, Corruption is an abuse of authority granted for personal gain. Corruption depends on the amount of money lost and the field they are in. Corruption can be categorized into three, namely petty corruption, big corruption, and political corruption (Transparency International, 2018). But in this research what is related is political corruption, where political corruption is political manipulation, structure, and procedural rules in the allocation of resources and funding by policymakers who abuse their position to maintain their power, strength, status, and wealth (Transparency International, 2018). In contrast to Warren (Warren, 2004), he said Political corruption is an inappropriate use of power and shared authority to benefit individuals or groups at a shared cost.

Then according to Zyglidopoulos (Zyglidopoulos, 2015), based on possible interpretations of "abuse of power," he said there were levels of corruption, namely first level corruption, and second level corruption. Both levels of corruption can be defined. The first level of corruption is the abuse of power by individuals or groups for personal gain given a set of rules or norms, while the second level of corruption is the abuse of power by individuals or groups in which they change existing rules or norms to benefit unfairly.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) generally defines corruption as an abuse of power entrusted for personal gain. Corruption is also characterized as abuse for personal gain from public power, office, or authority for personal gain through bribery, extortion, hawking influence, nepotism, fraud, fast money, or embezzlement (Ameen & Ahmad, 2011).

In this study about corruption carried out by Sri Hartini as the Klaten Regent who was proven legally carrying out cases of gratuity and gift-giving or promises in filling positions in connection with the improvement of the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure (SOTK) in the Regional Apparatus of the Klaten Regency Government, even though known it is reasonable to

assume that the gift of commitment to move, do or not do something contrary to its obligations in its place.

This research uses this type of corruption which has various kinds, the *first* is gratification. Gratification can be classified as bribery corruption if the gratuity is given to the state/official with his position (Wedantha & Dewi, 2015). *Second*, there are similar terms with gratification, namely bribery and gift. If at first glance has almost the same meaning, but between the two there are differences, namely in the gift is the transfer of something (goods or money) from one person to another person without expecting anything in return (Santoso, 2011)

*Third*, the network where this concept is a concept of flow or communication that is intertwined between actors perpetrating corruption with their victims. This network concept has been investigated by Ribeiro et al. (Ribeiro, Alves, Martins, Lenzi, & Perc, 2018) who found that it was important for network science to detect and reduce corruption cases. Whereas (Brass & Skaggs, 1998) found that network relationships within an organization between individuals can influence unethical organizational actions in an organization both positively and negatively. *Fourth*, the authority in which the democratic system faces the challenge of maintaining their political authority while simultaneously providing access to the political system for its citizens, and ensuring the existence of formal and political accountability mechanisms from those in office. With these three relationships, there will be a fairly complex corruption case (Philp, 2001).

From the four theories, some of the above criminal offenses certainly have a fairly close relationship with the case of Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten who was proven to legally carry out cases of gratification and give gifts or promises in filling positions as well as promotions and mutations within the Klaten Regional Government. For this reason, this study will analyze several indicators of corruption committed by an official, namely, gratuities, networks, bribes, and authority.

## **Corruption Type**

### ***Gratuity***

Giving in broad terms includes giving money, goods, discounts (commissions), commissions, loans without interest, travel tickets, free medical treatment, and other facilities (Febrikusuma, Soponyono, & Purwoto., 2016)

emphasized that it is important to note that gratification has an extraordinary impact because the initial action or entry to take bribery is more systematic and more detrimental to the country.

Whereas in the Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption, Gratification is giving money, goods, discounts, commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, accommodation facilities, travel, free medical care, and other facilities in the broadest sense. Both domestically and abroad, percent are accepted and carried out using electronic or non-electronic means.

### *Network*

The concept of this network is a form of communication between actors with one another and can be determined whether it has a relationship with both family and relatives. In each member country, we examined the structure of this network, classified its center, and found that a highly centralized market tends to have a higher risk of corruption (Wachs, Fazekas, & Kertesz, 2019). If the corruption network is very large and very effective, they must be stronger than the government, be part of the government, or receive government protection. Because of this, one must collaborate with leaders of weak resource exploitation networks. This means that the corruption network is more or less centralized and doesn't require a lot of member maintenance contacts. Also, because network corruption operations are more or less automatic, there is no need for solid and positive emotional communication between participants to function normally (Nielsen, 2003).

### *Bribery*

A bribe is a payment (or payment promise) for a service. Usually, payments are made to someone in power (often an official) in exchange for violating some official duties or responsibilities (Verhezen, 2002). The meaning is inversely proportional to Verma & Sengupta (Verma & Sengupta, 2015), he said that combining technological solutions and public policies that address various fundamental causes of corruption to minimize bribery and ease the burden on public finances. Research from Wang (Wang, 2014) shows that bribery is a bargaining process between companies and public officials who maximize rent. Companies that pay bribes face a different set of rules and regulations and regulate the costs and benefits of the company in bribing. In contrast to Nel (Nel, 2019), the increased frequency of bribe payments has a greater impact on the ability to use bribes to fix problems with public officials rather than choosing to join protests and demonstrations. While Monyake & Hough (Monyake & Hough,



2019) explains systemic corruption and bribery, in general, may be counterproductive to long-term socio-economic progress, it is important not to overlook the opportunities and constraints that make people use bribes as a way to survive.

### ***Authority***

Authority is a form of responsibility that must be owned by the holders of power in this case are public officials. Philp (Philp, 2001) suggests ways in which accountability can weaken authority by blurring the boundaries between formal and political accountability, by ensnaring political institutions, by creating incentives for corrupt practices, and by politicizing allegations of corruption. Whereas Philp & Dávid-Barrett (2015) expressed that corruption is a more basic problem, questioning the nature of politics, and undermining efforts to build and exercise authority in conflict management and resource allocation.

### **Corruption and Practice**

#### ***Gratuities in Filling in Positions***

A gratuity is a form of gift-giving either in various activities or any event related to gift-giving. In this section, there are gratuities in filling certain positions. The use of gratification is a gift to a regent to do something or not do something. This is an opportunity for actors who want a position to carry out gratuities. It is further emphasized that gratification that can be categorized as a criminal act of corruption is when gratuities are given to state administrators/officials who are associated with their offices, and the acceptance of gratuities is contrary to their obligations. The recipient will send a report to the Corruption Eradication Commission no later than 30 days after receiving gratification so that gratuity is not considered a crime of bribery (Wedantha & Dewi, 2015).

#### ***Network in Corruption Crime Practices***

Networking is the path or path in any activity but it is still within the scope of certain programs. This network is a form of involvement for the perpetrators related to corruption activities. Relational elements in corruption are defined and suggest three dimensions that are important to the survival of the Rath network: pre-existing relationships (e.g. marriage or joint membership of the same party), transfer of resources (eg bribes), and cooperation (eg communication) (Nielsen, 2003).

### *Bribery of State Administrators*

Bribery of organizers has become commonplace in political activities. However, in its journey, the perpetrators did not pay attention to the ethics of responsibility as a leader, in this case, the state organizer was more focused on the regional head. Bribery is a contract fee (or payment promise). Usually, in return for violating some official duty or obligation, payment is made to someone in authority (often an official) (Verhezen, 2002).

### *Abuse of Authority*

Abuse of this authority is a violation of the code of ethics in utilizing existing resources for the benefit of himself or a group. Political moralists see corruption as a matter of execution that does not compromise their ideals, realists see corruption as a more fundamental problem, challenge the nature of politics and undermine efforts to build and exercise authority in disputes and resource allocation organizations (Philp & Dávid-Barrett, 2015).

## **B. METHODS**

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods with data analysis techniques using Nvivo 12 Plus software and secondary data sources from the Supreme Court Decision Number 55/PID.SusTPK/2017/PN.SMG. In this study, we use several analyzes in Nvivo 12 Plus, such as Crosstab Query, Network Sociogram, and Cluster Analysis. By using these three analyzes we then analyze one by one corruption cases by Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten.

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. The Corruption Case of Sri Hartini as the Head of the Region**

The author will explain the results of the study (what was found) in detail. The Corruption Case The Regent of Sri Hartini as the Head of the Corruption Region is the most important issue that must be eradicated. The practice that occurs in corruption cases is a habit or even has become a culture in filling positions, mutations and promotions, and so on. The role of a regional leader in carrying out his duty obligations to account for performance and to manage an institution where it is a form of service from the government to the community. This form of service is the responsibility of the government itself. For services to be good, local leaders and public officials must be transparent,

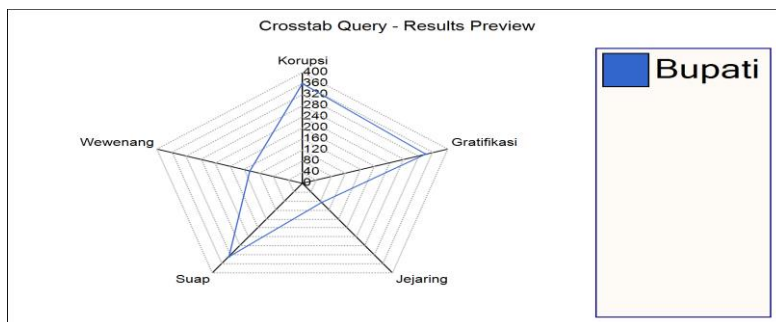
accountable, and have high integrity. So that with good service the community will be more comfortable and get their rights.

According to Transparency International, Corruption is an abuse of authority granted for personal gain. Corruption depends on the amount of money lost and the field they are in. Corruption can be categorized into three, namely petty corruption, big corruption, and political corruption. But in this research what is related is political corruption, where political corruption is political manipulation, structure, and procedural rules in the allocation of resources and funding by policymakers who abuse their position to maintain their power, strength, status, and wealth. In contrast to Warren (Warren, 2004), he said Political corruption is the improper use of power and shared authority to benefit individuals or groups at a shared cost.

The corruption that occurred in Klaten Regency is an event that often occurs and has long appeared. It has become a culture in the Klaten government environment related to filling certain positions and others. The existing corruption can be said to gratification as a tool to make it easier to fill various positions. The form of gratuity is in the form of "Thanksgiving". Thanksgiving money is used because as a gratitude from the giver to a regional head who has helped him to fill a certain position within the Klaten district government environment itself.

"Thanksgiving money" received by the regional head, in this case, is Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten. This is a form of bribery to do or not do what the perpetrators (givers) want. We know that bribery is unlawful and will have an impact on one's integrity. This "Thanksgiving" amount also has its benchmarks following the desired position, such as being the head of department or head of department. By using this "Thanksgiving Money", it will be easier for anyone who has enough capital to rise to a position or become a certain head.

**Figure. 1 Crosstab Query I**



*Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software*

In Figure 1, the Crosstab Query shows that the role of the Regent in committing a criminal act of corruption has an important role. Can be seen the level of corruption, gratuity, and bribery has a very high value compared to the authority and network used.

The practice of corruption is a very extraordinary event. Because all elements of the regional apparatus organization in the Klaten Regency Government are also involved. Not only that but from other things also utilized by Sri Hartini, such as related to mutations and promotion of positions, related to education service projects, related to the existence of village assistance funds carried out by the district government of Klaten, related to the recruitment of PDAM employees, PD. BPR Bank Klaten, RSUD Bagas Waras. It happened massively and did not see the impact of what will happen after the activity. The perpetrators only see what they want in any way to be approved by the district head.

Various gratuities received by Sri Hartini with details such as commitment money from various villages as a thank you for allocating village financial assistance funds, thanksgiving money in the context of hiring employees in PDAM, PD. BPR Bank Klaten, RSUD Bagas Waras as an expression of gratitude from various people who want to work. This relates to Sri Hartini as the Regent who has shareholders of all Regionally Owned Enterprises (BUMD). Then receive money related to the promotion or transfer of junior high, high school/vocational school principals in Klaten Regency directly or indirectly, receipt of money related to civil servant mutations to the environment of the Klaten Regency Government and Sri Hartini also received money related to the project of direct appointment to the Klaten District Education Office.

In several practices that occurred that Sri Hartini had received IDR 9,892,550,000.00 (Nine billion eight hundred ninety-two million five hundred and fifty thousand rupiahs). Sri Hartini was also the organizer of the state, namely the Regent of Klaten. By observing Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Administration of a State free and clean from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism, namely the provisions of Article 5 point 4 which states "Every State Operator is obliged not to commit Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism" and the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 6 which states that each State Operator is obliged to carry out duties with a sense of responsibility and not to carry out disgraceful acts, without strings, attached either for personal, family, crony or group interests and does not expect compensation in any form contrary to the provisions of the legislation applicable.

By committing such acts against the law, Sri Hartini has the right to her sentence, which is sentenced to 12 years in prison in the form of a sentence of 12 years, while the Defendant is in detention and a fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiahs) subsidized water for 1 (one) year in captivity, with orders that the Defendant remains detained.

The case that ensnared Sri Hartini as the state organizer and Klaten Regent over the corruption case was a form of punishment he had to get. Events that continue to be repeated and have become a habit in the recruitment of certain positions and will have an impact on the region itself. The impact such as the assessment of the general public if a bribery action occurs, but it will also give a very bad impression for the district government of Klaten.

This form of corruption committed by Sri Hartini can be categorized by gratuity or giving promises/gifts to the perpetrators of the bribery. This gratuity by the Regent of Klaten has become a problem that must be eradicated even as good citizens, we must fight corruption. If the incident or case of corruption continues, it will only have to wait for the greatest impact to come.

From the little explanation above, the role of a regional head who is the frontline in regional management and the form of considerable responsibility towards his region must be his grip. Therefore, the author will explain some of the findings that exist in the case of Sri Hartini related to corruption that he got.

## **2. Gratification Acceptance Practices**

### ***First: Gratuity (Thanksgiving) in Filling Certain Positions***

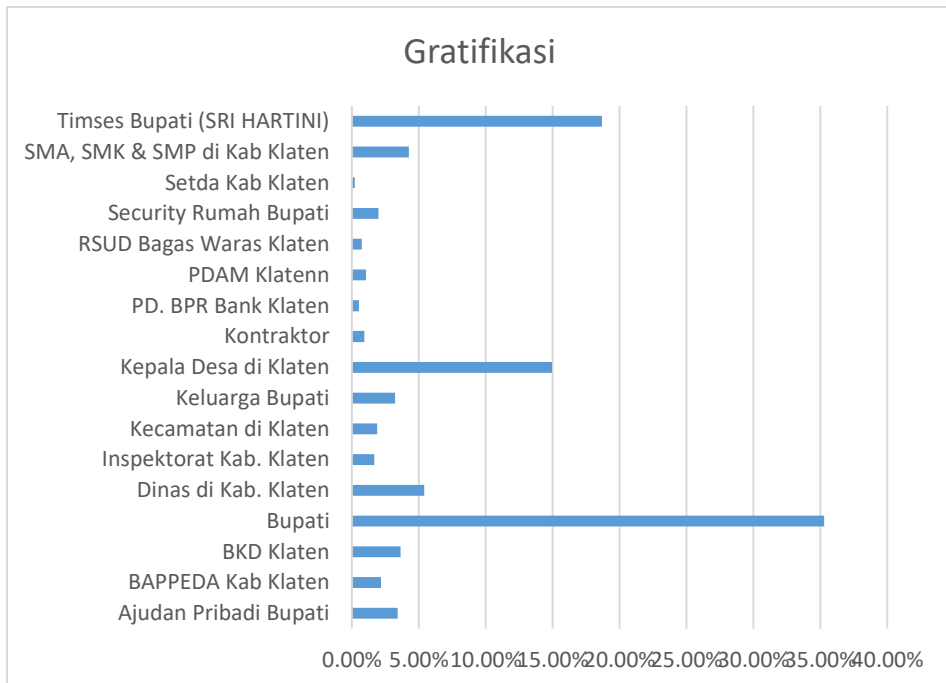
The case of Sri Hartini who received gratification from various groups both from officials to ordinary people is certainly contrary to applicable law. In this case, Sri Hartini received gratuities for filling positions in the Government Klaten Regency which is commonly referred to as "Thanksgiving". "Thanksgiving" seems to have happened a long time ago and has become a culture or the habits of the principals who are the Regional Heads especially Klaten Regency.

Gratuities that can be categorized as criminal acts of corruption are when gratuities are given to state administrators/officials associated with their offices, and the acceptance of gratuities is contrary to their obligations. The recipient will send a report to the Corruption Eradication Commission no later than 30 days after receiving gratification so that gratification is not considered a crime of bribery (Wedantha & Dewi, 2015).

"Thanksgiving" is used or functions as gratitude in the form of money by the giver to the regional head in this case Sri Hartini. We can know that the gift or promise was given to Sri Hartini to move to do or not do something in his position that is contrary to his obligations, namely so that Sri Hartini can approve proposals/requests for promotion/transfer of employees who will fill positions related to SOTK changes in the Klaten Regency Government environment.

There are several types of gratuity received by Sri Hartini, namely 1) related to the distribution of village assistance funds 2) related to receipt of PD BPR Bank Klaten, PDAM Klaten, RSUD Bagas Waras 3) related to mutation and promotion of the position of Principal of Middle School, High School and Vocational School 4) related to the mutation of civil servants within the Klaten Regional Government and 5) related to the implementation of the project in the Klaten District Education Office. Of the five gratuities carried out, of course, there are various kinds of roles performed by those closest to and those who know Sri Hartini. Discussion on the acceptance of gratuities will be analyzed more deeply in the network section (network).

Figure. 2 Crosstab Query II



Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software

From the data in Figure 2 Crosstab Query II analyzed by Crosstab in Nvivo 12 Plus above, there are five major gratuities related to filling positions received by the regent with a percentage of 35.27%. Then there was the District Head's Team during the post-conflict local election who was also involved with a percentage of 18.67%. The village head in Klaten also played a role, namely 14.94%. Furthermore, several Dinas were also involved with a percentage of 5.39%. And high school / vocational high school and vocational school principals and teachers are also involved with a percentage of 4.25%.

With these results, gratuities related to filling the role of the dominant Regent compared to other institutions. It also shows that the regent has an important role and even becomes the main actor in receiving gratuities related to filling positions as well as mutations and promotions within the Klaten district government itself. The dominant role held by a state organizer is as a regent of the district of Klaten which is certainly contrary to the applicable law in the rules regarding the obligations of a state administrator (Bupati).

### ***Second: Network in Corruption Crime Practices***

The network in this case is a link between various elements within the Klaten Regency environment. The linkages that occur from these various elements produce mutually influencing relationships. One must collaborate with a network of leaders who have weak resources. This means that a corrupt network or network is not centralized that does not require communication with its members (Nielsen, 2003). According to Wachs et al., (Wachs, Fazekas, & Kertesz, 2019) in each country, they examine the structure of the network, classify its centers, and find that highly centralized markets tend to have a higher risk of corruption.

In this section, the researcher will analyze the gratification case network carried out by Sri Hartini, such as the Gratuity Granting Network to the Regent Related to Filling Positions in the Klaten Regency Government Environment, the Commitment Giving Money Network to the Regent Regarding Village Assistance Funds, the Gratification Network in Employee Reception at PD BPR Bank Klaten, PDAM Klaten and RSUD Bagas Waras Klaten, and Mutation & promotion of the position of Principal of Junior High Schools (SMP), Senior High Schools (SMA) and Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Klaten Regency.

### *Third: Gratuity Granting Network to Regents Related to Filling Position in the Klaten Regency Government Environment*

Granting gratuities from officials to the regent has indeed been going on for years. This is normal when giving thanksgiving is used in the process of filling SOTK positions in the Klaten Regency Government. Besides, of course, it has become a habit of recruiting employees and officials involved. This custom will inevitably become a culture of a government agency in which the relationship with the regent is the state organizer.

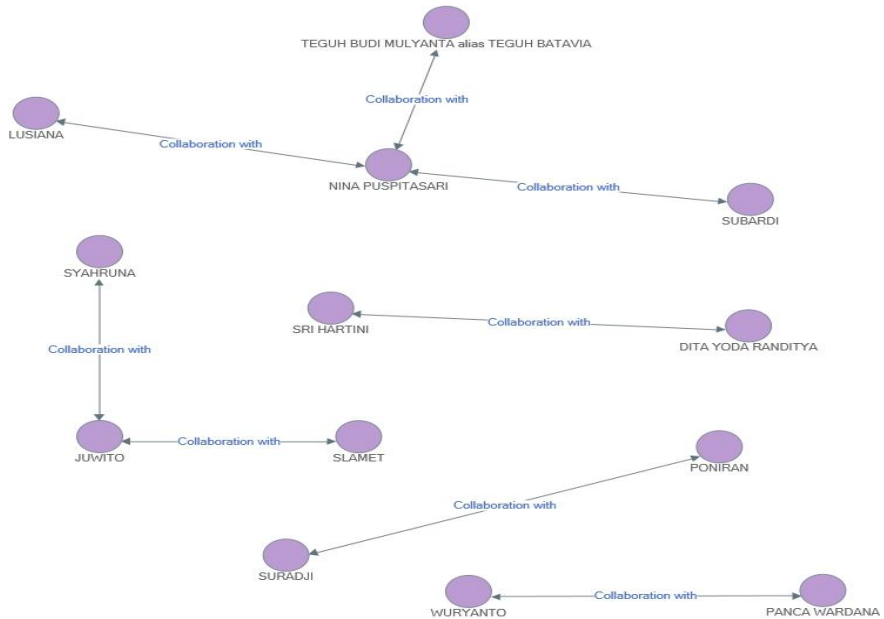
Various networks are used in the implementation of this gratification case. In this case there are employees who want to occupy certain positions which are handed directly to the Regent or indirectly namely through Soekarno Alias Mbekur as security guard in the Regent's official residence, Nina Puspitasari as the regent's personal aide, Slamet as the mutase head in Klaten Regency, Tri Wiyanta as Head of the Mutation Subdivision in the Klaten Regency BKD, Bambang Teguh Setyo as the Head of Basic Education in the Klaten Regency Education Office, Wahyu Prasetyo as the Head of the Klaten Regency Agriculture Office, Sartiyasto as the head of the Klaten Regency BKD, Joko Wiyono as the Head of the Tourist Office of Youth Culture and Sports Klaten, Juwito as Secretary in Klaten Regency Inspectorate, Arif Djodi Purnomo as Regent's Nephew, Widya Sutrisna as Head of the Population and Civil Registration Office of Klaten Regency, I Nyoman Gunadika, a former aide to Sri Hartini's husband and Head of the Public Administration and Personnel in Education and Civil Service Agency Regional training, Bambang Sigit Sinugroho as Head of Bappeda District of Klaten, and Kartani Saputra as Sri Hartini's neighbors.

Besides, some people become perpetrators to pay thanksgiving money as a form of gratitude in filling positions. The thanksgiving was the wish of a public official, namely the Sri Hartini regent. Below will explain the results of the analysis of Nvivo 12 Plus related to gratuity (thanksgiving) to Sri Hartini as Regent of Klaten.

In his analysis researchers used the Network Sociogram on Nvivo 12 Plus with the use of the *"Give To"* and *"Collaboration with"* relationship types. Where *"Give To"* means related to the gratuity given to who and *"Collaboration with"* means the perpetrators or the giver or recipient is cooperating with whom. And below will explain the use of the type *"Collaboration with"* in Figure 3 and *"Give To"* in Figure 4 about the network of gratuity giving to the Regent by the actors who want to occupy certain positions.

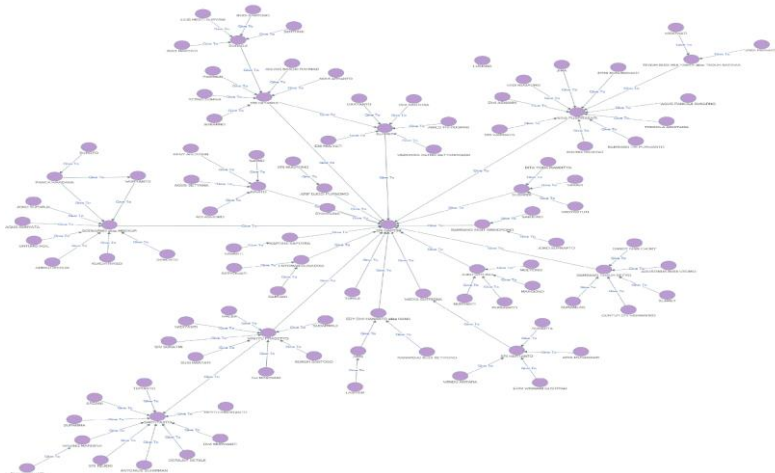


**Figure. 3 Network Sociogram I "Collaboration With"**



Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software

**Figure. 4 Network Sociogram II "Give To"**



Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software

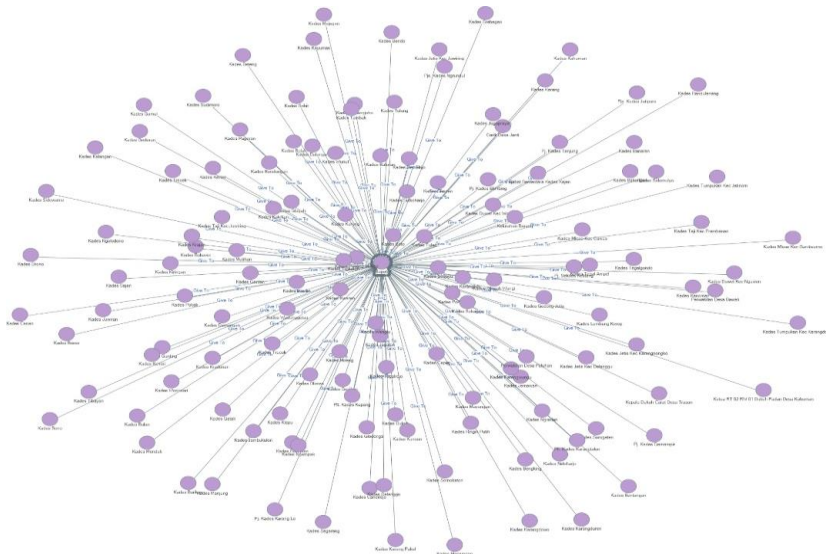
Analysis in Figure 4 of the Network Sociogram III "Give To" in Nvivo 12 Plus. The results of this analysis indicate that the district head of Klaten (Sri Hartini) became the focal point for thanksgiving to occupy certain positions

within the Klaten district government. The flow of gratification (thanksgiving) is carried out by several people closest to the Regent and through the leadership of several agencies has a relationship with officials below even those outside the government.

The roles carried out by those closest to the regent, heads of several offices, and those closest to the regent become distributors or giving thanksgiving to the regent as well as to employees who are under him who want to occupy various existing positions. These distributors collaborated with their employees and suggested a promotion but were obliged to pay by giving the thanksgiving money. By using the thanksgiving money, the officials who want a position can be approved by the authorized official, the Regent of Klaten.

#### ***Fourth: Commitment Providing Network to Regent related to Village Assistance Funds***

Giving this commitment of money is an activity initiated by the regent himself. Commitment money functions to get village assistance funds made by the Klaten District Government. The granting of village assistance funds will be given if it has paid the commitment money, besides also seeing the results of the vote during the regional head elections in each village in the district of Klaten itself.



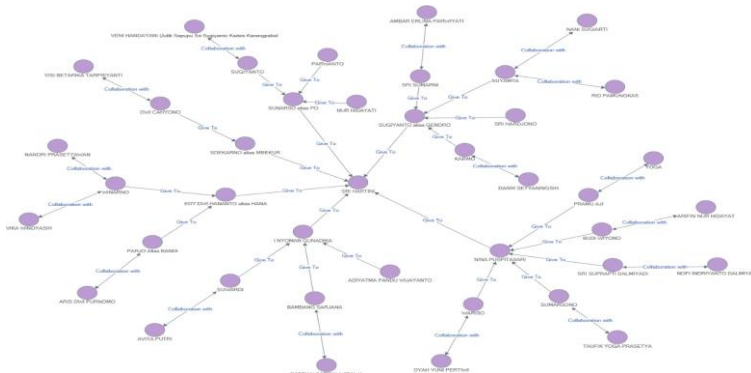
**Figure. 5 Network Sociogram III**

Figure 5 Network Sociogram II taken from the Network Sociogram on Nvivo 12 Plus and the use of the "Give To" and "Collaboration With" relationship types. Where "Give To" means that the gift or money is given to whom and "Collaboration with" means the perpetrators or the giver or the recipient is cooperating with whom. From the picture that the amount of money giver commitments to Sri Hartini as Klaten Regent related to the existence of village fund assistance from the Klaten district government is quite a lot. It can be seen that the committed money givers are village heads in the Klaten district.

Then in the decision of Sri Hartini to be accused by the Supreme Court related to gratification explained from the witnesses that the granting of village aid funds would be given to several villages with the obligation to pay commitment money in advance to the Regent. However, the amount of village assistance funds to be provided by the Klaten district government was chosen through the results of the 2015 regional head election.

***Fifth: Employee Reception Network at PD BPR Bank Klaten, PDAM Klaten, and RSUD Bagas Waras Klaten***

In this case, the regent also received money gratuities related to the recruitment of employees in PD BPR Bank Klaten, PDAM Klaten, and RSUD Bagas Waras Klaten. In practice, there is a link between the regent and various elements of government, individuals, and groups. The perpetrators come from people who are outside the government and within the government. The network is used by several people, both those closest to the perpetrators and the district head, as well as from other people who know that there are employees but are obliged to pay thanksgiving to the regent first.



**Figure. 6 Network Sociogram IV**

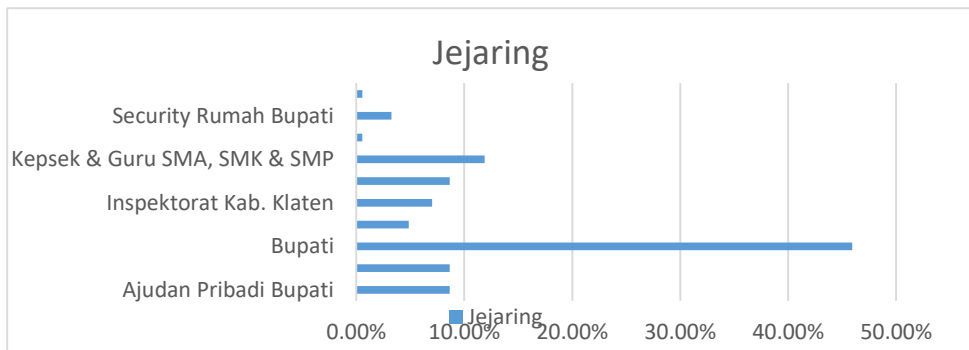
From the results of the analysis of Figure 6 Network Sociogram IV using the Network Sociogram in Nvivo 12 Plus that all have a relationship or relationship with one another. Sri Hartini was the Regent of Klaten who received gratuities in the form of money to fill positions in PDAM, RSUD, and PD. Klaten Bank BPR.

Giving from all directions collected or deposited through Soekarno Alias Mbekur as security at the official residence of the Regent, Nina Puspitasari as the regent's aide, I Nyoman Gunadika as the General Sub-Section Head and Staffing at the Regional Education and Training Personnel Agency, Sunarso Alias PO as the regent's aide, I Nyoman Gunadika as the General Sub-Section Head and the Personnel at the Regional Education and Training Personnel Agency, Sunarso Alias PO as the regent's driver, I Nyoman Gunadika as the General Sub-Section Head and the Personnel at the Regional Education and Training Personnel Agency, Sunarso Alias PO. Edy Dwi Hananto Alias Hana as the personal driver of the regent's son, Sugiyanto Alias Gendro as the Regent's Times during the General Election. The fund collectors are then given to Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten for approval so that the money givers can become employees at PD BPR Bank Klaten, PDAM Klaten, and RSUD Bagas Waras Klaten.

***Sixth: Mutation and promotion of the position of Principal of Middle School (SMP), Senior High School (SMA), and Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Klaten Regency***

This case is one of the bribery or gratification activities carried out by several people. Who wants to mutate or promote himself to become a school principal in the Klaten Regency environment. This graph uses the concept of networks following what is discussed in this section.

**Figure. 7 Crosstab Query III**



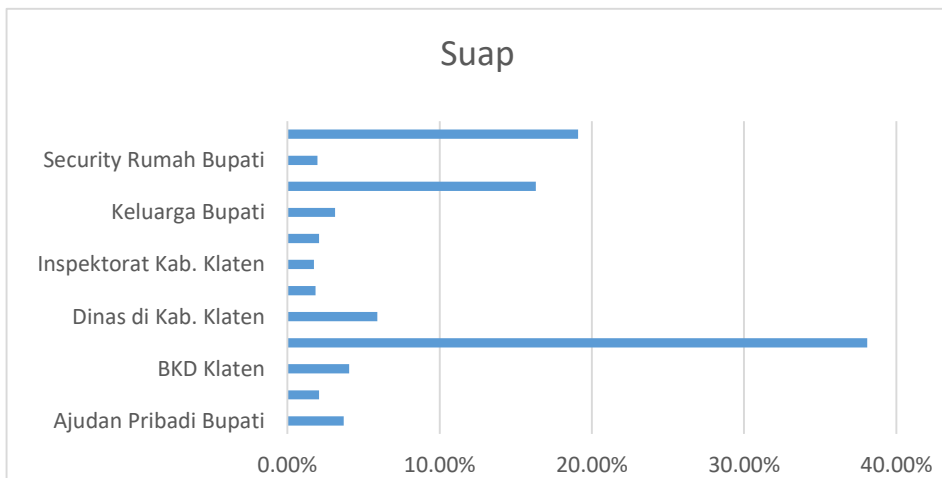
Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software

From the analysis of Figure 7 Crosstab Query III using Crosstab in Nvivo 12 Plus shows that the network used by the Bupati is very dominant in the process of mutase and promotion related to the position of the school principal. Why did the network used by the regent become quite dominant? That is because Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten certainly has a fairly extensive network, especially in the area of Klaten Regency with a percentage of 45.95% and like when she will rise to become a Regent of course has a wide network to get the most votes in the post-conflict local election.

### 3. Bribery of State Administrators (Regional Heads)

Bribery is an activity characterized by corruption because of mutual benefit from both the giver and the recipient of the bribe, but the recipient will benefit more from receiving bribes in this case money. According to Verhezen (Verhezen, 2002), that bribery is a contract fee (or payment guarantee). Usually, in return for violating various duties or obligations, payment is made to someone in authority (often an official). For this reason, below is an analysis of bribes received by Sri Hartini as a public official, namely the Regent of Klaten Regency.

Figure. 8 Crosstab Query IV



Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software

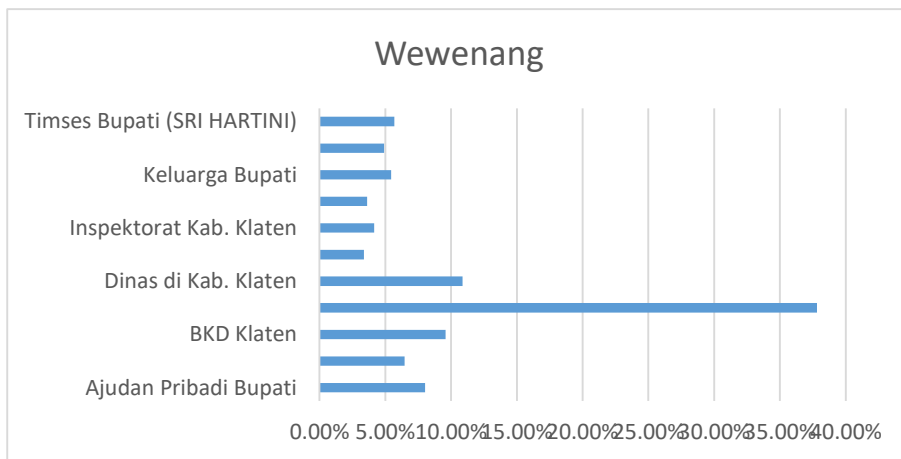
From the analysis of Figure 8 Crosstab Query IV using Crosstab in Nvivo 12 Plus that bribes to regents were more dominant than others with a percentage of 38.08%. This is because the regent is a state administration official who has an important role in an area, namely the Klaten Regency, and in the case of bribery

in filling positions, mutations, and promotions. These results are the same as what happened on the side of gratuity and networking (Network) where the role of the regent is quite dominant.

#### 4. Abuse of Authority

Authority or authority is the basis that must be owned by a leader in an organization both government and non-government organizations. corruption is a fundamental problem, discussing the nature of politics, striving to establish and exercise authority in managing a conflict, and allocating resources (Philp & Dávid-Barrett, 2015). Whereas Philp (Philp, 2001) suggests ways in which accountability can weaken authority by blurring the boundaries between formal and political accountability, by ensnaring political institutions, by creating incentives for corrupt practices, and by politicizing allegations of corruption.

Figure. 9 Crosstab Query V



Source: Data processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus software

From the analysis of Figure 9 Crosstab Query V using Crosstab in Nvivo 12 Plus it was found that abuse of authority by the district head of Klaten was more dominant than the others with a percentage of 37.82%. This is because Sri Hartini has responsibilities and has a vital role, namely as the district head of the district. As an organizer, the state must have high integrity and responsibility towards elements of the government in its environment.



abusing their authority, facilities, and infrastructure that are already attached to their social and political position and position. Such conditions should have public officials or state administrators have integrity and social responsibility towards society in general.

## D. CONCLUSIONS

With the explanation above, the writer can conclude about the role of Sri Hartini as the organizer of the state as the Regent of Klaten in corruption cases in the Klaten Regency. That Sri Hartini has a very dominant role in gratification cases related to filling certain positions with percentages, mutations, and promotions, commitment money related to village fund assistance, recruitment of Klaten Bank employees, acceptance of Bagas Waras Regional Hospital staff, reception of PDAM employees. The form of gratification, in this case, is to use the term "Thanksgiving". "Thanksgiving" is one of the tangible forms of thanks to the Regent. This can be proven by the percentage generated from the analysis using Nvivo 12 Plus, namely Gratification with a percentage of 35.27%, Network with a percentage of 45.95%, Bribery with a percentage of 38.08%, and Abuse of authority with a percentage of 37.82%. The gratuity carried out by Sri Hartini as the Regent of Klaten and the perpetrators (givers) is a form of deviation of authority from both the Regent as the Regional Head and individual persons.

## REFERENCES

- Ameen, A. A., & Ahmad, K. (2011). *The Role of Finance Information Systems in Anti Financial Corruptions : A Theoretical Review*.
- Brass, D. J., & Skaggs, B. C. (1998). Relationships and unethical behavior: A social network perspective. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(1), 14–31. doi:<https://doi.org/10.5465/AMR.1998.192955>
- Decision of the Supreme Court with Number 55 / PID.SusTPK / 2017 / PN.SMG. (t.thn.).
- Diviák, T., Dijkstra, J. K., & Snijders. (2018). Structure, multiplexity, and centrality in a corruption network: the Czech Rath affair. *Trends Organ Crim*.
- Febrikusuma, T. W., Soponyono, E., & Purwoto. (2016). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Gratifikasi Di Kabupaten Blora (Studi Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Tipikor Semarang Nomor : 150/Pid.Sus/2013/PN.Tipikor Semarang). *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 5(2), 1-11.



- Harahap, M. I. (2018). Analisis Yuridis Tindak Pidana Korupsi dengan Menggunakan Jabatan (Studi Putusan No. 296/Pid.B/2010/PN.Mdn). *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 1(1), 1-8.
- KPK. (2019). Diambil kembali dari <https://www.kpk.go.id/en/statistik/makind//kk-based-profession-positions>
- Kristiansen, S., & Ramli, M. (2013). Buying an Income: The Market for Civil Service Positions in Indonesia. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 28(2), 207–233. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1355/cs28-2b>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption. (t.thn.).
- Monyake, M., & Hough, D. (2019). Citizens, bribery, and the propensity to protest. *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*. *Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 57(3), 282–302. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/14662043.2019.1621040>
- Muzoffar, A. (2016). Upaya Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Dalam Mencegah Tindak Pidana Korupsi Kepala Daerah. . 35–48.
- Nasution, P. (2018). Hubungan Lembaga Penegak Hukum Dalam Penanggulang Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia . 106–116.
- Nel, P. (2019). When bribery helps the poor. *Review of Social Economy*, 1–25. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/00346764.2019.1618482>
- Nielsen, R. P. (2003). Corruption Networks and Implications for Ethical Corruption Reform. 125–149.
- Philp, M. (2001). Access, accountability, and authority: Corruption and the democratic process. *Crime, Law, and Social Change*, 357–377. DOI:Crime, Law and Social Change
- Ribeiro, H. V., Alves, L. G., Martins, A. F., Lenzi, E. K., & Perc, M. (2018). The dynamical structure of political corruption networks. . *Journal of Complex Networks*, 6(6), 989–1003. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1093/comnet/cny002>
- Rumesten, I. (2014). Korelasi Perilaku Korupsi Kepala Daerah Dengan Pilkada Langsung. *dinamika hukum*, 350–358.
- Santoso, T. (2011). Menguak Relevansi Ketentuan Gratifikasi Di Indonesia. 68(4), 402–414.
- Tamara, B., & Herliani, A. F. (2010). Peran Nilai Transendensi Dalam Mencegah Gratifikasi. 176–185.

- Transparency International. (2018). *Corruption Perceptions Index*. Diambil kembali dari Transparency International: <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018> (accessed 29 December 2019)
- Umar, H. (2011). Menghitung Kembali Dampak Korupsi. *XII*(52).
- Verhezen, P. (2002). Gift and Alliances. 1-15.
- Verma, P., & Sengupta, S. (2015). Bribe and punishment: An evolutionary game-theoretic analysis of bribery. *PLoS ONE*, *10*(7), 1-22. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0133441>
- Wachs, J., Fazekas, M., & Kertesz, J. (2019). Corruption Risk in Contracting Markets : A Network Science Perspective.
- Wang, Y. (2014). Institutions and Bribery in an Authoritarian State. *Studies in Comparative International Development*, *49*(2), 217-241. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12116-013-9138-7>
- Warren, M. E. (2004). What Does Corruption Mean in a Democracy? *48*(2), 328-343.
- Wedantha, I. G., & Dewi, A. A. (2015). Penyuapan Sebagai Bentuk Gratifikasi Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi. 1-5.
- Zyglidopoulos, S. (2015). Toward a Theory of Second-Order Corruption. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1056492615579914>