
The Corruption Eradication Commission's Strategy for Reducing Corruption Crime in Indonesia*

Puji Handoyo,¹ Mufidah²

Institut Agama Islam Al Zaytun Indonesia

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Abstract

The existence of the Law on Eradicating Corruption (PPTK Law) became a hope for the Indonesian nation in eradicating corruption, but eradicating corruption cases continues to be difficult. Corruption is a disease that has infected the Indonesian people for a long time. Corruption has infiltrated all levels of government, including state-owned enterprises. This study investigates the risks of corruption to the Republic of Indonesia and the Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK) strategy for reducing corruption in Indonesia. This study employs qualitative methods in conjunction with a literature and law approach. This study's data came from legislation, court decisions, legal theory, books, and legal journals. According to the findings of this study, the dangers of corruption in Indonesia resulted in four things: inefficiency, uneven distribution, stimulants (incentives) in an unproductive direction, and political alienation, community cynicism, and political instability. Strategies to reduce corruption through preventive efforts, such as law enforcement officials supervising various sectors, particularly the public sector, and establishing the National Action Plan to Eradicate Corruption (RAN-PK). Through education and religion, the prevention of criminal acts of corruption from the standpoint of Islamic law.

Keywords: Strategy; KPK; Preventive; Corruption.

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¹ **Puji Handoyo** adalah peneliti pada Program Studi Hukum Tatanegara (*Siyasah*) Fakultas Syariah, Institut Agama Islam Al-Zaytun Indonesia, Email: pujihandoyo10000@gmail.com.

² **Mufidah** adalah Dosen Institut Agama Islam Al Zaytun Indonesia, Mekarjaya, Gantar, Indramayu, Jawa Barat, alamat email: mufidah@iai-alzaytun.ac.id

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a legal state as stated in the Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. The law has an important meaning in every aspect of life, human behavior guidelines in relation to other humans, and the law governing all Indonesian people's lives. Every action of citizens is regulated by law, every aspect has its respective rules, conditions and regulations. Law determines what to do, what can be done and what is prohibited. One field in law is a criminal law, namely regulating the rules of certain actions that are prohibited. While criminal acts are acts that are prohibited by a legal rule which is accompanied by threats (sanctions).

Corruption is a crime that is constantly in the news in Indonesia. Corruption is not uncommon in this country. Corruption has even been classified as extra-ordinary crime or extraordinary crime in Indonesia because it has destroyed not only state finance and economic potential, but also the socio-cultural, moral, political, and national security pillars. Corruption has the potential to stifle a country's development. This corruption practice can be found in various modes of operation in society and can be carried out by anyone from various social and economic strata.

Indonesia actually has regulations regarding the eradication of corruption since 1971, namely Law Number 3 of 1971 concerning Eradication of Corruption.³ However, because this regulation is considered unable to follow the development of legal needs in the community, then the Law number 31 of 1999 concerning the eradication of corruption, which was then revised through Law Number 20 of 2001 in several cases (Law, 2001).⁴ Article 2 Paragraph (1) Law Number 31 of 1999 Jo. Law Number 20 of 2001 explained that everyone who was against the law committed an act of enriching himself or someone else or a corporation that could harm state finances or the country's economy.⁵ Furthermore, in Article 3 of Law Number 31 of 1999 Jo Law Number 20 of 2001 also explained about corrupt behavior through abuse of authority.⁶

The existence of the Law on the Eradication of Corruption (PPTK Law) is a hope for the Indonesian nation in eradicating corruption, however, eradicating corruption cases still experiencing difficulties, the steps of eradication

³ Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 3 Tahun 1971 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi.

⁴ UU Nomor 20 Tahun 2001 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi.

⁵ UU Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 Pasal 2 ayat (1) jo. UU Nomor 20 tahun 2001.

⁶ UU Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 Pasal 3 jo. UU Nomor 20 tahun 2001.

are still stagnant until now. Corruption is a chronic disease that has infected part of the State Official of the Republic of Indonesia. Currently corruption cannot be cured, even spreading to all government sectors, also to state-owned companies. It can be emphasized that corruption always began and developed in the government sector (public) and state-owned companies. With real evidence with power that public officials and state-owned companies can suppress or extort people who need services from the government and state-owned enterprises (BUMN).⁷

Corruption in the private sector has also been as severe as corruption that occurs in the public field, if the business activities are related or related to the public sector, such as the tax sector, banking and public services. The application of the Article in the PTPK Act on a criminal act of corruption has clearly fulfilled its elements, often experiencing a mistake of adoption from both prosecutors, judges and legal advisors. Especially if the criminal actor is an employee of a state-owned enterprise which always raises differences in views of legal experts.

Often differences of opinion arise among legal experts in implementing the PTPK Law article. For example, the opinion of the Professor of the Faculty of Law UI Erman Radja Gukguk said that the wealth of BUMN Persero and the wealth of BUMN Perum as a legal entity was not part of the country's wealth. As a result of this misunderstanding in the sense of "state wealth", the accusation of corruption also threatened the BUMN directors. Incorrect understanding of "state wealth" makes corruption allegations imposed on the actions of BUMN directors in postulated transactions can harm state finances. This means that officials tend not to dare to make risky decisions for fear of being entangled in the Corruption.

Based on the background of the above problems, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Strategy of the Corruption Eradication Commission in minimizing corruption in Indonesia". The author wants to know how the dangers of corruption for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia? What is the strategy of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in minimizing corruption in Indonesia?

⁷ Atmasasmita, R. (2004). *Sekitar Korupsi Aspek Nasional dan Aspek Internasional*. Bandung: CV. Mandar Maju.

B. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method with a literature approach and law. This research was conducted in depth about the Corruption Eradication Commission in Islam in terms of siyasah fiqh and the law to produce well-organized writing. This research is a description-analysis, namely analyzing and presenting the facts systematically so that it can be easier to understand and conclude. This study tried to see how the siyasah fiqh view of the role of the Corruption Eradication Commission.⁸

In this study the author uses primary data sources originating from reading literature including legislation, court decisions, legal theory, books, law journals, mass media reading sources and other reading sources. Data collection techniques used in this study, namely documentation, a data collection technique by searching and library research, namely finding data on research objects and collecting data about certain things or variables in the form of records, legislation, court decisions, legal theory, books, newspapers, articles and so forth.⁹ This technique is done by searching, noting, inventorying, analyzing and learning data in the form of library materials that are related and by reviewing the sources of the literature.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Corruption

The conception of corruption is the understanding or opinion of corruption according to Law No. 31 of 1999 in Article 2, corruption is everyone who is against the law committing an act of enriching itself or someone else or a corporation that can harm state finances or the country's economy. There are several elements that are contained, namely: fighting law, enriching yourself or other people or coorations, harming state finances or the country's economy.¹⁰

The crime in Dutch is called *Straafbaarfeit*, which has two elements of word forming, namely *Straafbaar* and *Feit*. *Feit*'s words in Dutch interpreted part of the reality, while *Straafbaar* means it can be punished, so literally *strafbaarfeit*'s words means part of the punishment.¹¹ The criminal act in the opinion of some experts is: theoretical criminal acts can be formulated as: "A

⁸ Backtiar, W. (1997). *Metode Ilmu Dakwah*. Jakarta: Logos.

⁹ Suharsimi, Arikunto. 2005. *Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta

¹⁰ Wiyono, R. (2005). *Pembahasan Undang-Undang Pemberasan Tindak Pidana*

¹¹ Hartanti, E. (2012). *Tindak Pidana Korupsi : Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

violation of the norm (disruption to legal rules) that intentionally and accidentally has been carried out by a perpetrator, where the punishment of the perpetrators is necessary for the property orderly law and guaranteed legal interest (POMPE). According to Moeljatno a crime is an act that is prohibited and threatened with a criminal, against the item who violates the ban. Whereas according to Kanter and Sianturi, a crime is an action on the spot, time and circumstances, which are prohibited (or required) and are threatened with criminalized by law, is against the law, and with errors carried out by someone (who can be responsible).¹²

According to Fockema Andreae, corruption said it began in Latin *Corruptio* or *Corruptus*. *Corruptio* comes from the word *Corrumper*, a older Latin word. From Latin, it goes down to many European languages like England, *Corruption*, *Corrupt*; France is *corruption*; And the Netherlands is *Corruptie*, *Korruptie*. From Dutch this is the word down to Indonesian, *corruption*.¹³

2. Elements of crime

Every crime contained in the Book of Criminal Code (KUHP) can generally be translated into elements consisting of subjective elements and objective elements. Subjective elements are elements attached to the perpetrators or those related to the perpetrator, and belonging to it, namely everything contained in his heart. The subjective elements are as follows:¹⁴

- a) Intentional or negligence.
- b) The purpose of a trial or poging as referred to in Article 53 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.
- c) Various purposes like those in theft crime, fraud, extortion, forgery and others.
- d) Plan first, as in the crime according to Article 340 of the Criminal Code.
- e) Feelings of fear like those in the formulation of criminal acts according to Article 308 of the Criminal Code.

¹² Effendi, E. (2011). *Hukum Pidana Indonesia-Sutu Pengantar*. Bandung: Refika Adhitama.

¹³ Hamzah, A. (2006). *Pemberantasan Korupsi Melalui Hukum Pidana Nasional dan Internasional*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Perkasa.

¹⁴ Hartanti, E. (2012). *Tindak Pidana Korupsi : Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

While the objective element is the elements that have to do with circumstances, namely in conditions where the actions of the perpetrators must be done. The objective elements of a crime are as follows:¹⁵ a). Legal fight properties; b). The quality of the perpetrators, for example a civil servant committing crimes regulated in Article 415 of the Criminal Code; c). Causality, namely the relationship between an action as a cause with reality as a result.

Jonkers and Utrecht as quoted by Hamzah (1994) views the formulation of Simons is a complete formulation, formulating the elements of the criminal offense as follows:¹⁶ a). Threatened with a criminal by law; b). Contrary to law; c). Done by guilty people; d). The person is seen responsible for his actions.

3. The danger of corruption for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

David H. Bayley stated that the consequences of corruption regardless of whether the consequences were good or bad could be categorized into two. First, direct consequences without intermediaries. This is a result that is part of the act itself. Second, direct consequences through those who feel that certain actions, in this case the actions of corruption have been carried out.¹⁷

Corruption can have a positive effect besides most of the negative effect. Due to positive corruption, for example:

1. As a result of corruption it is better than the result of an honest decision if the criteria set by the government or based on a system that is being applicable, worse than decisions based on corruption;
2. Increasing income to the field of investment and not into the field of consumption;
3. Improve the quality of civil servants;
4. The nature of the colutivity in the admission of civil servants can be a substitute for a public work system;
5. Open the way to give them or groups, who will experience bad consequences if they do not participate in power, somewhere in the applicable system;

¹⁵ Hartanti, E. (2012). *Tindak Pidana Korupsi : Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

¹⁶ Hamzah, A. (2006). *Pemberantasan Korupsi Melalui Hukum Pidana Nasional dan Internasional*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Perkasa.

¹⁷ Bayley, D. H. (1995). *Bunga Rampai Korupsi*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

6. Profitting the traditional society system that tries hard to turn it into a western wead community;
7. Giving the way to soften the violence of an economic development plan and social structure of the elite;
8. Among political experts, corruption may apply as solvents of ideological questions or interests that cannot be agreed upon;
9. In developing countries, corruption can reduce potential tensions that paralyze between the government and politicians.¹⁸

While the negative consequences caused by corruption according to Bayley, among others:¹⁹

1. It is a government failure to achieve the objectives he stipulates to determine the criteria for various types of decisions;
2. Causing an increase in administrative costs;
3. If in the form of "commission" will result in reduced the amount of funds that should be used for the purposes of the general public;
4. Have a bad influence on other officials from government officials;
5. Reduce the dignity of the official ruler;
6. Give examples that are not good for the community;
7. Make policy makers reluctant to take actions that need to be for development but not populist;
8. Cause the desire to create special relationships;
9. Cause deep slander and heartache; and
10. Inhibit the time of decision making.

According to Robert Klitgaard corruption resulted in four things that actually can sometimes be positive but more negative sides. These four things are: 1). Inefficiency, 2). Uneven distribution, 3). Become an incentive (incentive) in an unproductive direction, 4). Politically, causing aliensi, community cynicism and political instability.²⁰

¹⁸ Bayley, D. H. (1995). *Bunga Rampai Korupsi*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

¹⁹ Bayley, D. H. (1995). *Bunga Rampai Korupsi*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

²⁰ Klitgaard, R. (2001). *Membasmi Korupsi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

It has been repeatedly ranked highest in reaping corruption achievements. From year to year, this corruption achievement tends to increase. This tendency can be seen based on the results of the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy survey (PERR), in a row with the corruption index which is increasing every year.²¹ The stage of the development of corruption in Indonesia was shown from the formation of post-Colonial State (Post-Colonial State), a period of parliamentary democracy, guided democracy, the New Order, until after the end of the Soeharto regime.

First, the power of the Republic of Indonesia, authority and implementation of the policy and the program was held thanks to the support of the State Budget. Deviations for regular income and budget are sources of corruption for officials and employees.

Second, nationalization of foreign companies in 1957 became a financial source for the country. Management of these companies is a fight for officials who manage the company, especially from Army officers (AD). Even important state companies they master. Large-scale corruption occurred in Pertamina's body, Bulog, government banks, Perhutani, and Telkom and PLN.²²

Third, both civil and military bureaucrats have been involved in collusion in a business that relies on political patron either through the provision of licenses, projects and credit and monopolies and protection until the privatization of BUMN. Starting from the fortress economic program, the guided economy and the new Order economy until the current economic recovery period, business patronage (business patronage) grows, develops, reaching its peak and now still continues to survive.

Fourth, various military institutions and police developed their business network through the operation of a number of foundations even though most of the orders were sourced from the country. In addition to being a machine for money for fertilizing personal wealth in a number of officers, the wealth of the foundation was also used for various military operations on the grounds of the lack of military budget.²³

²¹ Chaerudin, S. A. (2009). *Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

²² Chaerudin, S. A. (2009). *Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

²³ Chaerudin, S. A. (2009). *Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

The fifth, expansion of corruption has developed through the practice of omission for the growth of new rich (OKB) in the body of the bureaucracy as the number of APBNs has increased. The bureaucrat layer and employees become OKB are important consumers for luxury goods such as automotive and electronic products whose markets are controlled by a number of conglomerates of the single brand holder (ATPM) agent.

Sixth, the world of justice with must have followed in the footsteps of bureaucrat behavior and corrupt employees. Bribery bribery, buying and selling cases and extortion is a portrait of the nickname of his achievements called the judicial mafia that lasts until now. Law enforcement officers and justice institutions are increasingly losing public trust.

Seventh, bureaucracy not only spent a routine budget and leaked development funds, but also developed itself commercially in serving the administrative needs of citizens, especially the administration needed by economic actors after the growth of the light manufacturing industry. This joint is referred to as the bureaucratic stages of levies (Collect Money Bureaucracy).²⁴

Eighth, various groups that grow and enjoy corrupt systems find their way to develop themselves into illegal business activities such as wild logging, timber theft, sea sand mining, firearms and drug trafficking, and protection of a number of business entertainment and gambling business management.

Ninth, after the decline in state revenue from the oil and gas sector from 1980 to 1981 and Forest Control Rights (HPH) were controlled by a handful of people and central and regional disparities have led to regional upheaval and terrorism apart from the East Timor issue, as well as armed unrest in Aceh and Papua. Later it was accompanied by communal conflicts in Sambas, Sampit, Poso and Maluku. Various acts of terror bombing have also increased the circulation and trade of explosives and firearms.²⁵

Tenth, the general election (election) in 1999 has become an arena for competing for political power. Political parties that have survived and are able to formally achieve results as major powers have enjoyed these results with the existence of money politics, namely distributing money to prospective voters.

²⁴ Chaerudin, S. A. (2009). *Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

²⁵ Chaerudin, S. A. (2009). *Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

Eleventh, reform not only paved the way for the formation of a civilian government and a layer of civilian politicians, but also created opportunities for greater regional autonomy management.

4. The KPK's Strategy in a Positive Legal Perspective Based on government policies in minimizing criminal acts of corruption

Corruption that is rife in various government activities is related to the management (management) in the form of receiving and spending state money. The contributing factors are, among others, the lack of transparency and accountability in the revenue and management system of state finances. Corruption-prone sectors are almost found on all fronts, in the state revenue sector, such as banking, taxation, customs revenue, in the state expenditure sector such as education, health, public works, transportation, and so on.

In this connection, the government in eradicating corruption issued a policy. One of them is establishing a national action plan for eradicating corruption (RAN-PK), bearing in mind that handling corruption requires a systematic approach to handling, namely through preventive measures. The precautionary measures in the RAN-PK are prioritized on:²⁶ a). Redesigning public services, especially in fields that are directly related to day-to-day service activities for the community; b). Strengthen transparency, supervision, and sanctions on government activities related to the economy and human resources; c). Increasing the empowerment of supporting tools in preventing corruption.

Furthermore, one of the strategies to minimize corruption (corruption) includes the following: a). Raise salaries for low and medium employees; b). Increase employee morale; c). Legalization of illegal levies to become official or legal income; d). The power elite must provide an example for those below.

Furthermore, to prevent massive corruption for officials who are prone to corruption, such as those in the field of public service, state revenue, law enforcers, and policymakers, their wealth must be registered before taking office, so that the increase in their wealth compared to their official income can be easily tracked.²⁷

²⁶ Chaerudin, S. A. (2009). *Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

²⁷ Hamzah, A. (2006). *Pemberantasan Korupsi Melalui Hukum Pidana Nasional dan Internasional*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Perkasa.

The KPK's authority in minimizing the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption is as follows:²⁸ a). Registering and examining the assets report of state administrators; b). Receive reports and determine the status of gratuities; c). Organizing anti-corruption education programs at every level of education; d). Designing and encouraging the implementation of socialization programs to eradicate corruption; e). Conduct anti-corruption campaigns to the general public; f). To carry out bilateral or multilateral cooperation in eradicating criminal acts of corruption.

5. Strategies to minimize the criminal act of corruption (*al-ghulul*) in the perspective of Islamic law

Corrupt practices in Indonesia are so fertile. Even though it is bitter, it must be admitted that the culture of society also contributes greatly to this because people perceive corruption as part of cultural habits, in the end people are permissive, and even in many cases consider corrupt practices to be commonplace. Therefore, efforts are needed to minimize the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption, both through education and through religious channels.

First, the Education Path. Education can be done through formal, non-formal, and informal channels as follows:²⁹

a. Formal. Formal education pathways by doing the following: 1). Formulating and disseminating civic education courses in various educational institutions, as an effort to raise awareness for students or students who can produce citizens who are committed to the values of honesty, justice and truth. 2). The need for comprehensive teaching and insertion of "anti-corruption curriculum" materials / subjects in schools. This was done so that the students' anti-corruption awareness could be grown starting from the world of education. From kindergarten to college, children are accustomed to being honest, not cheating, not taking what is not their right. 3). Reforming the syllabus of religious education from emphasizing individual piety to social piety, by reinterpreting religious texts in a more contextual manner, especially those related to the issue of corruption. 4). Encourage academics to continue to carry out various studies (qualitative and quantitative) on corruption as well as those related to the culture

²⁸ Tuanakotta M. Theodorus. 2001. *Teori Akuntansi, Edisi Kedelapan, Buku Dua*. Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.

²⁹ Suteja, Hardiansyah. 2010. *Telaah Fiqih dalam Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama: Koruptor Itu Kafir*. Jakarta Selatan: Mizan, Cet.1.

and sociology of corruption. 5). Cleaning educational institutions from corrupt practices, such as excessive levies on parents on the pretext of donating buildings, school uniforms, sports money, practicum, and so on, which often occur in public and private educational institutions. 6). Immediately realize the 20% education budget in accordance with the provisions mandated by law, so that opportunities to gain access to quality education can be evenly distributed to all levels of society, which results in an increase in the quality of Indonesia's human resources.³⁰

b. Non-formal. Non-formal education pathways by doing the following: 1). Organizing anti-corruption training and monitoring so as to raise broad awareness among educated circles to jointly fight corruption; 2). Conducting education and awareness for all members of society about the dangers of corruption through religious study and study institutions as well as religious ceremonies. 3). Officials, community leaders, informal leaders, and journalists should provide role models for society in a simple life attitude by not showing off their wealth.³¹

c. Informal. Informal education pathways by doing the following: 1). Improve the function of family education related to the dangers of corruption for all family members from an early age. This is in line with the word of Allah so that Muslims protect their families from all forms of moral and social evil: *qu anfusakum wa ahlikum nara*. 2). Parents must guide the children in the family so that they are accustomed to having a sense of pride and pleasure in their own business, and not being encouraged to get high results without effort, so that they use all means including those that are not lawful such as cheating, cheating, plagiarizing. 3). Encourage parents of community leaders, politicians and officials to be role models for families, communities and the state bureaucracy. 4). Build a family that accustoms a culture of saving and living productively (not consumptive) through a proportional and professional cultural system of family financial management³²

Second, the Religious Path. One way that can be expected to make a significant contribution to efforts to prevent corruption in this country is through religious channels, namely awareness of their religious mentality. The hope of

³⁰ Suteja, Hardiansyah. 2010. *Telaah Fiqih dalam Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama: Koruptor Itu Kafir*. Jakarta Selatan: Mizan, Cet.1.

³¹ Suteja, Hardiansyah. 2010. *Telaah Fiqih dalam Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama: Koruptor Itu Kafir*. Jakarta Selatan: Mizan, Cet.1.

³² Suteja, Hardiansyah. 2010. *Telaah Fiqih dalam Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama: Koruptor Itu Kafir*. Jakarta Selatan: Mizan, Cet.1.

the community for corruption eradication through religious channels is understandable, considering that the perpetrators of corruption are religious people. For this reason, strategies that can be carried out through this route are:³³

- a) Encourage religious leaders and institutions to issue fatwas or opinions on corruption, as well as moral sanctions for perpetrators of corruption.
- b) Encourage every religious adherent to live up to the teachings of his religion because true religion will prevent a person from committing criminal acts of corruption or other crimes.
- c) Clean Islamic social organizations and religious institutions (such as social organizations, political parties, hajj organizers, foundations, mosques, and so on from corrupt elements and practices.
- d) Harnessing the potential of mosque institutions, which are dispersed throughout the country, as community development hubs. Thus, it is very strategic if anti-corruption efforts include takmir / congregation of mosques, which almost every community in Indonesia has.
- e) The process of awareness and empowerment through the media of the majelis taklim recitation, Friday sermons, and the momentum of Islamic holidays as well as other methods of da'wah regarding the dangers of corruption will be very significant in the future. At these religious events the anti-corruption movement must continue to be stimulated in order to build collective awareness among the community about the dangers of corruption for people's lives.³⁴

D. CONCLUSIONS

From the above discussion, the writer can conclude that the dangers of corruption for the Republic of Indonesia are; 1). Inefficiency, 2). Uneven distribution, 3). Become a stimulant (incentive) towards an unproductive direction, 4). Politically, it creates alienation, social cynicism and political instability.

The strategy of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in minimizing corruption in Indonesia is by means of preventive or preventive

³³ Suteja, Hardiansyah. 2010. *Telaah Fiqih dalam Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama: Koruptor Itu Kafir*. Jakarta Selatan: Mizan, Cet.1.

³⁴ Suteja, Hardiansyah. 2010. *Telaah Fiqih dalam Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama: Koruptor Itu Kafir*. Jakarta Selatan: Mizan, Cet.1.

measures with supervision in various sectors, especially the public sector by law enforcement officials. Furthermore, by establishing a national action plan to eradicate corruption (RAN-PK). In addition, the authorized institutions in this case the KPK and the Attorney General also take part in preventing and eradicating criminal acts of corruption. Meanwhile, the prevention and eradication of corruption in the perspective of Islamic law is carried out through education and religious channels.

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