The Prevention of Corruption through the Social Crime Prevention

[1]Ni Wayan Widhiasthini, [2]Ni Luh Yulyana Dewi, [3]IGAAG Dewi Sucitawathi P, [4]Ni Nyoman Sri Wisudawati, [5]AA Istri Agung Maheswari

Abstract--One of the corruption prevention models discussed in this study is the Social Crime Prevention, which is a model of preventing crime / corrupt practices through agents of socialization, namely family, playground, mass media and the education system. This research is a qualitative study using sources from books, articles and journals, and descriptive analysis that describes the process of preventing corruption. Data analysis technique used is the study of literature by collecting, analyzing, and presenting data to provide an overview of corruption prevention. The results of this study indicate that corruption prevention can be done by strengthening individual ties with groups, in this case the main key is the family and the education system.

Key words--Corruption Prevention, Social Crime Prevention

I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is one form of crimes that is always in the spotlight in the world, because corruption can occur anywhere, anytime, in various forms of government (Farrales, 2005) [1]. Corruption has occurred since centuries ago, in the 4th century BC in the manifesto titled *Arthashastra* which was made by Kautilya, an Indian philosopher, containing the principles of government, in which also discussed the problem of corruption. Machiavelli in his work *"Prince"* gave positive advice on governance in Florence in the 14th century where at that time the practice of corruption continued to spread (Aguilera & Vadera, 2008: 431) [2]. Various countries agree that corruption is an "extraordinary" form of crime, because it is carried out systematically, has intellectual actors, involves stakeholders in an area, sometimes even involves law enforcement officials, and has the power to "damage" in a broad spectrum. These characteristics make it more difficult to eradicate corruption if it only relies on law enforcement officials, especially if corruption has entrenched all aspects and layers of society. Throughout 2019 the KPK (the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission) arrested 121 people through 30 OTT (*in flagrante delicto*), with total value of evidence of 24.4 billion Rupiah, 14,000 USD and 310,000 SGD (KPK Annual Report).

The perpetuation of corruption in most countries and regions certainly has a very significant impact on development. Sociologically, corruption originates from each individual who has the intention and opportunity to take something that is not his/her right to fulfill the one's desire. For instance, consumptive behavior, according to (Urbanus & Febianti, 2017), is partially caused by the changes in the lifestyle of hedonism that is triggered by the development of tourism [3]. Various forms of corruption that occur today are not only carried out by a handful of certain people or groups, corruption today has emerged as a natural thing for most

[1]Universitas Pendidikan Nasional Denpasar, Indonesia. Email: widhiasthini74@undiknas.ac.id
[2]Universitas Pendidikan Nasional Denpasar, Indonesia.
[3]Universitas Pendidikan Nasional Denpasar, Indonesia.
[4]Universitas Pendidikan Nasional Denpasar, Indonesia.
[5]Universitas Pendidikan Nasional Denpasar, Indonesia.

individuals and groups. Various professions in the world of work today are inseparable from the shadow of corruption, especially institutions related to economics, politics, and others. Corruption committed by regional heads in the 2014 to 2019 period was 76 cases, and those cases were started *in flagrante delicto* (OTT), specifically in 2019 there were 10 OTT cases involving regional heads (Lokadata Graphic Gallery).

Conception and theorization of corruption eradication models continue to be developed along with the eradication of corruption on a global scale. The World Bank develops and recommends the World Bank Anti-Corruption Strategy. The model recommended by the World Bank includes five strategies, namely: 1) Competitive Private Sector Strategy which is pursued through regulatory policies, simplification of taxation, macroeconomic stability, and reducing monopoly; 2) Political Accountability Strategy adopted by creating healthy political competition, financial transparency of political parties, announcing assets to the public; 3) Civil Society Participation Strategy which means there must be freedom and information disclosure, there must be a public hearing for each draft policy that will be decided, and to give a significant role to the media and NGOs; 4) Institutional Restraints on Power Strategy that can be pursued by creating an independent and effective court; 5) Public Sector Management Strategy that can be pursued through professionalization of services to the community, and decentralization.

Through the strategies recommended by the World Bank, it seems that corruption prevention activities require very high commitment and consistency in its implementation. That is because the results are not felt in the short term. The anti-corruption initiative is an effort to prevent corruption which has actually been carried out by many central and regional agencies. However, these anti-corruption initiatives have generally not been implemented as an integrated system. The Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment (PIAK) is an effort by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to build an anti-corruption system in agencies more systematically through an evaluation of initiatives carried out by agency leaders in implementing anti-corruption programs. As emphasized by Zikhali W (2019), crime prevention strategies by each member of the community and other stakeholders, traditional leaders have an indispensable role in society to maintain order, and to have a positive influence on crime prevention [4].

Previous studies have discussed more about the dangers of corruption at the macro level, strategies against corruption by KPK, the impact of corruption on state and global finances, law enforcement for corruptors, and discussing aspects of individual morality. While this research will explain corruption practices from an early age, starting at the micro level of the family and education. So far, there is few research has examined aspects of corruption prevention, and only focus on tackling the problems that have occurred. Acts of corruption in most societies strongly influenced through family. If the person is taught early values of honesty, appreciating, then surely these individuals are created to be superior individuals. Education is also very important, through the active response of schools from teachers (educators) through concrete examples of the dangers of corruption, as well as direct learning through continuous anti-corruption subjects for tertiary institutions, it will undoubtedly be attracted to friendly, superior human resources, and also give benefit to their nation. This research is a qualitative study using sources from books, articles and journals, and descriptive analysis that describes the process of preventing corruption. Data analysis technique used is the study of literature by collecting, analyzing, and presenting data to provide an overview of corruption prevention.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are several research results that have relevance to this article, research from Violet Alola, et al (2019) which states that corruption can hamper economic growth and the development of tourist destinations, therefore the synergy of government, practitioners and tourism stakeholders is needed to eradicate corruption so that the image of tourism can be maintained [5]. Papathanassis (2017) emphasizes that efforts to fight corruption are a priority, so that tourism remains a mainstay in economic development, especially with regard to the industrial economic development [6]. In the tourism industry, corruption can be observed from holiday experiences, which can directly affect the satisfaction, integrity and even security of the individuals (tourists) involved in it (Papathanasis, 2016) [7]. Prabowo HY (2014) revealed that understanding corruption is more stressful in terms of the behavior of people who commit corruption [8]. Furthermore, in 2016, Prabowo HY & Kathie Cooper added that corruption in Indonesia could be eliminated if individuals, organizations and the community conduct interpretation in understanding a norm, so that they are afraid of punishment, and personal expectations [9]. There is research that focuses on the reasons for corruption of three patterns, namely power, opportunities, and moral values. There is a misuse of the position of people in power by using existing opportunities, they also have moral values that are not strong so that those can influence their actions (Zaleha Othman, et al, 2014) [10]. A. Yilmaz ATA (2011) also pays attention to the causes of corruption from economic factors caused by economic development, inflation, economic freedom and income distribution [11]. Aremu's research (2011) revealed that if the state enforces high moral law, protects and enforces the rule of law then there will be no political crime that develops [12].

The Indonesian government's efforts to eradicate and prevent corruption are carried out through the strengthening of the Supervision, Security, Governance and Regional Development Team (TP4D) that functions as legal advisors, and crime inspectors using legal remedies referring to anti-corruption laws in Indonesia (Pujiyono, et al, 2019) [13]. The "social" element in preventing situational crime is emphasized by Felson (2009) stating that social prevention focuses on individual reform through social policy and, situational prevention by taking into consideration social crime prevention considerations such as poverty, human resources and community isolation (Weisburd in Heath Grant, 2015) [14]. Whereas Melese Teferi Adugna & Tesfaye Zeleke Itakemahu, (2019) highlighted successes in preventing crime carried out through attention to areas that are likely to cause crime such as night clubs [15]. Corruption in Indonesia received attention from Jaka Sriyana & Hendi Yogi Prabowo (2017), as a serious and recurring problem, organizational culture is the main factor influencing the decision-making process to get involved in corruption, leadership is a key determinant of the organization and the people within such organization are responsible or otherwise take part in committing acts of corruption [16]. Jan Teorell (2007) states that democracy does not help preventing corruption because electoral mechanisms do not function according to the expectations [17].

Politicians who commit corruption do not get appropriate punishment at the time of election and they still have the opportunity to be reelected. The easiest approach in combating corruption was initiated by Mariana Borges, et al. (2017) by respecting integrity and punishing perpetrators, the effectiveness of the strategy is carried out by rewarding extrinsic motivations such as wages, rewards and intrinsic motivation such as the desire to become a better society and punishment for corruptors [18]. Strengthening the organizational climate becomes the focus of Madelijne Gorsira, et al. (2018), the ethical climate is felt to be very significant with

regard to personal and social norms in corruption, the more ethical and able to control selfish attitudes and closeness among colleagues in their organizations, the higher their moral obligation to refrain or even refuse corruption [19]. While Eugent Dimant (2013) asserts that corruption is more hampering economic prosperity because of distorted behavior related to costs, allocation of goods and services, ultimately leading to the collapse of market principles [20].

The results of other studies that have relevance were revealed by Tim Hope (2014) that current crime prevention thinking is related between the responsibilities of decision makers [21]. National crime prevention strategies in the short and long term have received attention from the Social Development Republic of South Africa (2011) through ongoing programs that are implemented from various aspects in partnership with civil society organizations, including four pillars of prevention, including: criminal justice processes, values and community education, environmental design and transnational crime [22]. Kendra & Siri (2018) are of the opinion that someone in power tends to have excessive self-confidence, it is necessary to disseminate public information related to penalties for corruption so as to reduce the confidence of receiving bribes [23]. Daniel Treisman (2000) highlights the misuse of office for personal interests such as acts of corruption spreading in several countries, connected with historical and cultural traditions, the level of economic development, political institutions and government regulations in force [24]. The role of the public and the private sector, the spread of education, and the economic process of development reduce corruption through rationalization.

The essence of eradicating corruption is at the heart of successful reforms according to the Global Program against Corruption Conference. Vienne, (December, 2019) by carrying out and maintaining public trust in the state as an institution, loyalty to philosophy and policy based on social development, economy and political welfare [25]. Related to conditions in Indonesia (Sasmoko et al, 2017) referring to the Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission through the policy of "eradicating corruption based on prevention" through an integrated system as an early warning and early detection of corruption prevention that leads to the formation of synergies and the integration of education systems that can revolutionize the mentality of people in Indonesia for anti-corruption [26]. Palmary (2001) emphasized that the role of local government can help in monitoring and evaluating when coordinating local information, the main challenge faced is to build the meaning of partnerships at the city level, where several institutions operate using standards or measures in each region [27]. Community participation in crime prevention is very effective to reduce crime, as stated by Claude Manaliyo's (2016); considering that crime can be committed by members of the surrounding community who can be recognized directly by members of the community in the environment [28]. All of the results of these studies provide inspiration to discuss in depth efforts to prevent corruption. The discussion that will be carried are the efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption. Especially in the condition of Indonesia since the enactment of the new law as the basis for the work of the KPK which tends to emphasize aspects of preventing acts of corruption.

Social Crime Prevention

Social Crime Prevention aims to strengthen social bonds between individuals and groups so as to form a good individual morale and be able to direct the individual to have positive life goals. Social Crime Prevention does not try to identify the causes of individuals committing crimes originating from within the individual itself, but works through prevention mechanisms that happen within social structures that are expected to reduce crime

rates (Evans, 2011) [29]. Prevention of crime with a social approach is influenced by the "control theory" of Hirschi (1969) which tries to explain why a person tends to behave in accordance with the values and norms prevailing in society, rather than those committing a crime, which certainly can conflict with the values and norms prevailing in Public [30]. Hirschi explained that a person does not need special motivation to commit a crime, on the contrary a person does not commit a crime due to social control. Through strong social ties between society and individuals, individuals tend not to commit crimes, because they are able to defeat personal motivations that tend to be selfish and driven to behave in accordance with the values and norms prevailing in society (Crawford, 1998) [31].

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) argue that everyone tends to have the same motivation, but what distinguishes a person's reasons for committing crime or not, is the self-control that has been internalized early on [32]. If someone commits a crime, it is caused by the low self-control of the person in question. This is sourced from poor socialization (Crawford, 1998) [33]. Gottfredson and Hirschi (Darmawan, 1994: 34) state that one's self-control can be strengthened from an early age [34]. Therefore, crime prevention through social approaches inevitably focuses primarily on adolescents (young people), including children, since they are in principle considered to be the recipient of socialization. Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) add that the lack of socialization given to someone is a source that causes a low self-control, and therefore socialization plays a very important role in its efforts to create individuals who have strong self-control [35]. Socialization is a process in which a new community member learns the norms and values of the community in which one is a member of (Soekanto, 2007) [36]. The process of socialization that causes a person to learn the norms and values that apply, can run through the learning mechanism with the stages of generalization, imitation and identification (Parsons & Shils, 2001) [37].

Robert Klitgaard (1998) states that the basic definition of corruption is interpreted when a person unlawfully places one's personal interests above the interests of the people and the ideals which one swears to serve [38]. The definition outlined by Robert Klitgaard shows that corrupt practices are carried out by individuals who have power by abusing these powers for their personal or group interests to the detriment of society. In the case of corruption prevention and eradication that must be done by the government to be able to eradicate corruption, after understanding the causal factors, are having anti-corruption measures set in the country. The question posed is "what are the anti-corruption measures employed by the government in Asian Countries?" (Quah, 1999) [39]. An interesting idea was initiated by Quah which was put forward by Narasimhan (1977), former Director of the Central Investigation Bureau (CBI: Central Bureau of Investigation in India). It states that there are three types of corruption measures which include: 1) Preventive measure in relation to election and administration efforts aimed at making all government transactions more transparent and accountable to the public; 2) Punitive measure related to law enforcement efforts including the making and application of law, as well as statutory regulations that allow for effective investigations and penalties; 3) Promotional measure focuses on raising value-based politics, instilling moral and ethical principles in the younger generation in schools and in universities, and isolating corrupt officials from the community [40].

To make the corruption eradication efforts more effective, Quah (1999) emphasized that there were six lessons to be observed, namely: *Commitment of the political leadership is crucial. Comprehensive strategy is more effective. The anti-corruption agency must itself be incorruptible. The anti-corruption agency must be*

removed from policy control. Reduce opportunities for corruption in vulnerable agencies. Reduce corruption by raising salaries if the country can afford to do so [41]. Klitgaard (1988) also proposed generic policy recommendations to reduce corruption, among others through: selecting agents, changing rewards and penalties, gathering information, restructuring the principal agent client relationship, changing attitudes about corruption [42]. In real life, the model of preventing corrupt practices can be carried out using the socialization method, while according to Fuller and Jacos (Sunarto, 2004: 26), there are several parties who can become agents of socialization, namely family, playgroup, mass media, education system as well as those being targeted which are the young people [43].

Of the four elements above, the initial agent of an individual to understand moral values and ethical values are family. An individual of course was born and raised through the process of equipping social knowledge, ethics, courtesy, religious values, understanding good and right deeds, as well as knowledge of respect, mutual respect for fellow human beings. The importance of the role of the family is also reinforced by research conducted by the Department of Social Development of the Republic of South Africa, 2011 which explained that good relations between family members will be able to transmit the values and norms prevailing in society, so that family members can live in accordance with the values and norms in that society as well [44]. Based on the facts in reality, various types of juvenile crime / delinquency are influenced by family factors that are not good, so that in the process of socialization, human individuals absorb too much negative elements, and this will affect the mindset and behavior of these individuals. The social crime prevention referred to in this study as explained by the theories of Gottfredson and Hirschi which emphasizes the aspects of socialization and self control of an individual human being internalized early on. The first socialization process is obtained from the family environment, so families must provide character, moral education such as the value of honesty, tolerance, mutual respect. The main target is children and adolescents (young age). He added that the corrupt act was caused by the lack of self control possessed by this person, this could occur because early education had not been given maximally by parents, and even the possibility of the socialization process being received was poor.

III. CONCLUSION

Corruption prevention in accordance with the philosophy of social crime prevention seeks to quell the root causes of crime and aims to strengthen social ties between individuals and groups so as to form a good individual morale and be able to direct the individual to have positive life goals. In addition to that, corruption prevention can be done through education and strengthening the two main socialization agents namely family and school. The emphasis on socialization and self control aspects is also emphasized, so that it could be able to create human individuals who are free of corruption, so that the corruption prevention approach can be carried out at the micro level (family and education) and the macro level (KPK). In order to create an anti-corruption culture, KPK should promote programs that seek to implement anti-corruption behavior in daily life because it is not enough if corruption prevention is only done through lectures and discussions. Therefore coordination is needed with parties who have the authority to carry out education at various levels including the family environment, because social crime prevention requires support in order to be able to move within broad-scale social policy.

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