

Effective Ways to Eradicate Corruption in Indonesia

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Abstract

To eradicate corruption in Indonesia requires extraordinary methods. Such as applying the method that has been used by Denmark and Finland. This research aims to examine and analyze the problem of eradicating corruption in Indonesia. The research method used is qualitative normative juridical, where problems are analyzed using primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The results of the analysis show that eradicating corruption is a commitment and consistency of each party. The commitment to eradicate corruption can be enforced through good legal substance. Good legal substance can force legal officials to be good. Fighting corruption can be done by setting harsh penalties and a narrow range between the minimum criminal threat and the maximum criminal threat. Confiscation of assets of perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption and instilling anti-corruption values and principles at all levels of education. The threat of severe punishment is carried out top down as a deterrent and bottom up instilling anti-corruption values and principles in society.

I. Introduction

. Many people were shocked when they heard about the mega corruption case in the trading system of tin commodities in the PT Timah Tbk Mining Business Permit area for 2015-2022 which was estimated to result in state financial losses of IDR 271 trillion. However, there are quite a few people who see this situation as normal. This is caused by the frequent occurrence of the same crime, so it seems like there will be no end to it. Not a few people feel skeptical about eradicating corruption in Indonesia. Because the efforts that have been made so far have not had the effect of deterring people from committing criminal acts of corruption.

Mega corruption often occurs in Indonesia, such as the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance (BLBI) case which occurred when the monetary crisis hit the country in 1997 with state losses amounting to IDR 147.7 trillion. The activity of grabbing state land for palm oil which brought the owner of PT Duta Palma Group, Surya Darmadi to justice, has cost the state IDR 78.8 trillion. Illegal condensate processing at an oil refinery in Tuban, East Java occurred in 2009-2011 which resulted in state losses amounting to 2.7 billion US dollars or IDR 35 trillion. The PT Asuransi Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (Asabari) pension fund corruption case cost the state IDR 22.78 trillion which occurred between 2012 and 2019. Corruption in crude palm oil (CPO) export permits. The Attorney General's Office said this case cost the state finances IDR 6.04 trillion. and cost the country's economy IDR 12.31 trillion. Thus, the total value is IDR 18.35 trillion,¹ and there is still a lot of mega corruption that has been revealed, and there is still a lot of other corruption that has not been revealed.

If you look at the number of corruption cases that have occurred in Indonesia, many of the perpetrators have been sentenced, both to prison terms and fines as well as penalties for returning state financial losses. However, all of this has not had the impact of fear (*preventive*) for other people who have the potential to commit criminal acts of corruption. Therefore, other efforts are needed that can have a fear effect on people from committing this criminal act of corruption. This is because criminal acts of corruption are essentially unlawful acts that harm state finances, regional finances, or the finances of bodies that receive assistance from the state.²

The problem of corruption is a problem of desire, greed, not a problem of need so it will not reach a breaking point. This is as per the hadith of the Prophet "*From Ibnu Abbas and Anas bin Malik, may God bless him and grant him peace, that the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "If a person were given a valley full of gold, he would certainly want the second one. If he is given the second, he wants the third. Nothing can block his stomach other than the ground. And God accepts the repentance of anyone who wants to repent."*

¹ Ade Irma Kusuma, *10 Kasus Mega Korupsi yang Mencoreng Indonesia, Terkecil Rp6 T, Terbesar Rp271 T Libatkan Pesohor*, <https://www.kompas.tv/nasional/497253/10-kasus-mega-korupsi-yang-mencoreng-indonesia-terkecil-rp6-t-terbesar-rp271-t-libatkan-pesohor?page=all>, diakses tanggal 02 April 2024

² Adami Chazawi, *Hukum Pidana Korupsi di Indonesia (Edisi Revisi)*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2016, hal. 4

³ Ilyas Husti, *Mengikis Sifat Ambisius Menuju Insan Bertakwa*, <https://www.uin-suska.ac.id/blog/2022/04/21/mengikis-sifat-ambisius-menuju-insan-bertakwa/>, diakses tanggal 02 April 2024

³ The meanings contained in this hadith include:

1. Humans love and are very passionate about continuously collecting wealth and other worldly luxuries.
2. The breaker of the world's delights is death, therefore, if a human being has become lulled by the brilliance of the world and its luxuries, then one of the panacea that can restore his consciousness is to remember a lot about death and his approaching death.
3. Human dreams about the world and wealth will not be cut off as long as he is still in the world, the final limit is until he enters the grave and then in his grave his stomach is filled with grave soil.
4. Motivation to immediately repent before unexpected death comes.

Based on this hadith, it can be interpreted as an effort to eliminate greed through death. It is certain that no one wants to die. No one would risk their lives for luxury, and people would only dare risk their lives for necessities. The problem of corruption is a problem of desire. Human desires cannot be limited, but ways to fulfill these desires can definitely be overcome.

In the background description above has illustrated how complex the corruption problem is in Indonesia. Corruption cannot only be viewed from its legal substance, but must also be viewed from its legal structure and culture. However, to provide the scope of this research, this research will discuss effective ways to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct research that examines juridically effective ways that can be done to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Therefore, researchers conducted this research with the title "**Effective Ways to Eradicate Corruption in Indonesia**"

2. Research Method

3. This research is normative legal research. Legal research is a process of discovering legal rules, legal principles and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues faced. The approach used in this research is a legislative approach, a theoretical approach. The legal materials used in this research are primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. In this research, the type of writing research is normative juridical. Legal material collection techniques The data collection procedure used in this research is literature study, namely collecting data by reading statutory regulations, official documents and literature that is closely related to the problems discussed based on secondary data. This data was then analyzed and formulated as supporting data in this research.

⁴ Afief Arifin, dkk, *Membudayakan Anti Korupsi Dalam Penanggulangan Anti Korupsi Di Indonesia*, Jurnal Hukum De'rechtsstaat. P-ISSN:2442-5303. E-ISSN:2549-9874. Spesial Issue, Februari, 2023, hal. 19-27

⁵ Susilawati, dkk, *Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dalam Pengelolaan Dana Desa*, Jurnal Hukum dan Kemasyarakatan Al-Hikmah Vol. 3, No. 1, Maret 2022, hal. 27-47

2. Results and Discussion

Corruption comes from Latin *corrupt* which means damage or dilapidation.⁴ There are also those who argue that the term corruption comes from the word *corrupteia* which comes from Latin meaning *bribery* or *seduction*, then what is meant by *Corrupt*, in latin is *Corrupter* or *Seducer*. *Bribery* can be interpreted as giving someone something to do for their own benefit. Temporary *seduction* means something that attracts someone to deviate.⁵

Poerwadarminta in the General Indonesian Dictionary means: corruption is a bad act such as embezzling money, accepting bribes and so on. Soedarsono, stated that corruption is the misappropriation or embezzlement of state or company money where someone works for personal or other people's interests.⁶ The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines corruption as misappropriation or embezzlement (of state or company money and so on) for personal or other people's interests. Corruption comes from the word corrupt, which means bad; damaged; rotten; likes to use things (money) entrusted to him; can be bribed (using his power for personal gain).⁷

New World Dictionary of the American Language explains that since the Middle Ages England has used the word *corruption* and French *corruption* which means:⁸

1. Actions or statements that create a bad situation.
2. Evil and despicable behavior, or moral depravity Bribery and other forms of dishonesty.
3. Rottenness, or rancidity.
4. Something that is corrupted, such as words that are changed or replaced incorrectly in a sentence.
5. Corrupt influences.

To explain the meaning of internal corruption *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)* categorized into three groups as follows:

1. Physically; for example acts of destruction, or deliberately causing decay with unreasonable and disgusting actions.
2. Moral; political in nature, namely making someone morally corrupt or it can mean the fact of corrupt conditions and the decline that occurs in society.

Perversion of purity; such as deviating from the norms of a particular social institution, customs and so on. This action is not suitable or deviates from the appropriate values of the social group. The use of the term corruption in relation to politics is colored by meanings that fall into the moral category.

Corruption Factors

Eradicating crime is not something that is difficult to do when all elements have the same commitment. Knowing the factors that cause this crime will make it easier to eradicate it. The problem of corruption is a problem of greed, greed, so what is destroyed first is the greed. According to Isa Wahyudi, there are several reasons why people commit corruption, including: (a) human greed, (b) morals that are not strong enough to face temptation, (c) consumer lifestyle, (d) not wanting (lazy) to work hard.⁹

Based on this, it can be understood that corruption is caused by damage to a person's morals. Among the indicators of a person's moral damage is uncontrolled greed, no longer being able to differentiate between needs and desires, which results in desires being considered as needs. With this kind of perception, a person will do all kinds of things to fulfill this desire. One thing that is often done is through acts of corruption for those who have the opportunity to do so.

Philosophy and Theory of Punishment

Crime is essentially a loss in the form of suffering that is deliberately inflicted by the state on individuals who violate the law. Apart from that, punishment is also a moral education for perpetrators who have committed crimes with the aim of preventing them from repeating their actions.¹⁰ In essence, the criminal dimension is oriented and leads to criminal sanctions which are the main/best guarantor/guarantee or (*prime guarantor*) and at the same time as the main threat (*prime threatener*) or is also the best tool or means in dealing with crime. This includes crime prevention efforts themselves. Ted Honderich believes that punishment must fulfill 3 (three) elements, namely:

- a. Punishment must involve some kind of loss (*deprivation*) or misery (*distress*) which is usually reasonably formulated as the target of criminal action. This first element is basically a loss or crime suffered by the subject who is the victim as a result of the conscious actions of another subject. In fact, the actions of other subjects are considered wrong not only because they cause suffering to other people, but also because they are against legally applicable laws;
- b. Any punishment must come from a legally authorized institution. So punishment is not a natural consequence of an action, but rather the result of decisions made by personal actors in a powerful institution. Therefore, punishment is not an act of revenge from the victim against the lawbreaker who causes suffering; And
- c. The competent authority has the right to impose punishment only on subjects who have been proven to have deliberately violated the laws or regulations applicable in their society. This third element does raise questions about "collective punishment", for example the economic embargo which is also felt by innocent people. However, in general punishment can be formulated openly as a fine (*penalty*) given by authorized agencies to violators of laws or regulations.

⁶ Soedarsono, *Kamus Hukum*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 1999, hal. 23

⁷ Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 1998, hal. 527

⁸ Soedjono Dirjosisworo, *Fungsi Perundang-undangan Pidana Dalam Penanggulangan Korupsi Di Indonesia*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Jakarta, 2009, hal. 17

⁹ Nanang T. Puspito dkk, *Pendidikan Anti-Korupsi Untuk Perguruan Tinggi*, Kemendikbud, Jakarta, 2011, hal. 40

Plato and Aristotle stated that a crime is imposed not because a crime has been committed, but so that a crime is not committed, this is a fact that criminal law is *preventive* or prevention from committing crimes or violations. Likewise, Herbert L. Packer argued that the level or degree of unpleasantness or cruelty is not a distinguishing characteristic *punishment* and *treatment*.¹¹

The purpose of punishment and the purpose of criminal law are two different things. Nevertheless, the purpose of punishment cannot be separated from the flow of criminal law. If the schools in criminal law that underlie the objectives of criminal law consist of the classical school, the modern school and the neoclassical school, then the aims of criminal law are broadly divided into three, namely absolute theory, relative theory and combined theory. However, in its development, apart from these three theories, there are also contemporary theories regarding the purpose of punishment.

a. Absolute Theory or Retaliation Theory (*Vergelding's theories*)

The theory of retribution says that punishment does not have practical aims, such as reforming criminals. The crime itself contains the elements for which a sentence is imposed. Crime absolutely exists, because a crime is committed. There is no need to think about the benefits of punishing the perpetrator. Because every crime must result in a criminal being imposed on the perpetrator. The crime was imposed on the perpetrator because *just deserts*, that they are punished because they deserve to be punished for their reprehensible behavior.

This means that the concept *just deserts* in retribution is defined by referring to the specific reasons and basic thinking behind the imposition of punishment, namely *ill-desert* perpetrator, and can be fulfilled through a negative payment, or revenge with a punishment.¹²

Immanuel Kant argued that crime is ethics; practically it is an injustice therefore the crime must be punished. According to Hegel, crime is a denial of the law, crime does not have a real existence, with criminal punishment being abolished.¹³ Meanwhile, Herbart stated that evil that is not avenged is undesirable. The demand that must be fulfilled is that the perpetrator experiences the same severity of suffering as he caused other people to suffer. Meanwhile, Stahl stated that punishment is God's justice. The ruler as God's representative in the world must enforce God's justice in the world.

Seneca, referring to the teachings of the Greek philosopher, Plato, stated: *no one who is prudent punishes because it is a sin, but not to be sinned against* (a wise person does not punish because sin is committed, but so that sin no longer occurs). Efforts to prevent crime were carried out by creating fear so that the ancient criminal law then developed criminal sanctions that were so cruel and their implementation was carried out in public by giving warnings to the wider community.¹⁴

¹⁰ Matt Matravers, *Justice and Punishment; The Rationale of Coercion*, Oxford University Press, London, 2000, hal. 251

¹¹ Muladi dan Barda Nawawi Arief, *Teori-Teori dan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*, Alumni Bandung, 1992, hal. 5

b. Relative Theory Or Goal Theory (*Goal theories*)

The relative theory looking for the basis of punishment is to uphold public order and the aim of crime is to prevent crime. There are criminal penalties, in general, so that everyone no longer commits crimes. Von Feuerbach's general prevention to prevent crime is known as *psychological trend* or psychological coercion, namely the presence of a sentence imposed on someone who commits a crime will give other people fear of committing a crime. Therefore, the criminal sanctions listed for prohibited acts must be written in the law so as to discourage people from committing evil acts.

c. Combined Theory (*Associations Theory*)

Theoretically, combined theory attempts to combine the thoughts contained in absolute theory and relative theory. Apart from recognizing that criminal sanctions are imposed to retaliate against the perpetrator's actions, it is also intended so that the perpetrator can be reformed so that he can return to society. According to this theory, criminal punishment is not only oriented towards efforts to retaliate against the person's actions, but also so that there are efforts to educate or improve the person so that they do not commit crimes again that harm society.

Effective Ways to Eradicate Corruption

Corruption is an act that can not only harm state finances but can also cause losses to the people's economy. Barda Nawawi Arief is of the opinion that the criminal act of corruption is a very disgraceful, condemnable act and is hated by the majority of society, not only by the people and nation of Indonesia but also by the people of other nations in the world.¹⁵

According to classical philosophy, corruption is considered to be contrary to purity. In this sense the soul is something pure, while the body and all physical matter, are corrupt things. The way needed to achieve wisdom and enlightenment is to deny the physical and material, and search for the truth in the soul. On the other hand, Aristotle stated that corruption can also be synonymous with two things, namely death and moral decadence which he equated with hedonism, namely life whose main aim is to seek physical pleasure alone.¹⁶

Eradicating corruption is not an easy thing, and it is also not a difficult thing when everyone has the same consistency and commitment to eradicate it. Eradicating corruption must involve all sub-systems in the legal field, including legal substance, legal structure and legal culture. These three legal sub-systems must support each other and must be good. In this way, efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia will become easier.

¹² Heather Strang & John Braithwaite, *Restorative Justice: Philosophy To Practice*, (Editor John) Asghate Dartmouth, Aldershot-Butlington, USA-Singapore-Sidney, 2000, hal. 57

¹³ Abul Khair dan Mohammad Ekaputra, *Pemidanaan*, USU Press, Medan, 2011, hal. 31

¹⁴ Jan Remmelink, *Hukum Pidana: Komentar Atas Pasal-Pasal Terpenting Dalam Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana Belanda dan Padanannya Dalam Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2003, hal. 605

¹⁵ Muladi dan Barda Nawawi Arief, *Bunga Rampai Hukum Pidana*, Bandung, Alumni, 1992, hal. 133

Corruption crimes that occur in Indonesia are acts of fulfilling the desires of people who have the opportunity to do so. Fulfilling desires is like drinking water in the middle of the ocean. The more you drink, the thirstier you will be and you will never be satisfied. Fulfilling desires is an act of greed that never considers the impact it has on other people. Corruption has taken away people's economic rights and even people's political rights can be mortgaged through corruption.

Efforts to eradicate corruption can be made by improving the legal substance, namely improving the legal provisions governing criminal acts of corruption. The existence of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, which has been in effect for more than twenty years, has not been able to become a law that eradicates corruption, this is proven by the large number of criminal acts of corruption that occur in Indonesia.

According to Thomas More (1478-1535) in his book *Utopia* (1516) stated that the harsh punishments imposed on criminals did not have much impact on eliminating the crimes that occurred.¹⁶ Furthermore, Thomas More said that heavy criminal sanctions are not the main factor in spurring the effectiveness of criminal law. It is this thesis that people often use as a basis that the threat of severe punishment for a crime will not influence people to commit that crime.

This thesis cannot be faulted, but this thesis needs to be questioned in light of current developments. This thesis developed around the 1400s, meaning that at that time crime was still conventional and the perpetrators of crime were those with low social status. What this means is that at that time the threat of serious criminal penalties would not have an effect on criminals, this is because it is not uncommon for criminals to commit crimes based on need, not on desire. The crimes in question include theft, rape and others which are still conventional in nature.

The development of today's modern society has led to the development of modern crimes. The crimes and villains of today are crimes and villains that have not been thought of by humans in the past. Such as the crime of corruption which when viewed from the subject of the perpetrators are usually those who have a high social status (*High Class*). Both educationally and economically. This means that the criminals are different from conventional crimes which are usually committed by those with low social status.

This is as stated by Fijnaut and Huberts who state that "It is always necessary to link anti-corruption strategies to the characteristics of the actors involved (and the environment in which they operate). There is no single concept and program of good governance for all countries and organizations, no one right way. There are many initiatives and most of them are tailored to the specific context of society and organizations have to find their own solutions.

¹⁶ Reza A.A Wattimena, *Filsafat Anti Korupsi (Membedah Hasrat Kuasa, Pemburuan Kenikmatan, dan Sisi Hewani Manusia di Balik Korupsi*, Penerbit Kanisius, Surabaya, 2012, hal. 9

¹⁷ Emilia Susanti dan Eko Rahardjo, *Hukum dan Kriminologi*, CV. Anugrah Utama Raharja, Bandar Lampung, 2018, hal. 25

Based on the above and in accordance with the character of the Indonesian people who do not obey the law but are more afraid of the law, the criminal law on corruption must be made as sadistic as possible so that it can provide a preventive effect on those who have the potential to commit criminal acts of corruption. The State of Denmark also did the same thing at the beginning of its efforts to eradicate corruption in that country. Severe punishments are given to perpetrators of corruption indiscriminately. At first, these harsh punishments had the effect of fearing the community and over time this fear turned into obedience.

The legislators must be brave and ready to make the law a legal sub-system with the threat of severe penalties, so that people will be afraid to violate the law. The breaker of the world's delights is death, therefore, if a human being has become lulled by the brilliance of the world and its luxuries, then one of the panacea that can restore his consciousness is to remember a lot about death and his approaching death. If the substance of the law to eradicate corruption is made with a maximum penalty of death, it is certain that people will be increasingly afraid of committing corruption.

Indeed, many people also compare the way of eradicating corruption in Indonesia with other countries such as Denmark and Finland, where these countries do not threaten serious crimes against corruption but criminal acts of corruption rarely occur in these countries. It must also be understood that Indonesia cannot be compared with these two countries at this time. Maybe you can compare Denmark and Finland hundreds of years ago with Indonesia today. This is because hundreds of years ago Denmark and Finland also provided severe punishments for perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption.

As stated by the relative theory of punishment, general prevention is to prevent crime from occurring, which Von Feuerbach known as *psychological trend* or psychological coercion, namely the presence of a sentence imposed on someone who commits a crime will give other people fear of committing a crime. Therefore, the criminal sanctions listed for prohibited acts must be written in the law so as to discourage people from committing evil acts.

This is in line with the hadith of the Prophet *"If man were given one valley full of gold, he would certainly want the second one. If he is given the second, he wants the third. Nothing can block his stomach other than the ground. And Allah accepts the repentance of anyone who wants to repent.* One of the meanings is that the breaker of the delights of the world is death, therefore, if a human being has become lulled by the brilliance of the world and its luxuries, then one of the panacea that can restore his consciousness is to remember a lot about death and his approaching death.

Based on the description above, there is an urgent threat of serious criminal penalties for criminal acts of corruption. The serious crime here is the provision of the death penalty for criminal acts of corruption, which is not limited by "certain circumstances". However, when a criminal act of corruption is committed by them, the highest criminal threat is the death penalty. Apart from that, the determination of specific minimum criminal threats must also be more stringent. For example, the establishment of a minimum criminal penalty of 7 (seven) years for all types of criminal acts of corruption. With serious criminal threats like this, general prevention of criminal acts of corruption can be enforced.

Apart from serious criminal threats, clear regulations must also be established regarding the confiscation of assets of perpetrators of corruption. Because corruption is to fulfill desires, this means that one indicator of great desires is in the form of luxury or wealth. Assets are assets that are collected, if these assets are obtained from the proceeds of criminal acts of corruption then these assets should be confiscated by the state, unless the corruptor can prove that the assets were not obtained from the proceeds of crime.

Apart from the substance of the criminal law on corruption that needs to be improved, the legal structure also needs to be improved. If you look at the current criminal law enforcement officers who are corrupt, it is often seen that there are law enforcement officers who commit corruption. How can corrupt people be able to eradicate criminal acts of corruption? "How can a dirty floor be cleaned with a dirty broom?" Therefore, the integrity of law enforcement officers is needed in carrying out their profession, so that the law can be implemented as well as possible.

If the substance of the law on eradicating corruption has been made strict, then the legal apparatus that implements the law will be controlled by the law itself, thereby reducing the potential for perverting the law. Such as the application of a special minimum prison sentence which has a narrow range with a maximum penalty in the corruption criminal law. So law enforcement officials will only impose laws within the range of criminal threats that have been determined. For example, the threat of imprisonment is a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a minimum of 15 (fifteen) years. So it is certain that people who are proven to have committed criminal acts of corruption will be sentenced to prison for at least 15 (fifteen) years. By implementing rules like this, both prosecutors and judges will be limited in determining the severity of the punishment that will be decided against a person.

This is based on the current reality, it is often felt that the decisions given by judges against perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption do not provide a sense of justice to the community. Because it is not uncommon for people to compare judges' decisions against perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption with other conventional crimes such as the crime of theft. Situations like this give rise to negative perceptions in society and strengthen the existing assumption in society, namely "the law is sharp downwards and blunt upwards". Even though constitutionally known as the principle of "*equality before the law*" which is a manifestation of the rule of law (*constitutional state*) so that there must be equal treatment for everyone before the law. By implementing a threat of punishment that has a narrow range between the maximum penalty and the minimum penalty, it will reduce the number of legal officers committing violations of the law.

Law enforcement officials are one of the keys to properly enforcing the law. What is the meaning of a good law if the enforcement officers are bad people? This means that the legal apparatus is the one who really determines whether law enforcement is good or bad. In the hands of good officials, even bad laws can become good. Therefore, it is necessary to recruit good law enforcement officers in eradicating criminal acts of corruption. Those who become law enforcement officers must be people of integrity, have a national spirit and have a commitment to fighting corruption.

Apparatus designated as law enforcers for corruption are not based on individual interests or group interests, nor on the basis of remuneration and so on, but on the basis of commitment, consistency and integrity towards the state in the context of eradicating corruption for the benefit of the Indonesian people. The people who are the spearheads of eradicating corruption must be clean people, so that they can rid the country of corrupt behavior that occurs in society.

The community also has a role in eradicating corruption. Indeed, society does not act after corruption occurs, but before the corruption occurs. Apart from monitoring people who have the potential to commit criminal acts of corruption, the public should also not accept gifts from those who want to obtain positions in the state. For example, people should not accept bribes to vote when they are offered a certain amount of money by certain people/individuals to vote in an election. This is because if we choose the person concerned and are elected then we can be sure that he will commit a criminal act of corruption if he has the opportunity to return the bribe money that has been given. Therefore, the public must really be aware when someone offers something with the expectation of something in return.

Instilling anti-corruption values and principles in society is also something that is very important to do. This was also done by Denmark and Finland several decades ago. Instilling anti-corruption values and principles is implemented at all levels of education from kindergarten to university level. The results can be seen today, where Denmark and Finland are the countries with the lowest levels of corruption in the world.

All of this is the result obtained from various efforts that have been made, and these efforts are not immediate but require a process and joint commitment to fight corruption. If this commitment is implemented consistently in efforts to eradicate criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia, then over time the criminal acts of corruption will decrease and ultimately the Indonesian state will also be able to minimize the criminal acts of corruption that occur in Indonesia. In the end, the goal of the state is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed; promote general welfare; enrich the life of a nation; and participate in implementing world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice

3. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that eradicating corruption is something that is very easy depending on the commitment and consistency of each party. Commitment to eradicate corruption can be enforced through good legal substance. Good legal substance can force legal apparatus to be good, because good law is implemented by good legal apparatus. There are several things that can be done in an appropriate effort to eradicate corruption, including by setting harsh penalties and a narrow range between the minimum criminal threat and the maximum criminal threat for perpetrators of corruption. Apart from that, the implementation of asset confiscation against perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption. On the other hand, instilling anti-corruption values can be done at all levels of education, so that **top down** threats of severe punishment are carried out as a deterrent and **bottom up** instilling anti-corruption values and principles in society. Therefore, the most important thing to do is reconstruct the law to eradicate corruption. In this way, efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia will be able to have a positive impact, namely by reducing the number of perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia.

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