

Corruption Watch Policy and The Risks of Increased Corruption During the Pandemic

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Abstrak: The government is trying to make policies to control corruption and trying to reduce the Risk of Increasing Corruption During the Pandemic through various efforts, one of which is using the GOL application. Innovaton breakthrough in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Building a smart community culture and anti-corruption is one of the big challenges for the Indonesian state. Building character by instilling some values for anti-corruption education is one positive way that needs to be done. Efforts are made for the public to find out information, so that findings of corruption will be processed faster and cause the public to start to be careful and try to avoid corruption and to be actively involved in monitoring and efforts to prevent corruption during pandemic..

Keywords: corruption; pandemi; gol.

INTRODUCTION

A pandemic is a condition that is feared by people around the world so that all components of society from various parts of the world try to overcome and find various kinds of solutions to overcome the pandemic. But there is one condition that the public should be concerned about and should be paid more attention to than a pandemic. If we observe, a pandemic is usually caused by an outbreak of a virus or infectious disease and occurs in a small community that can even spread to all corners of the world. The result of this pandemic is the physical damage of living things biologically in the form of diseases that are difficult to cure and are quickly transmitted, so that a vaccine is needed continuously to overcome the pandemic.

One thing that the public should be concerned about and should pay more attention to than a pandemic is a cultural disease of corruption in society. Why can it be said that the disease of corruption is more dangerous than the disease caused by a pandemic, of course we will examine this in an in-depth discussion of what corruption is. Corruption does not only physically destroy the community's biology, but it also damages the mental and attitude of the community so that if it becomes a culture that is continuously carried out and accepted by the community, the resulting impact is not only that many victims suffer physical biological damage, but also the mental and morals of society will be bad.

Corruption is a power deviation that has the potential to be carried out by anyone, including the bureaucracy who should be the gatekeeper for the enactment of an anti-corruption spirit even to law enforcers. This shows how corruption is not only a legal issue, but also a cultural mentality issue. Corruption always occurs a lot within the Indonesian bureaucracy and mostly leads to government officials. The development of corruption in Indonesia continues to run systematically from various comparative studies of corruption between Indonesian countries to the lowest in the eradication of corruption. For many people, corruption is no longer a violation of the law but has become a habit. This must be stopped because

otherwise it will become a negative culture and can damage the character of society, especially the nation's future youth.

The condition of corruption eradication in Indonesia until the end of 2019 until the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen in general in the Rule of Law Index report for 2020. In general, Indonesia is ranked 59 out of 128 countries with a score of 0.53 points on a scale of 0 -1. The lower the value, the worse the rule of law index or vice versa. In 2019, Indonesia is ranked 62 out of 126 countries with a score of 0.52 points. The ranking has increased from the previous year. Meanwhile, in points terms, Indonesia only increased by 0.01 points. One of the indicators in ROLI is the absence of corruption. From these indicators, there are 4 (four) variables, namely: 1). Absence of corruption in the executive branch; 2). Absence of judicial corruption; 3). No corruption in the police / military; and 4). The absence of corruption in the legislature. Based on the indicator of the absence of corruption in ROLI in 2020, Indonesia is ranked 92 out of 128 countries with a score of 0.39. Meanwhile, in 2019 Indonesia was ranked 97 out of 126 countries with a score of 0.38. Both in terms of ranking and points, Indonesia did not experience a significant increase. From the information above, it can be stated that the Indonesian government does not have serious attention to efforts to eradicate corruption, especially in the aspect of information disclosure in the handling of corruption cases.

Besides the weakness of the existing supervisory system, it provides an opportunity to commit corruption. This encourages civil servants to seek additions by using public facilities for personal gain even though they are against the law. In addition, Indonesia's criminal justice system is not effective in fighting corruption. So that the perpetrators of corruption are free from legal traps. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) as one of the institutions that oversees Indonesian corruption, explained that throughout 2020 there were 169 cases of corruption. The large number of cases that arise regarding corruption is certainly a whip for us to study harder and work hard in educating all elements of society. The effort to build the character of a society is an ongoing process to cultivate a positive character. Increase public awareness of the importance of an anti-corruption attitude as well as efforts to increase the morale of human resources.

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as the agency authorized to handle corruption cases in Indonesia has made several innovations to prevent it, one of which is by developing an Online Gratification (GOL) application. The government is trying to make policies to control corruption and trying to reduce the Risk of Increasing Corruption During the Pandemic through various efforts, one of which is using the GOL application. Online Gratuity Application or commonly abbreviated as GOL is a new breakthrough in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Building a smart community culture and anti-corruption is one of the big challenges for the Indonesian state. Building character by instilling some values for anti-corruption education is one positive way that needs to be done. This application was developed to make it easier for government civil servants to report receipt of gratuities (bribes) to minimize irregularities. As described above, we formulate several problems that will be discussed in this study including: How the development of corruption cases that occur in Indonesia from year to year and the use of online gratification applications developed by the KPK to maximize the eradication of corruption in Indonesia to create a society that smart and anti-corruption.

Literature Review

Online Gratuity Application (GOL)

The Online Gratification Application (GOL) is an application developed by the KPK to facilitate State Civil Apparatus and other state officials in reporting the receipt of Gratuities. The GOL application is available in several media, namely the web version and the mobile version, both Android and iOS. This

latest GOL application also provides a feature to assist the Gratification Control Unit (UPG) for State Agencies in managing gratuity reports received by employees in their institutions. It is hoped that with the GOL Application, UPG officers can report the receipt of Gratification more easily and quickly so that it is efficient in managing the Gratification report. State Civil Apparatus can choose the method of reporting the acceptance of Gratification, namely individually or through the UPG at their agency. With this convenience, it is hoped that it can help the KPK's efforts in encouraging prevention and reducing the practice of giving gratuities to State Civil Apparatus.

The publication of this application is funded by the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Through innovation and socialization of the GOL Application, UPG officers can report Gratification receipts more easily and quickly so that they are efficient in managing Gratification reports. State Civil Apparatus can choose the method of reporting the acceptance of Gratuities, namely individually or through the UPG at their agency. With this convenience, it is hoped that it can help the KPK's efforts in encouraging prevention and reducing the practice of giving gratuities to State Civil Apparatus.

Conditions that Support the Emergence of Corruption

The conditions that support the emergence of corruption are caused by the following backgrounds: Concentration of power in decision makers who are not directly responsible to the people. Lack of transparency in government decision making. Political campaigns are expensive, with expenditures greater than normal political funding. Projects involving large amounts of public money. A closed, self-centered environment and a network of old friends. Weak legal order. Weak legal profession. Lack of freedom of opinion or freedom of mass media. Very low salaries for government employees.

Regarding the lack of salaries or civil servants' income compared to the necessities of life, which is increasing day by day, it is not absolute because there are many factors that work and influence one another. Lack of salary is not the most decisive factor, well-off people are often corrupt. However, the lack of salaries and incomes for civil servants is indeed the most prominent factor in terms of prevalent and widespread corruption in Indonesia. It is understandable that in such situations the employees are forced to seek extras and many of them earn by asking for extra money for services rendered. Measuring corruption in statistical terms is comparing several countries, naturally is not simple, because the perpetrators generally want to hide. Transparency International, the leading NGO in the field of anti-corruption, provides three benchmarks, which are published annually: the Corruption Perceptions Index. The Global Corruption Barometer (based on a survey of people's views on their perceptions and experiences with corruption); and the Bribe Giver Survey, which looked at how willing foreign companies were to pay bribes. Transparency International also publishes a Global Corruption Report which focuses on political corruption including a number of Governance Indicators.

METHOD

In this research, the method used is through literature review by collecting data from several sources in the form of books, journals, and other sources. This method aims to find answers in solving this problem. The stages in data collection in this study are to determine the theme first, search for books and articles from various relevant sources such as Google Scholar and the like by using keywords, classify various types of articles and books according to their required context, analyze articles and books, take the important points from several sources that have been found to become concepts, and write the synthesis results into research

articles. This research uses qualitative methods. The data used are sourced from or obtained through literature studies, literature studies do not have to go to the field and meet with respondents. The data needed in the research can be obtained from library or document sources.

According to (Zed, 2014), in library research, literature search is not only for the first step to prepare a research framework (research design) but also to utilize library sources to obtain research data. In addition to data, things that must be present in scientific research also require problem formulation, theoretical basis, data analysis, and conclusions. Research with literature studies is research that has the same preparation as other research, but the sources and methods of data collection are by taking data from the library, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials. Literature studies require high persistence so that the data and data analysis and conclusions generated are in accordance with the expected objectives. This requires optimal preparation and implementation. Literature study research requires thorough and in-depth analysis in order to obtain results. Thus research with literature studies is also a study and can be categorized as a scientific work because data collection is carried out with a strategy in the form of a research methodology. The variables in the literature study research are non-standard. The data obtained were analyzed in depth by the author. The data obtained is poured into sub-chapters so as to answer the formulation of research problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Recent Developments in Corruption Cases in Indonesia (2017–2020)

There were 169 cases of corruption during the first semester of 2020. This data was obtained based on monitoring conducted by the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) from January 1 to June 30, 2020. Of the 169 corruption cases investigated by law enforcement, 139 cases were corruption cases. new. Furthermore, there are 23 case developments and 23 hand catching operations (OTT). There were 372 suspects named with state losses amounting to Rp 18.1 trillion. The value of bribes known and found by law enforcers was around Rp. 20.2 billion and the value of illegal fees was around Rp. 40.6 billion. "The average is 28 cases per month with an average number of suspects named 60 suspects. ICW noted that the trend of prosecution for corruption cases in 2019 decreased compared to 2018. From 454 cases handled to 271 cases. The decline was influenced by the shift in government priorities in eradicating corruption namely through prevention efforts.

The Corruption Eradication Commission is encouraged to prevent corruption through prosecution, prevention, coordination and supervision. Not only by law enforcers but also involving people who can contribute. Fraud, bribery, embezzlement in office, extortion, or gratification. Corruption is still a major problem for the Indonesian nation. In overcoming the problem of corruption, the government uses two strategies in tackling corruption crimes. First, a preventive strategy or prevention of corruption and second, repressive efforts or prosecution of corruption cases. One of the things that should be considered in the context of eradicating corruption is the efforts to prosecute corruption cases by law enforcers. The purpose of prosecuting corruption cases is to provide a deterrent effect for criminals or potential criminals to commit corruption crimes.

In 2017, the KPK conducted the most Hand-Catching Operations (OTT) in history: 19 times. From the number of OTTs, the KPK named 72 suspects consisting of law enforcement officers, legislators, regional heads and private parties. The OTT by the KPK began with the arrest of a Constitutional Court Judge in Jakarta at the end of January 2017, in connection with the alleged criminal act of bribery corruption related to a

request for a judicial review of Law No. 41/2014 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. And it ended with the arrest of members of the Regional People's Representative Council and the Jambi Provincial Government at the end of November 2017. These legislative and executive officials were arrested for alleged bribery in the process of ratifying the Jambi Provincial Government's Regional Expenditure Budget for 2018. The category for handling cases throughout 2017 consists of 93 cases bribery, 15 cases of goods and services procurement, and 5 cases of Money Laundering.

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) noted that the enforcement of corruption cases in 2018 was the lowest in terms of the number of cases and the number of suspects compared to 2015 to 2017. It was recorded that only 454 corruption cases were handled throughout 2018 and 1,087 suspects. Of the 454 corruption cases investigated by law enforcers, 41 cases of corruption included the determination of new suspects (case development) and 66 other cases were carried out by the catch-hand method. It is estimated that the total state loss is Rp. 5.6 trillion throughout 2018.

Throughout 2019, the KPK investigated 142 cases, investigated 268 cases and prosecuted 234 cases. From here, 142 cases had permanent legal force and carried out 136 cases. In enforcing the law, the KPK also coordinates and supervises with the Attorney General's Office and the Police. A total of 361 cases had been coordinated for handling and 402 cases were supervised. Corruption cases that were mostly handled by the KPK were bribery, namely 97 cases. Government positions that are most involved in corruption are: Mayor/ Regent and Deputy: 14 cases, Echelon I/ II/ III Civil Servants: 14 cases, Members of the DPR and DPRD: 10 cases, while the government agencies most involved are: Regency/ City Government: 51 cases, Ministry/ State Institution: 42 cases, BUMN/ BUMD: 42 cases.

The results of monitoring conducted by ICW throughout the first semester of 2020 is based on the results of monitoring conducted by ICW, there are a number of conclusions, namely: 1. There is a new mode that occurs, namely the manipulation of shares related to the capital market sector. The value of state losses caused by the manipulation mode is very large, namely Rp. The village budget is the sector most vulnerable to corruption. In addition, the emergence of cases in the capital market sector provides a warning that there is vulnerability to the sector. 3. The most dominant perpetrators of corruption are arrested by law enforcers, namely ASN and the private sector. 4. The performance of prosecution of corruption cases carried out by law enforcers in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and North Kalimantan is thought to be bad. This is illustrated by the absence of information obtained regarding the efforts to handle corruption cases in the two regions. 5. Law enforcers rarely or do not arrest perpetrators from corporations. It is proven that there are only 13 corporations that have been named as suspects by law enforcement. 6. The performance of law enforcers in the aspect of prosecuting corruption cases is poor. This can be seen from the target achievement in accordance with the DIPA for the 2020 fiscal year, the percentage is below 50 percent. 7. Law enforcers do not use money laundering instruments as a tool to recover state financial losses. This can be seen from the imposition of the money laundering article on corruption cases which is only subject to the money laundering article, only 1.2 percent of the total case. This condition indicates that law enforcers are lazy in looking for evidence that leads to money laundering. 8. Law enforcers rarely or even. not at all using Perma 13/2016 as an instrument to ensnare corporations that are suspected of being involved in criminal acts of corruption. 9. Changes in regulations experienced by the KPK show that the institution did not have spurs when its prosecuting authority was castrated. In addition, KPK leaders who are suspected of having problems are also one of the main contributions in prosecuting corruption cases.

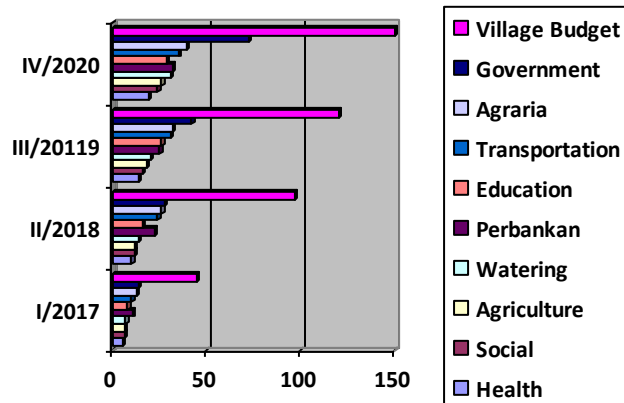


Figure 1. Databoks.co.id/Indonesian Corruption Watch 2020

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) recorded 1,008 corruption cases that were tried at the Corruption Crime Court, High Court, and Supreme Court from January to June 2020. Of these, 1,043 defendants have been tried at all court levels. The number of cases and corruption defendants on trial in the first semester of 2020 increased compared to the same period the previous year. In the first semester of 2019, there were 497 cases being tried with a total of 504 defendants. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) recorded during semester I/ 2020. The highest number of corruption in the village fund budget sector, namely 44 cases. The government and land sectors followed with 13 cases of corruption each.

The corruption case in Indonesia places Indonesia in 89th place out of 1180 countries and 4th in Southeast Asia with 38 points in the world corruption perception index in 2018. In the past 5 years, there have been 2062 prosecution of corruption cases in Indonesia that have been handled by Attorney General's Office (59.5%), Police (32.4%), and KPK (8.1%).

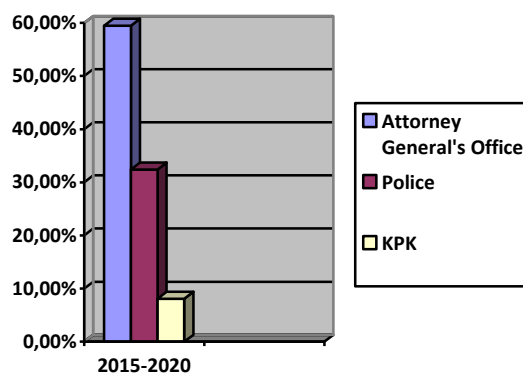


Figure 2. The procentage world corruption perception index in 2015-2020

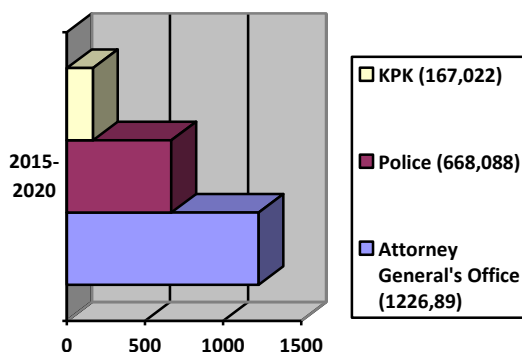


Figure 3. The number world corruption perception index in 2015-2020

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence. 4.2 Building a smart and anti-corruption society through the KPK online gratuity application (GOL)

Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK) in 2020 is 3.84 on a scale of 0 to 5. This figure is higher than the 2019 achievement of 3.70. The index value is getting closer to 5, indicating that the public has a more anti-corruption behavior, on the other hand, the IPAK value that is getting closer to 0 indicates that the community is behaving increasingly permissive to corruption. The Anti-Corruption Behavior Index is prepared based on two dimensions, namely the Perception Dimension and the Experience Dimension. In 2020, the Perception Index value was 3.68, a decrease of 0.12 points compared to the Perception Index in 2019 (3.80). On the other hand, the experience index for 2020 (3.91) increased by 0.26 points compared to the experience index in 2019 (3.65). In 2020, the IPAK of urban communities is higher (3.87) than rural communities (3.81). The higher the education, the more people tend to be anti-corruption. In 2020, the IPAK of the community with education below high school is 3.80; Senior High School 3.88; and above high school at 3.97. People aged 40 years and under are the most anti-corruption compared to other age groups. In 2020, IPAK for people under 40 years old is 3.85; aged 40–59 years 3.84; and 60 years or more of 3.82

Based on this figure, it can be seen that there is an increase in the Perception Index from 2012 to 2018, but has decreased in 2019 and 2020. This shows a decrease in public understanding and assessment of anti-corruption behavior. On the other hand, in the experience index, there was a fluctuation from 2012 to 2019, reaching the highest moment in 2020, which was 3.91. In line with the experience index, the IPAK score also shows fluctuation. In 2020, the IPAK score is 3.84. This figure is higher than the 2019 IPAK (3.70). This increase is due to the improvement in the public service system in Indonesia. The building of an anti-corruption character of society must be a priority to increase intelligent human resources.

One of the KPK's concrete steps in trying to prevent corruption in Indonesia is by making innovations. In the digital era like today, almost all activities can be done only in your hand. With smart phones (smartphones) that have a variety of applications, we fulfill our needs. Technology should provide opportunities for the public to take part in preventing corruption. For state officials and administrators it is increasingly easy to submit asset reports through e-LHKPN. Not only that, in e-LHKPN, the public can also carry

out surveillance. In the Online Gratification (GOL) application, the public can report gratuities to the KPK. Of course, besides being practical and fast, this application is expected to increase public awareness in reporting gratuities. On the other hand, the application also enhances synergy. Between the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Police and the Attorney General's Office, are now collaborating in handling cases through an electronic application for an investigation commencement letter or e-SPDP. The KPK has launched the OnLine Gratification application (GOL application) since December 12, 2017. The goal is to make it easier for state officials to report gratuities. This application can be downloaded via a device, so that reporting of gratuities can be done in the palm of your hand. Building public participation in the anti-corruption movement, not building temples overnight. Participation begins with awareness, touches understanding, then moves.

GOL is an application that makes it easy to report gratuities to the KPK anytime and anywhere quickly and safely. So there is no reason to pass the deadline for reporting as stipulated in the law, which is a maximum of 30 working days. It was recorded that in 2017 there were 50 reports received through GOL and in 2018 there were a total of 2,353 reports. Since being released in December 2017, the KPK statistical data shows an increase in the use of the GOL application every year, the number of GOL application users has increased. In 2019, the increase in the number of visitors to the GOL application increased by 60.59% from the previous year. In 2018 the GOL application users were 82,064 visitors and in 2019 it increased to 131,786 visitors.

From the development of the Online Gratification (GOL) application, it is expected to increase public participation in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) received a gratuity report worth a total of IDR 1.8 billion for 14 days during a face-to-face service period amid the Covid-19 pandemic. KPK Gratification Director Syarief Hidayat revealed that the figure was obtained from gratification reports in the form of money, goods, food, and wedding gifts which were reported online. The most gratuity reports during that period came from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), namely 20 reports submitted through the GOL (Online Gratification) application.

From several reviews submitted by users, they are very enthusiastic about using this application and they support the eradication of corruption in this country. It can be seen from the increasing trend in visitors, it proves that the Indonesian people are starting to move and realize the importance of preventing corruption. With the use of technology that actually makes it easier for the public to report an alleged corruption. Innovation and character development should go hand in hand so that the goals that will be achieved are immediately realized. The concept of anti-corruption education which aims to form awareness of the dangers of corruption, then rise up against it, promote the values of honesty, and not give up easily for good will continue to be echoed. Technology is as good and great as any but without the awareness of the public to participate in it is just futility. Building an anti-corruption society is still long and full of challenges, GOL is only one of the innovations developed to make it easier for people to participate in monitoring the receipt of gratuities in Indonesia.

Monitoring on Corruption and Public Policy during the Pandemic and Dr Marquette's study

Nguyen et. al. (2017) focused on the association of corruption and quality of public healthcare and education in Vietnam. Similar with Indonesia, education and healthcare are highly prone to corruption due to their large shares in any government's budget. In healthcare sector, corruption acts take various forms such as a doctor's improper use of public facilities for private practice, producing a false bill or giving bribery in

return for a contract. Meanwhile, corruption in education occurs at different scales, ranging from national education ministries to university or schools. Nguyen et. al. (2017) found negative association between corruption and service quality in healthcare and education. Corruption in healthcare may result in a worse health outcome and corruption in education may erode all social, economic, and political value of the society by destroying personal integrity. This reason is relevant to explain Wardhani et. al. (2017) finding on inefficiency of public spending in Indonesia. Corrupt practices promote miss allocation of resources for bureaucrats (politicians and legislators) personal gain and therefore causes public spending inefficiency. The result shows that corruption has negative impact both on education and healthcare spending. In Indonesia, the frequent cases of corruption in education is embezzlement followed by mark up, false project and budget cut. While in healthcare sector, highest corruption acts are mark up, followed by embezzlement, abuse of power and also false projects. Thus, in order to increase public service quality in healthcare and education sectors, local governments need to give attentions on area where corruption cases are most prevalent.

Dr Marquette studies the nexus between corruption, crime and conflict in international development – what she calls the ‘three Cs of the dark side of development politics’ – and shared critical, data-driven insight and policy recommendations. Under the threat of COVID-19, economies have constricted worldwide. At the same time, government budgets have expanded to help healthcare systems respond to the pandemic, assist social-welfare programmes in addressing growing unemployment, and enable supply chains to replenish basic goods. With resources dwindling, the need to prevent public and private corruption has taken on a renewed urgency. What observations and concerns about the risks of increased corruption worldwide amid the pandemic is Three main issues is the combination of the breadth and complexity of the crisis, and the need for a rapid response. COVID-19 is so all-encompassing that even governments with the highest capacity are struggling to respond at pace in all areas. Bad decisions are being made, corners are being cut and regulations are being loosened. Large contracts are being given out without competitive tenders or normal due-diligence checks. All of these create opportunities for corruption to thrive. The second issue is that of opportunism. Crises create opportunities, and the bigger the crisis, the more ambitious and plentiful the opportunists. *Wired* recently wrote about ‘COVID-19 carpetbaggers’ or ‘ideas opportunists’ pitching information, and misinformation, on COVID-19. The guaranteed market for COVID-19 medical supplies makes an excellent business opportunity for organized-crime groups looking to expand into new markets, and we are already seeing problems like counterfeit and substandard goods, illicit online sales of medicine and medical supplies, fraud linked to legitimate trade in medicines and so on. Shoddily built hospitals, defective personal protective equipment or ventilators, mis-invoicing, cyber fraud, online drug sales – the list could be endless. We urgently need short-, mid- and long-term analysis on the ways that opportunists are likely to exploit this crisis – including building organized-crime and corruption intelligence and analysis into our health interventions.

The third issue is what I refer to as ‘corruption functionality’. Our research has shown that some corruption persists, in resource-scarce environments in particular, because it fills important functions. One example of this in pre-COVID life was healthcare bribery. The health workers demanding a bribe may be poorly paid, and have no option but to ask for or accept bribes to top up their salaries enough to afford basic needs like food, water and housing. Meanwhile, a patient seeking treatment when there are not enough doctors, nurses, beds, machines or medicine may offer a bribe, or pay one if asked, to access essential treatment. With governments passing large economic-stimulus and public-assistance packages, and increasing the authority given to police and security forces, what tools remain available to the public to hold corrupt

government officials accountable? Some forms of face-to-face corruption may diminish owing to social and physical distancing – but this can hardly be called a silver lining of the current crisis. Corruption that is hidden from the public in ordinary times is likely to continue, and may even thrive. Holding power-holders to account will be vital, but how possible will it be – including when opposition politicians, the media and oversight bodies may face pressure to refrain from questioning the actions of leaders and governments to avoid being criticized for ‘politicizing’ COVID-19? In addition to my concerns about the potential rise of petty corruption, I’m also particularly concerned about reports of criminal gangs involved in the COVID-19 response. I’m with Tuesday Reitano and Mark Shaw on their recommendation not to partner with criminal groups. Criminal groups are not looking for legitimacy: their end game is profit. Engaging with politicians or seeking power is not the same as seeking legitimacy for its own sake. What they are looking for is reciprocity: we did you a favour, and there will be a price to pay. As reports show, many community members understand this well, and it is important for external actors to understand it too.

What policy recommendations do you have for governments to reduce the risk of public corruption during the pandemic response? The first is about recently in a blog for Oxfam: the need to ‘(hold your noses) “not let a good crisis go to waste”’. In every crisis we are able to make better decisions and to ‘do things that you didn’t think you could do before’. COVID-19 offers an unprecedented opportunity to fix the systems that enable corruption and organized crime to thrive – if we are willing to change. The second is to avoid translating urgent need into a reason for dropping governance standards. We need to find ways to do the right things more quickly, rather than not doing the right things because they take too long. Act quickly, but be open by default – transparency enables ex-post accountability, when there is again time to pursue it. Imagine that your decisions and your actions will be held to account and ask, did you balance urgency with integrity.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia’s business environment suffers from widespread corruption. The efficiency of business operations is restricted by a corrupt judiciary, complicating the process of dispute settlement and weakening property rights protections. Extensive bribery in Indonesia’s public service is a reason for concern for foreign investors: Corruption at the borders is cited by companies as a problem, and public officials often exploit ambiguous legislation to extort informal payments and bribes from companies in the process of registering a business, filing tax reports or obtaining permits and licenses. Corruption is also rampant in the natural resources sector owing to weak oversight.

The impact of corruption is so large that it can reduce the quality of people's welfare, the high state losses due to corruption will have an impact on citizens' obligations to provide welfare rights. So the people or society will be victims. The building of an anti-corruption character must remain consistent so that the values and morals of society are not graded. Anti-corruption education can be applied from an early age with a simple matter such as applying honesty in all things. Supervision and prevention of corruption in Indonesia is not only the responsibility of the KPK as the holder of authority, but society and government are also involved in it. Through the GOL Application Technology Utilization Innovation, it is expected to provide convenience, it is hoped that it can encourage public participation in monitoring and reporting suspected irregularities in various sectors. Efforts are made for the public to find out information, so that findings of corruption will be processed faster and cause the public to start to be careful and try to avoid corruption and to be actively involved in monitoring and efforts to prevent corruption during pandemic.

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