# The Anti Corruption 1:99
# A Proposed Conceptual Model

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*Abstract*--*A corruption-free of Indonesia is a big challenge for all the people in Indonesia. The characteristics of corruption in Indonesia are so complex and entrenched in order that the efforts to eradicate corruption are systematic, integrated and focused. This article offers an Anti-Corruption Model that combines all anti-corruption programs so that the governance process can run transparently and accountably to achieve an Indonesia that has legal certainty, sustainable development and quality of life. This article was written using the meta-analysis method. This is done by reviewing previous research and studying various relevant literature. Then, an in-depth analysis of empirical facts combined with a comprehensive literature review results in Anti-Corruption Model 1:99. Anti-Corruption Model 1: 99 is an answer to the challenge in create a corruption-free Indonesia. This model covers all aspects of needs and covers every aspect of community life. In the end, the synergy and integration of all components anti-corruption innovation in the community. It can be executed so that it is realized in the form of concrete actions.*

*Key words*--*good governance, social welfare, anti-corruption, Indonesia*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The realization of a corruption-free Indonesia is a big challenge for all the people of Indonesia. Endemic corruption reaches broad strata of society forming systems and cultures [1]–[3]. It has become a social phenomenon that is still difficult to eradicate [4], [5]. Corruption in a congregation becomes an accurate example that this crime has destroyed the values of society and destroyed the nation's cultural manifestations [2], [6]–[8]. It was also said, corruption crime has become a giant octopus monster that afflicts the people of Indonesia [9].

This extraordinary crime can endanger the stability and security of the community, endanger the socio-economic and political development and damage the value of democracy and morality [10]–[12]. Meanwhile, the development of crime is still relatively high and eradication is relatively slow [13]. The government seems unable to overcome the problems that occur. The law seems to turn a blind eye, even though corruption will destroy the future of the Indonesian people.

Indonesia's current condition is still far from what we expect. Indonesia's corruption perception index is 40 and ranks 4th in Southeast Asia, ranked 85 out of 180 countries. The CPI score is far from the target of 50. Indonesia is difficult to penetrate the score of 50 because of the high problem of political corruption and in the realm of law [14]. An increase from a score of 38 to 40 shows the struggle of the government and the Commission for Eradicating Corruption in efforts to eradicate corruption reaped positive results. However,

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Indonesia's score is still below the world average CPI score of 43 points, so it needs innovation and total commitment to eradicate corruption.

Success of key is a change towards a better direction using all available potential, the innovation that we have is not just a theory. We need action, we need execution. Anti-Corruption Model 1: 99 elaborated here realizes and explains that ideas and strategies are only 1% and the remaining 99% are actions and executions. We have so many innovations. What we should do is synergize and integrate the innovation become a model of an anti-corruption culture system.

Changing mindset, systems, and culture are the purpose of this paper, a mindset that promotes honesty, a system that has no chance of corruption and anti-corruption culture [15]. So, it was hoped that with this innovation, all anti-corruption programs or activities can be optimally executed. Furthermore, the governance process can run transparently and accountably to achieve Indonesia's national goals that are advanced, intelligent and prosperous [16].

**Anti-Corruption System**

A system is a group of components and elements that are combined into one to achieve certain goals [17]. It can be stressed that the system is a processing chart that is collected from elements that operate together to complete one goal. Corruption, in principle, is an act that is generally carried out to obtain personal or group benefits, to obtain profits [2], [18]. This is where corruption has become an epidemic that is used in unfavorable ways, for example by bribery, extortion, gratification and so on. Referring to the provisions in Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Corruption Crimes, there are several types of acts that can be categorized as corrupt acts that can be convicted, namely: a) the corruption that requires state or economic losses; b) bribery; c) abuse of position; d) extortion; e) fraud; f) corruption related to the procurement of goods and services; g) gratification; h) trials, malicious agreements and assistance with criminal acts of corruption; and i) several types of acts related to corruption.

Some of the things- mentioned above, an important role is the younger generation who must have pure integrity, so as not to be poisoned by politics and power, as well as other things that can damage the younger generation. Youth are the nation's assets in the future and will settle in strategic positions, public positions and policymakers in the future [18]. So, to build an anti-corruption system, of course, it needs cooperation from various parties ranging from the government, community groups, regional leaders, law enforcement officials, and other strategic components to work together to do it, indeed the development of the system is better, so corruption can be prevented.

**Anti-Corruption Culture**

Culture is a way of life that develops, and is shared together, in a group of people, and is passed down from generation to generation [19]. Culture is formed from many elements of customs from more than 300 ethnic groups in Indonesia. Culture is the view of the life a group of people in the form of behavior, beliefs, values, and symbols that they receive unconsciously all of which are passed on through the process of communication from one generation to the next

Corruption is a disease of democracy and modernity [11], [20]. Supported again by the opinion that corruption is an illegal payment to public officials for profit, and so on [14]. But, more precisely, corruption is an abuse of the authority of a state administrator to achieve personal and/or group interests.

Based on the definition of these actions are usually carried out by employees/state administrators. Corruption is entrenched, which means that corruption is acute and becomes part of our society's life, because it has been entrenched, from corrupt actions and behavior in many ways that are often understood [20]. In this case, if corruption has become a culture then it is assumed that the full prisoners, not corruption is eradicated.

Anti-corruption culture aims to fundamentally overhaul to be an honest, open and transparent culture [21]. According KPK's book, almost all religions and institutions that teach the good forbid corruption of all forms [22]. The anti-corruption starts with yourself [24]. The Directorate General of State Assets has succeeded in implementing an anti-corruption culture where the movement has a score of 56.46 on a scale of 1 to 60. The result is certainly a matter of pride for the agency, thus becoming a pilot service. From the studies applied, concrete efforts can realize a complete anti-corruption education and culture.

Culture is something in which can not be separated from humans or society, where there is a culture and also a society. Now, in Indonesia, corruption has become a habit in the past. Corruption becomes a culture in the system, where power becomes a fixed price for nobles and their groups. Corruption is an act of distortion in social, cultural, social, and state. This corruption can be dangerous, if among members of the council and is also closely related to law enforcement because this will certainly damage the ideals of the nation's goals (Main, 2019).

During this time, it often happens that cases of top trending related corruption revealed at the ministry level. Corruption has become a culture in Indonesia, but not all legislators are corrupt, but with the existence of legislator that corrupts, it will change people's perception so that they no longer trust the legislators' performance

**Anti-Corruption Innovation**

Innovation is finding, developing and applying new ideas by individuals or several individuals who participate interactions in an organizational structure. The question of an idea can be a modification of previous ideas or new ideas planned with a clear program, a design to meet the current challenges or a special approach that is perceived as new by the individuals involved in it [25]. Innovation is the introduction and application of new ideas, processes, products or procedures into groups, organizations or the wider community intended to benefit those groups, organizations or the wider community [26]. Innovation is a process that consists of more than one stage, with each stage requiring different activities (Windiarsih & Ethikariena, 2017). Based on the notion of innovation from some of the experts above, it can be concluded that innovation is an activity of renewing the way of thinking that is applied by an individual or several individuals in an organization to achieve organizational goals with new ideas, processes, products or procedures.

Types of innovations used by the author, namely: 1) Process innovation is a process in making a product, or the delivery of a service to customers will cost, time and energy. Whether it's for the product provider or the product user, for example, an inefficient process will make an activity late and the operational costs of making the product high. For users of products and services, for example, they will complain because of

slow service. This complaint is an emotional charge for them; 2) Method innovation in the form of applying innovation in education can be done in the domain of teaching methods. Lecturer-centered learning is now transformed into teacher-based learning. The method used by educators lately, known as the PAIKEM method (active, innovative, creative, effective and fun learning) is an innovation in the world of education; and 3) Innovation mindset determines what actions we take in dealing with a problem. The mindset that individuals are lazy people, irresponsible, only want to be paid with improvised work is a mindset that is held for a long time in the science of management. McGregor calls this mindset X theory [27]. The change in mindset towards positive assumptions about workers is innovation in mindset. McGregor called it Y theory, which sees human workers with very positive assumptions. Workers are considered responsible and like their work [28].

Some of the innovations above are the author's way to find solutions to the problem of corruption in Indonesia. Innovations that have been put forward by economic, social and cultural experts and institutions that have authority in matters of anti-corruption. In this paper, the author combines several innovations from experts to be used as an Anti Corruption 1:99 innovation.

**Anti-corruption model**

Models are representations of objects, objects, or ideas in a simplified form of conditions or natural phenomena. The model contains information that contains about a phenomenon created to study the actual system phenomenon. The model can be an imitation of an object, system or actual event that only contains information that is considered important to be studied [29].The word "model" is derived from Latin namely mold or pattern. Explained, there are generally four models, namely the system model, mental model, verbal model, and mathematical model [29]. A system model is a tool that we use to answer questions about the system without experimenting. For example, a model of a person's behavior to say that he is a "good" person. This model helps us to answer the question of how he will react if we ask him.

Mental models are models for engineering systems that are based on experience and feeling. For example, how to drive a car is part of the mental development model of the properties of driving a car. The verbal model is a model of system behavior in different conditions described in words. For example, if bank rates rise, the unemployment rate will rise. Whereas what is meant by a mathematical model where we connect the quantities (distance, current, unemployment flow, etc.) that we can observe in the system, is described as a mathematical relationship in the model. For example, most natural laws are mathematical models, such as Newton's system of mass points of motion provide a relationship between force and velocity. For resistor systems, Ohm's law describes the relationship between current and voltage.

Corruption is a distorted behavior of civil service employees to obtain some things that are socially and/or legally prohibited [30]. The Indonesian Transparency Society provides an understanding of an activity that can be categorized as an act of corruption [31], namely: 1) Involving more than one person; 2) it does not apply only among civil servants or members of the state bureaucracy, but also occurs in private business organizations; 3) it can take the form of accepting bribes, coffee money, sticky greetings, polish money, facilitating money, both in cash or objects or women; 4) Generally completely confidential unless it is entrenched; 5) Involves the elements of mutual obligations and benefits that are not always in the form of money; 6) Every act of corruption contains fraud, usually on a public body or the general public; 7) Every act of corruption violates the norms of duty and accountability in the social fabric; and 8) In the private sector,

corruption can take the form of receiving money payments, and so on, to reveal the secrets of the companies where people work, taking commissions that are supposed to be the company's rights.

The forms of activities that are included in acts of corruption are bribery, nepotism, improper use of funds or public property, irregularities in granting licenses, and underestimation of tax payments for purposes that are not supposed to. Corruption can only be overcome by administrative reform. Administrative reform is the most important and most effective measure used by the government to overcome the problem of bureaucratic corruption. This needs to be done because bureaucratic corruption is an obstacle in terms of old culture and lack of professionalism in national development in all developing countries [32].

## II.   METHOD

Research of the method that we use is meta-analysis. Meta-analysis research is a research activity carried out by analyzing several primary studies (which are relatively large in number) that discuss similar problems to obtain a general conclusion [33]. In a meta-analysis research activity, data is obtained from primary research results that discuss similar problems and then analyzed to produce a general conclusion. The data is used as a basis to support or reject hypotheses in meta-analysis research. The problem in this research is to find out how the Mental Revolution is the key to Indonesia's success in facing the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era [34], [35]. This section reviews the concepts and theories used based on the available literature, especially from articles published in various scientific journals.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The importance of the anti-corruption system, because so far corruption has harmed many Indonesian people, so in this case why the impeded development in Indonesia, the importance of the anti-corruption system, because so far corruption has harmed many Indonesian people, so that in this case often the impeded development in Indonesia is caused by corruption. It is here hoped that the active community can try to protest, for the abuse of the power of corruption, to reduce the level of corruption within the scope of the organization or institution. however, the government has done a lot of efforts by developing regulations that affect the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) agency being weak.

An anti-corruption system must be developed and it was made as ideal as possible, therefore appropriate innovations are needed and implemented in an integrated manner so that it can become an effective and efficient anti-corruption system. We put this innovation into a model that can cover all components of the problem of corruption. We hope that this model can mobilize all anti-corruption subjects including officials and people in power and society as a whole.

Increasing awareness for the people of Indonesia on the adverse effects of corruption, infrastructure development will be reduced and supported by strategies that are the main focus in policy in Government. one of them, is in terms of employee performance free from corruption. with escort from the community, the performance of employees will be more easily monitored by the government.

A transparent, accountable, integrity and integrated anti-corruption model is the key to the birth of an ideal new anti-corruption system and culture. starting from a strong foundation or foundation, then create a system without any anti-corruption opportunities. In the end a new culture of anti-corruption is created.

### Anti-corruption transparency innovation

Anti-corruption transparency means that in running the government, the government discloses material matters periodically to parties who have an interest, in this case, the wider community so that the principle of openness allows the public to know and get access to the widest possible information about regional finance [38]. So that, all information about government activities can be known by the public so that public confidence in the government is high.

This mechanism can be done by integrating various anti-corruption system innovations ranging from regulation, information technology, and the use of media and civil society. Collaboration between government governance (management) and technology will help the government to improve quality in the field of public services. Electronic Government is the use of information technology that can improve relations between the government and other parties (the public). The establishment of e-government is expected to be able to increase public service transactions that are not limited by time and location constraints and at a cost that is affordable by the community. In developing management systems and utilizing advances in information and communication technology, the government must immediately carry out the transformation process towards e-government.

### Anti-corruption accountability innovation

Accountability is the obligation of the holder for the trust to give responsibility, present, report, and disclose all activities and activities that are his responsibility to the trustee who has the right and authority to ask for that responsibility [39]. Changes in the implementation of development towards the creation of good governance to improve government accountability are the goals of every government agency in Indonesia. In order to create good governance, this is one of the ways in which a good performance measurement system is needed. Performance measurement reflects the philosophy and culture of an organization and illustrates how well performance has been completed with optimal cost, time, and quality [26], [40].

In managing data on village officials, there are still many who are in shambles. If all is still lacking sensitivity to the surroundings, then the need for information facilities that can be easily accessed by local community-based communities without even the information technology can be known. It is undeniable that money matters are quite sensitive matters to discuss. Especially with regard to the lives of many people, public money. So, if the implementation and use of publications are publicly published, it will bring an extraordinary impact. Trust that is the goal of transparency will be created. Thus, participation from the community will emerge as a concept promoted in the Open Government Partnership.

### Anti-corruption integrity innovation

In this millennial era, corrupt behavior has spread widely in Indonesia. Electronic KTP Corruption for example. This is a mega corruption that has happened and it has been revealed lately. The Corruption Eradication Commission revealed that this corruption was systemic collusion carried out by bureaucrats, people's representatives, state-owned officials to businessmen. losses of state money, in this case, reached Rp 2.3 trillion. Cases of corruption like this, according to Simanjuntak, General Chairperson of the Muhammadiyah Youth, became one of the obstacles to the country's progress [41].

In an article entitled 'Preventing Corruption in Local Governments: The Netherlands' in 2007 written by Emile Kolthoff revealed that integrity means more than not only corruption, however, integrity is a quality or characteristic of both individual and organizational behavior in improving quality in performance refers to recognized moral values, standards, and regulations [42]. The morality of this nation seems to have reached the point of culmination which is very alarming. Corruption behavior can occur in all office environments and even household environments [36].

The number of officials or former state officials, former members of the House of Representatives who are representatives of the people who directly elect them - and even are paid from public money - are indicators of poor performance in various sectors in the corners of the country. There are also many behaviors of national, regional, and local figures which are apparently not sufficiently appropriate to be an example for the community in national and state behavior. This very alarming phenomenon needs serious attention from various groups, including legal practitioners, both Islamic law and positive law in Indonesia.

Steps that can be taken in the context of eradicating corruption are cultural deconstruction that preserves corruption, it makes people aware through education and religious channels, through socio-cultural, legal and political approaches, brings forth clean leaders who can be role models, improvements in remuneration systems, debureaucratization, verification upside down, increased supervision from the public, and enforcement of reward & punishment. The struggle for corruption through educational institutions is very effective. Important points related to arouse and foster anti-corruption ideas for students. Building anti-corruption perceptions and learning models is the most important point in anti-corruption education.

**Anti-corruption innovation integration**

The bureaucratic reform policy is implemented by the government to create a dynamic and competitive world-class bureaucracy [14]. Its implementation has provided some improvements, although it has not been significant enough. Because the approach is too formalistic and uniform, the resulting changes are not enough to have real impacts and benefits for the public. This has also been done by government agencies, both at the central and regional levels. However, public sector innovation still needs to be accelerated so that its implementation is more evenly distributed and massive to encourage reform [36].

The relationship between the two can be seen as both integrative and complementary. Bureaucratic reform and public sector innovation need to be carried out simultaneously to improve comprehensive governance [37]. Rooted corruption can only be resisted in fundamental ways, including revitalizing ethical standards so that values for doing good and abandoning bad and despicable acts (such as corruption, cheating, plagiarism) are not just slogans, but crystallizes in every Indonesian human heart.

**The Anti Corruption Model 1:99**

Anticipating increasingly complex challenges ahead requires comprehensive and systematic efforts to eradicate corruption. by involving all potential components of the nation. The characteristics of corruption in Indonesia are so complex and entrenched that efforts to eradicate corruption are systematic, integrated and focused. In an effort to eradicate corruption that is more massive from a prevention perspective, it is necessary to formulate an anti-corruption culture development idea.

The Anti Corruption Model 1:99 is the author's idea that is set forth to answer the challenges ahead in the problem of combating corruption. This idea was inspired by a number of ideas promoted by experts who have a great interest in the anti-corruption movement. this model collaborates 1% innovation and 99% action. This formulation the authors pour through a model that is a reflection and depiction of a real and planned system, so it is expected that this model can solve simple problems and complex problems. This model presents only an important portion or key core points in the realization of anti-corruption and anti-corruption innovation in general. This innovation classifies into two: bottom-up and top-down innovation. Micro bottom-up innovation has a small scope and is developed from anti-corruption government systems from the regions to the center and vice versa top down. developed thoroughly so that it can be accepted and implemented throughout the country.
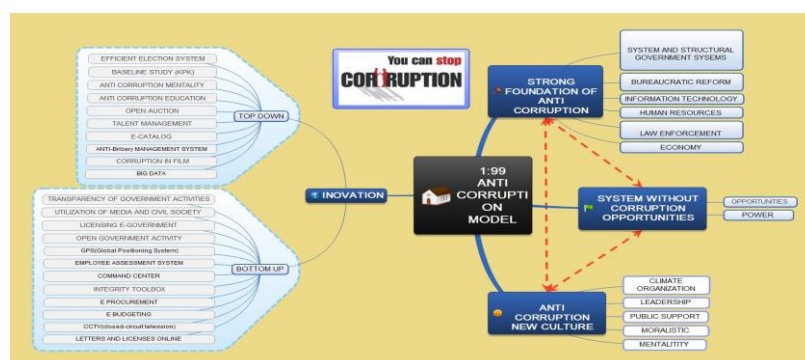


**Figure 1. 1:** 99 Anti-Corruption Model

The target of this model consists of 3 important topics to achieve an anti-corruption life, namely a strong foundation, a system without opportunities for corruption, and an anti-corruption culture. This 1:99 model is a system model that is dynamic and can continuously change according to the times. The top-down system is a movement that prioritizes simultaneous activities coordinated by the central government to be implemented from the central government to the village and village level. Meanwhile, bottom-up is a movement carried out by the regional government to build institutional transparency in front of the community, so as to create a response from the community to support the anti-corruption model carried out by the government.

**Strong anti-corruption foundation**

The Anti-Corruption Foundation is integrity. Integrity can be achieved through an ideal political, social, economic and cultural system [13]. Integrity must be guarded from the smallest scope to the large scope. The inculcation of Integrity values starts from the scope of the family, up to agencies and ministries and even the presidency which consists of legislative, executive, judiciary/judicial/public bodies, public sector, financial sector, law enforcement, general election commission, ombudsman commission, audit body, anti-corruption organizations, political parties, mass media, civil society, and the business world. Therefore Indonesia should apply an innovative method of 'preventing' corruption from the local level, at the city and community level. At this level, a toolbox was built for ethical behavior and integrity of administrative employees and politicians at the local and regional level.

At the family level which is the first place a person experiences education and initial foundation in character building. Like a house, the building that was first made is the foundation of the house, a strong foundation will make the house not easily collapse despite being hit by strong winds. At home is also the inculcation of one's ideology formed the first time. Therefore, the family becomes a very effective and very fundamental tool in fostering an anti-corruption culture in Indonesia.

In the framework of optimizing the role of the family in order to be active in eradicating corruption in the perspective of corruption prevention, it is necessary to develop an anti-corruption culture. In 2014, the KPK launched a Baseline Study in the form of a program called the Family-Based Corruption Prevention Program in Yogyakarta, Solo and Bali. A colleague from the KPK Research and Development Directorate has conducted an extraordinary and very interesting study. Preliminary results from the study have found several important things, such as: Identification of Key Audience Groups, knowing perceptions of family members related to corruption and the KPK, patterns and methods of interaction and communication within the family can be identified so that appropriate communication strategies and methods can be formulated to build anti-culture corruption through family.

Systemic and structural government systems can be overcome with bureaucratic reform which in essence is an attempt to make fundamental reforms and changes to the system of governance, especially concerning aspects such as: institutional, management and human resources. Bureaucratic reform can be interpreted as an effort in order to realize cultural transformation towards government effectiveness. In other words, bureaucratic reform is a strategic step to build the state apparatus to be more efficient and effective in carrying out the general tasks of government and national development. With the rapid advancement of information and communication technology and changes in the strategic environment requires the government bureaucracy to be reformed and adjusted to the dynamics of the demands of society.

Therefore, the government must take steps that are fundamental, comprehensive and systemic, so that the goals and objectives set can be achieved effectively and efficiently. Fatty and bureaucratic bureaucracies naturally tend to be wasteful and corrupt. If the bureaucracy can be simplified, then something that is considered to hamper the effectiveness of government work can be eliminated. Law enforcement is strengthened through prevention strategies using a systemic-holistic approach, rather than aggressively tapping, detaining and imprisoning corruptors.

**The new system is zero in opportunities for corruption**

The corruption that occurred massively in Indonesia was addressed with a criminal law approach that was repressive and action-oriented. On the other hand, this is good because it provides shock therapy, so that makes people afraid to commit corruption. The proof is that planning for corruption is no longer carried out in a banal manner, but is carried out clandestinely even using various passwords or using other languages, such as Arabic.

According to Widjayanto in the former commissioner section, "welcome to silliness, believe me, you cannot kill corruption with thousands of dishes from your fried rice because what you need to fry until scorched, scorched, and parched is corrupt not rice" . In closing the opportunity for corruption, there must be a role of the media that dares to reveal cases of corruption to the root, without hesitation in dealing with

perpetrators, including those who have authority in the country. Thus, all entities in society should provide support to a free and independent press. Not the other way around, when news of corruption is detrimental to the aspects of communism, what will be done is to harm media freedom, by criminalizing the press and destructive actions that hinder the democratization of information.

Here to provide a small chance against corruption, where have you been, in the brave friend cartoon film, the knight, want to be helped? much is circulated from theory, and books, and social also so on instagram, whatsapp, and prohibit prohibitions that should not be done, so that the opportunity for corruption is getting smaller, or can be called consolidation.

Prevention strategies view corruption not as an incidental symptom, but rather as a systemic pathology of a system or social phenomenon. Therefore, the prevention strategy approach is not partial-individual but systemic, holistic and comprehensive. Unlike measures that use a micro approach, prevention strategies rely more on the macro approach, namely by engineering systems and institutions.

Systems and institutions are engineered in such a way that corrupt behavior becomes a high risk and unprofitable (high risk and low-profit undertakings). Anyone will think a thousand times to commit corruption because the costs or risks (legal, economic, political, social, moral, and personal/family reputation) are far greater than the benefits or benefits to be gained. The system and policy are designed so that public officials will not commit corruption because surely their corrupt acts will be immediately detected, acted upon, and punished. All gaps and opportunities for corruption in the legal, political, economic and government systems are closed by reducing, limiting, eliminating, and overseeing the use of monopolies of power and discretion of public officials in making and implementing public policies.

**New anti-corruption culture**

It has been 74 years since Indonesia's independence, the people have never felt independence from poverty, freedom from deprivation of rights, freedom from social inequality, freedom from suffering, independence from the oppression of their own government and many other issues that are a grievous story for the people of Indonesia. Not to mention the familiar problem on this motherland, namely the problem of officials who commit acts of corruption and seize the rights of their own people, can be seen in the unrelenting reporting in various mass media reporting on state officials committing criminal acts of corruption.

The behavior of state officials who have been so persistent has become a culture in Indonesia that is difficult to improve so that renewal is needed in culture in Indonesia. This culture will continue to damage the nation's future, especially the younger generation who has great potential to shake the world. In one of his speeches, the proclamator or the first President in this country, Ir. Sukarno said "give me 10 young men then I will shake the world". However, whatever the power of 7 out of 10 young men mandated by the proclaimer to be able to shake the world, is now hampered by access to education which increasingly buries the dreams of millions of easy children across the country for the advancement of this nation. This model is important in shaping a culture of government that is committed, qualified, integrated, competent, characterized and has a personality to create an anti-corruption government culture.

This model drives all elements of society in preventing acts of corruption by the government so that people can walk in a linear fashion. Anti-corruption culture must be mobilized through legal movements and

social and political movements simultaneously. This model has a solution to produce moral nation leaders in the future.

**Actualization of anti-corruption innovation 1:99**

The dream of a prosperous Indonesia will become a reality if ideas and innovations can be applied realistically. Likewise with this model, we deliberately gave the name of the Anti-Corruption Model 1:99 because we tried to take the values and spirit from this 1:99 comparison. This 1:99 comparison means that 1 is an idea, strategy, even inspiration and 99 are execution, action and sweat. This comparative analogy shows that how important Actualization is done, it is useless for many ideas or innovations but not for realization.

The actualization mechanism that we propose is in the form of an institution's level of integrity with a model stage arranged to reach the highest level, namely the creation of a system with high integrity and culture [14], [5]. Each level has its own anti-corruption innovation program phase. The integration of anti-corruption innovation that we mean here is a series of innovation programs compiled in packages at every level of integrity. The level of integrity is applied to government organizations so that each government organization has its own level and value of integrity. From this level and value of integrity the government gives appreciation in the form of performance funds and even additional integrity funds so that it is hoped that all government organizations will compete to obtain high integrity values and reach the top anti-corruption levels.

The Anti-Corruption innovation package at each level is structured in such a way that the anti-corruption model can be distributed, structured and sequential. It can be seen in Figure 2.
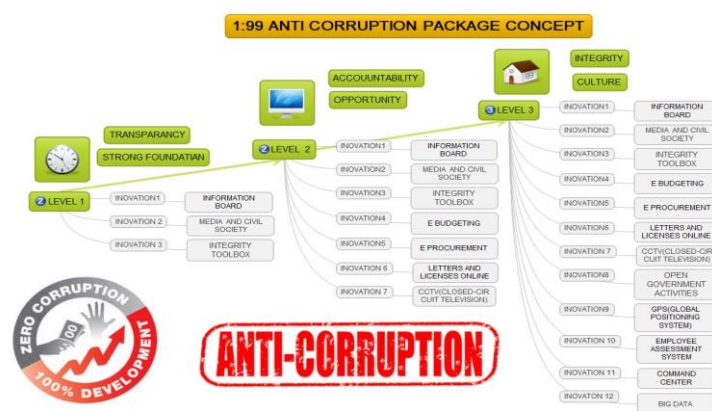


**Figure 2. 1:**99 Anti-Corruption Package Concept

In Figure 2, it can be seen at level one consists of three innovations and stages that continue to tier. starting at level 1 is more directed towards transparency and towards a strong foundation, at level 2 it is more towards accountability and reducing opportunities that can be detrimental, at level 3 it is focused on the integrity of the institution and so as to produce a clean new culture, this is the reference the agency or agency and service, from the agency must be able to meet these levels within a period of 6 months, it is for the first step at level 1 so that it can be categorized, the agency is categorized more towards transparency and a strong foundation, to the next stage is not given a term time, but if all levels 1 and 2 are fulfilled, then they will go to level 3, meaning that the agency has the highest integrity from the threat of corruption.

## IV.  CONCLUSION

Indonesia is certainly free of corruption despite the increasingly complex challenges of corruption prevention. The need for efforts to eradicate corruption that is integrative, comprehensive, focused and systematic by involving all the resources of the nation's apparatus. Therefore we offer a formulation that reflects and depicts a real and planned system, so that it is hoped that this model can solve the problem of corruption that has taken root in the system and culture of the Indonesian government so far. This model presents a key core part in the realization of innovation and anti-corruption measures

The anti corruption model 1:99 invites all human resources in Indonesia to be able to participate in corruption prevention. Action towards improving systems and culture by integrating all innovations that have been discovered. Our model for building a strong foundation for anti-corruption is based on fundamental, comprehensive and systemic steps in the bureaucracy and law enforcement. a system without a chance of corruption builds systems and policies designed without loopholes so that the monopoly of public officials' power cannot occur. a new culture of anti-corruption provides a solution to create a new generation of government that is transparent, accountable and with integrity.

The actualization of this model is directed into 2 innovations namely top down and bottom up which build from two directions, center to region and region to center. Top down innovation runs at the macro and vice versa bottom up at a micro level. In its application we present an Innovation Integration Package consisting of 3 levels and tiered so that it is directed. this package is easily implemented by all components of government so that the 1:99 anti-corruption model can be used in practice.

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