Bureaucratic Corruptive Behavior: Causes And Motivation of State Civil Aparatures in Indonesia

[1]Engkus, [2]Fadjar Trisakti, [3]Salamatul Afiyah, [4]Nurmawan, [5]Nanang Suparman

Abstract-The main problem in this study is that the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is still high. This is because the corrupt behavior and motivation of the state apparatus still occurs in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to determine the causes and motivations of corruption that have occurred in the Bandung area. This study uses interviews and data collection from speakers. Researchers discovered that corrupt behavior is caused by behavior in the work environment, motivated by the greed of individuals or groups in the bureaucracy. The results of the study concluded that corrupt behavior led to accustomed and massive action, making this an extraordinary behavior with the involvement of the community, business and the bureaucracy itself. The researchers recommends that the treatment be consistent with the short and medium term plans and the long term patterns, all of which depend on the government as a policy maker in tackling corruption, naturally by relevant stakeholders, both the community , business, the involvement of bureaucracy itself, including the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption. and other related settings.

Keywords: Causes, Motivation, Corruptive Behavior.

I.   INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a 'problem of elitism' that has affected the image of the Indonesian people in the international eyes. Of course, a campaign against greed is used to eradicate corruption. Many factors cause corruption, but these factors focus on one thing, "Tolerance for corruption." The phenomenon of corruption in Indonesia is quite high, as the following facts and figures confirm:
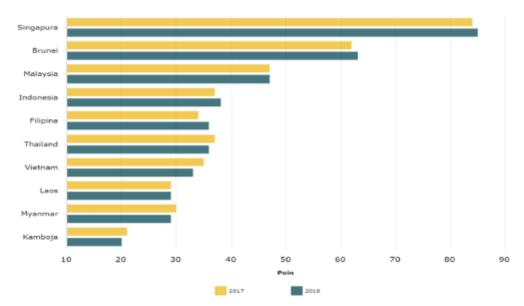
[1] Engkus, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia, Email: engkus@uinsgd.ac.id
[2] Fadjar Tri Sakti, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
[3] Salamatul Afiyah, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
[4] Nurmawan, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
[5] Nanang Suparman, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

Transparency International survey results, 2018

The Indonesian Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2018 rose to 4th place at ASEAN level after it managed to lower Thailand's 6th position. Previously Indonesia was under the White Elephant Land. A study by Transparency International showed that Indonesia's GPA rose 1 point to 38 from a scale of 0 to 100 in 2018. While Thailand's GPA fell 1 point to 36 points, Indonesia rose last year by 89 points from 180 countries with a GPA with 1 point, while Thailand fell from 96 to 99 points. Corruption in Southeast Asia with a GPA of 85, followed by Brunei Darussalam (63) and Malaysia (47), inhabited in the extended series from Cambodia with a GPA of 20. IPK approach of 0 means that a country has a lot of corruption. On the other hand, a GPA of almost 100 means that the corruption has been removed. [1].

A look at the factors that cause corruption is a very good first step to eliminate real corruption. Corruption in Indonesia is like an "illegal legacy" without a will. It remains durable even if it is prohibited by the rule of law that applies to every incoming and outgoing order. Almost all areas of life are infected with corruption. Simply put, the causes of corruption include two factors, internal and external. Internal factors are a cause of corruption that comes from the personal self, while external factors cause corruption due to external causes.

Internal factors are moral aspects such as weak faith, honesty, shame, attitudes or behavioral aspects such as lifestyle consumption and social aspects such as family that can encourage someone to behave in corruption. [2]. External factors can be traced and traced from economic aspects such as insufficient income or salary needs, political aspects such as political instability, political interests, gaining and retaining power, management and organizational aspects such as lack of responsibility and transparency, legal aspects, seen in the bad form weak law enforcement and social issues, in particular the environment or society, that support less anti-corruption behavior[3] . Conceptually the following:
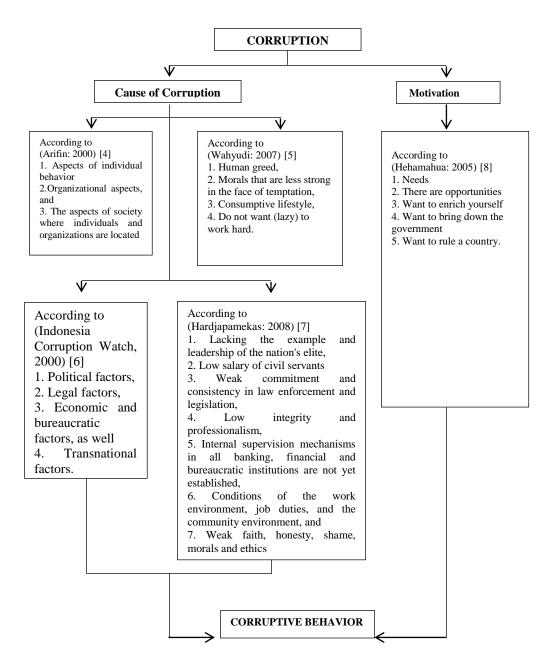
Figure 1. Conceptual framework

II. METHOD

The research method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach and research methods for real problems that occur in people's lives, Singarimbun in (Suparman, 2018) Data collection techniques used in the form of observation techniques, interviews and documentation studies[9]. Observation techniques are used to determine the true state of the field. Interview techniques are used to obtain in-depth data from informants and literature study techniques are used to obtain documents related to corruption. By assessing the documentary, the researcher intends to investigate the realization of national development as described in the National Development Plan at executive

level (Engkus E, 2017) [10]. The data analysis technique uses Miles and Huberman's theories, namely data reduction, data presentation and draw conclusions.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

corruption factors

Many factors cause corruption, both inside and outside the perpetrator. As already mentioned Yamamah, (2000) in Suryani (2015) [11], the materialistic and consuming behavior of the people and the political system can "force" gambling and corruption. Only Syam (2000) believes that the cause of corruption is the temptation to enter the material world or the wealth it cannot possess. If you use this perspective on the causes of corruption, one of the causes from corruption is the perspective of wealth. The wrong view of wealth leads to the wrong way to gain access to wealth [12].

Another opinion of Arifin that identified the factors that cause corruption was: (1) aspects of individual behavior (2) aspects of organization and (3) aspects of the society in which individuals and organizations are located (Arifin: 2000). Isa Wahyudi provides an illustration of aspects of individual behavior. The reasons for committing corruption can take the form of an impulse in it, which can also be expressed as a desire, intention or consciousness.

Other reasons why people are encouraged to corruption are: (a) human greed, (b) less seductive morals, (c) a consuming lifestyle, (d) unwilling (lazy) to work hard (Wahyudi): 2007). Hardjapamekas (2008) notes that the high level of corruption in Indonesia can be attributed to various causes: (1) lack of role model and leadership among the national elite, (2) low salaries of civil servants, (3) poor involvement and cohesion in law enforcement and legislation, (4) Poor integrity and professionalism, (5) Internal control mechanisms at all banks, financial institutions and bureaucratic institutions have not yet been established, (6) Conditions for working environment, work tasks and community environment and (7) Poor trust, honesty, shame, morality and ethics. This is in line with the statement that "people are sometimes atheists. When praying and fasting, only think of God and religion. In daily practice, religion was abandoned", Ganjar Kurnia, (2014) in Engkus (2016) [13].

In general, the factors that cause corruption can arise as a result of political, legal and economic factors, such as the book "The role of parliament in eliminating corruption" (ICW: 2000), which identifies four factors that corruption cause. : political, legal, economic and bureaucratic factors as well as transnational factors**.**

A. Political factors, politics is one of the causes of corruption. This can be seen in political instability, the political interests of those in power, and also in achieving and maintaining power. Corrupt behavior such as bribery, monetary policy is a common phenomenon. In this context, Terrence Gomes (2000) illustrates that monetary policy (monetary policy) is the use of money and material benefits in the pursuit of political influence[14].

According to Susanto, corruption at government level in terms of income, extortion of bribes, protection, theft of public goods for personal gain is classified as corruption caused by political constellations (Susanto: 2002), [15]. Meanwhile, according to De Asis, political corruption such as fraudulent conduct (monetary policy) in the election of legislative or executive officials, illegal means for campaign financing, the resolution of parliamentary conflicts with illegal means and various lobbying techniques (De Asis: 2000). [16].

The research of James Scott (Mas'oed: 1994) describes that in societies with the character of an exclusive political institutionalization, political competition is limited to a thin layer of elites and the differences between elites are based on personal clicks instead of political questions , which occur in general cultural and cultural existence. The structure of corruption really manifests itself in the corrupt actions of its officials [17].

Robert Klitgaard (2005) explains that the process of corruption occurs when M + D - A = C. The symbol M is monopoly, D is discretionary (authority), A is responsible. Explanation of the symbol can be said that corruption is the result of a monopoly (power) associated with so much authority without openness and accountability.

B. Legal factors, legal factors can be seen from two sides, on the one hand from the aspect of legislation and on the other from the weak law enforcement. Bad legal content, easy to find in discriminatory and unjust rules; non-explicit certifications (non-lex certa), so multiple interpretations; Contradictions and overlaps with other regulations (equal and higher). Sanctions that are not prohibited actions, that do not lead to the goal and that are considered too easy or too difficult; the use of different concepts for the same, all of which allow a rule that is incompatible with existing reality, so that it is not functional or unproductive and encounters resistance.

The causes of this situation are very different, but the most important are: First, negotiations and conflicts of interest between political groups and political groups in Parliament, so that rules are created that are biased and discriminatory. Secondly, the practice of monetary policy in the form of bribery (political bribery), mainly in the area of economic and business legislation. As a result, there are elastic and ambiguous rules that overlap with other rules, making them easy to use and store by the customer. The threat of sanctions is often formulated so lightly that the victims are not burdened.

Accordingly, Hamzah (2004) that corruption can easily occur due to weaknesses in laws and regulations, including: (a) the existence of laws and regulations that include the interests of certain parties. (b) quality legislation is inadequate, (c) regulations are less socialized, (d) sanctions are too low, (e) use of inconsistent and arbitrary sanctions, (f) weaknesses in legal assessment and review [18].

It still happens that different legal products in the New Order era were determined by political constellations to maintain power in the reform era. Many legal products are a place of struggle for legitimacy for various political power interests to retain and collect power.

Bibit Samad Riyanto, former Commissioner for the Anti-Corruption Commission (2009), said five things that were seen as possible causes of corruption. Firstly, the political system, which is characterized by the emergence of laws such as local regulations and other regulations; second, the moral intensity of a person or group; Third is the minimum wage or income (income); fourth, internal and external supervision; and fifth is a docile culture [19].

Of the various things that are delivered, the most important thing is that culture is aware of the rule of law. If the church is aware of the law, it will understand the consequences of what it does. Rahman Saleh has since gone into detail that there are four dominant factors that cause unbridled corruption in Indonesia, namely law enforcement, device mentality, low public awareness and low "political will" (Saleh: 2006), [20]. The possibility of promoting interest groups and entrepreneurs with bribes, gifts, subsidies and various forms of donations with corrupt motives to civil servants only weakens the remnants of the development results community or only benefits certain parties.

The same was done by Basyaib et al. (Basyaib: 2002) found that the weak legislative system offers the possibility of committing criminal corruption [21].

In addition to the poor quality of legal products that can be the cause of corruption, law enforcement practices still have various problems that prevent the law from achieving its goals. There are many public cases that indicate discrimination in the law enforcement process, including court decisions.

C. Economic factors, economic factors are also one of the causes of corruption. This can be explained by the income or salary, which is not sufficient. This opinion is not absolutely correct, because in Maslow's need theory, as quoted by Sulistyantoro, corruption only needs to be carried out by people to meet the two lowest needs, and the right logic is made only by a community of mediocre survivors. However, corruption is currently practiced by rich and well-educated people (Sulistyantoro: 2004), [22].

Another opinion states that the lack of salaries and incomes for civil servants is indeed the most important factor in terms of fair and widespread corruption in Indonesia, as Pauker (1979) states:

Although corruption in Indonesia is widespread to supplement the low government salaries, the nation's resources are not primarily used for the accumulation of enormous personal wealth, but for economic development and some for quiet prosperity. (Although corruption is widespread in Indonesia to raise government staff salaries that are too low, the country's resources are not primarily used to collect large personal wealth, but for economic development and well-being), [23].

This view is confirmed by Schoorl in Hamzah (1995), who stated that the situation in Indonesia deteriorated in the first half of the 1960s, so that for the largest group of employees a monthly salary was only enough to eat two weeks. It is understandable that employees in such a situation are forced to look for extra income, and many of them get this by asking for extra money, [24].

This was also noted by the Anti-Corruption Commission in the Supplementary Income Book for Regional Officials (Anti-Corruption Commission: 2006), according to which the accounting system for employment is closely linked to the performance of the state apparatus. Salary levels that do not meet the minimum living standards of employees are difficult issues that must be resolved. The civilian apparatus of the state, which believes that the income they receive does not match the contribution they make to their main tasks, will be unable to perform their main tasks optimally,[25].

In addition to low wages for employees, there are many other economic aspects that lead to corruption, including the power of the government combined with the ability for government employees to satisfy their wealth and friends. Regarding economic factors and the prevention of corruption, many opinions argue that poverty is the cause of the corruption problem. This statement is not entirely correct, because many Asian and African leaders commit corruption and are not classified as poor. Corruption is therefore not caused by poverty, but on the contrary by corruption (Pope: 2003),[26]. According to Henry Kissinger, the other ten percent look bad because of the corruption of politicians. From personal desires to unfair advantage to mistrust of the judicial system to total instability of national identity, there are many motivating factors for those in power, MPs, including ordinary citizens, to show corrupt behavior, [27].

D. Organizational factors, in this case organizations are organizations in a broader sense, including the system for organizing the community environment. Organizations that are victims of corruption or in which corruption occurs usually contribute to corruption because they offer opportunities or opportunities for corruption (Jonathan Pinto, Carrie R. Leana, Frits, K. Pil, 2000), [28]. If the organization offers no one the least opportunity to commit corruption, no corruption will occur. Organizational aspects of corruption include: (a) a lack of leading role models, (b) a lack of an adequate organizational culture, (c) inadequate systems of responsibility at government agencies, (d) management often relates to corruption in its organization. In this context, Lyman W. Porter (1984) mentions five important functions in organizational goals (organizational goals): (1) focus attention (attention focused); (2) provide a source of identification; (3) influence the organizational structure (influence the organizational structure); (4) serve as standard (standard service); (5) Provide information about the organization (provide information about the organization). [29].

Focus attention can be used by members as a guide to direct the efforts and activities of members and organizations as a whole. Because of the goals of the organization, the summons can have a clear direction for all activities and what is not and what needs to be done within the organization. The behavior of activities in the organization is therefore always based on the goals of the organization, regardless of whether these are implemented or not.

In its function as a basis for the legality or justification of organizational goals, members can be used as a basis for the validity and correctness of their actions and decisions. The purpose of the organization is also to provide (practical) guidelines for its members. In this role, the goal of the organization connects its members with various activities in the group. It serves to help its members find the best way to perform tasks and take action.

This measure is the measure for evaluating the weight of a measure. Why? Since an organization can only function well if its members are ready to integrate into a (normative) pattern of behavior, it can be said that a common life is only possible if members are willing to adhere to and follow the prescribed "rules of the game". This is where there is no model of leadership that can cause corrupt behavior.

The above-mentioned phenomenon of corruption according to Baswir (1993) has its origins in the continued existence of this kind of legacy bureaucracy. In this bureaucracy, it is difficult to avoid bureaucratic corruption. Because political control over power and bureaucracy is indeed very limited. Another cause is the very strong influence of integrism on the state philosophy of this nation, so that it still seems to surpass the position of the opposition. The characteristics of our country, a patrimonial bureaucracy and a hegemonic state, have led to a weak supervisory function, so that the culture of corruption has spread.Many instances of these supervisors are actually involved in corrupt practices, not to mention external oversight by the public and weak media, contributing to a poor, corruption-prone image of oversight. Baswir (1993) states that our country, a patrimonial bureaucracy and a hegemonic state, has a weak supervisory role, so the culture of corruption is widespread,[30]

In many developing countries, corruption is the result of stalled behavior. This assumption will change over time if the amount of the relief payments requested is higher or the consumer knows that the scarcity underlying the paint is intentionally caused or that even better procedures and processes can be created.

Causes of corruption

According to Andi Hamzah there are so many and various causes of corruption:(a). The lack of wages or income of civil servants compared to the increasing needs. Regarding the lack of wages or income of officials in Indonesia, said B. Sudarso; In general, people associate themselves with the prime of corruption, because the simplest things to do, for example, are the lack of salaries of civil servants, poor economic conditions, poor civil servant mentality, chaotic governance and management, resulting in violent procedures and so on leads. (b). Cultural background or Indonesian culture that is or is the cause of widespread corruption, B. Soedarso also explained the history of Indonesian culture from the Multatuli era on the abuse of offices that represent a system, namely: during his tenure (ie Douwes Dekker or Multatuli) he had to report to his superiors about the crimes of the regent of Lebak and Wedana Parangkujang (South Banten) and ask them to deal with it. According to Douwes Dekker, the regent used his power beyond the legally permitted limits to enrich himself.(c) . Poor management and less effective and efficient control Corruption occurs when there are intentions and opportunities. If the management is properly controlled, the cash flow can be determined. However, it cannot be attributed to management, it is human morality that can scare anyone away from any despicable act.(d). Modernization According to Huntington, the causes of modernization that lead to corruption are as follows: (a). Modernization changes the basic value of society.(b). Modernization contributes to the development of corruption because it opens up new sources of wealth and power.(c). Modernization promotes corruption as a result of changes resulting from the activities of the political system,[31].

Causes of corruption from a theoretical perspective

Simply put, corruption can be caused by a need (by need); because of chance (by chance); because of greed (by greed); and the last and most difficult to deal with is corruption that occurs because of the system (by system) (Kemenrisekdiskti, 2016) [32].

Cultural determinism is often used as a reference when studying the causes of corruption. As expressed by Fiona Robertson-Snape, the cultural explanation of corrupt practices in Indonesia is linked to evidence of ancient Javanese customs. However, when corrupt behavior is discovered, it is essentially a sociological phenomenon that has economic and political implications for describing multiple theories. One of these theories is Robert Merton's theory of the mean goal scheme. This theory, supported by Robert Merton and quoted by Handoyo (2009: 55), states that corruption is human behavior caused by social pressure and therefore contrary to norms. In addition, Handoyo has worked out that every social system has a purpose and that people try to achieve it with agreed means. Those who use consensual methods to achieve common goals are included in the compromise group. Social systems not only give their members the space to achieve their goals, but also often create pressure that many people have no access or opportunity due to restrictions on race, ethnicity, capital, skills, etc. in social structures. Handoyo 2009: 55), [33].

These groups then search for different ways to gain recognition and access to existing resources in the community. Dirty ways or deviations from the social norms they have to take to connect their lives or to fight the

injustice that happens to them. Merton's theory is intended to answer how culture emphasizes economic success too strongly, but limits the possibilities for doing so, which will lead to a high level of corruption.

Another theory describing the occurrence of corruption is the theory of social solidarity developed by Emile Durkheim (1858-1917). This theory assumes that human nature is actually passive and controlled by the community. Social solidarity itself is indeed an abstract unity. Emile Durkheim believes that the individual is morally neutral and that society creates his personality. He also controls the individual through the social facts he learns through education and the environment. Because human nature is passive, it is the norms and values of society that govern it.. According to this theoretical vision, the community has a greater influence on the design of individual behavior than the environment. In the context of corruption, this means that in a society whose cultural system and institutions are corrupt, corrupt individuals arise regardless of how committed an individualis.The theory, which also deals with corruption behavior, is well presented by Jack Bologne (Bologne: 2006), known as the GONE theory. The illustration of the GONE theory relates to factors that cause fraud or corruption, including greed (greed), opportunities (opportunities), needs (needs) and disclosure (disclosure). Greed combined with the greed and greed of those who cause corruption. ,[34].

Corruptors are people who are dissatisfied with their situation. Chance is a system that offers opportunities for corruption that can be extended to the state or organization so that someone has the opportunity to commit fraud. Needs that are mental attitudes that never feel enough are always loaded with needs that never end. Disclosure, the punishment for distributors who do not have a deterrent effect on the offender or other persons.

Internal and external factors that lead to corruption

The various descriptions above show that corruption is essentially not an independent event. Corruption behavior includes various complex problems. The factors that can contribute to this can be internal perpetrators of corruption, but they can also come from environmental conditions that help someone commit corruption. In short, the causes of corruption can be divided into two groups, namely internal and external factors. (a) Internal factors are factors that promote corruption from within and can be divided into the following areas: (1) Aspects of Individual Behavior, Human Greed / Greed Corruption is not a minor crime because it requires food. Corruption is a crime by greedy professionals. It was enough, but greedy. Have a great desire to enrich themselves. The elements that cause corruption in such perpetrators come from themselves, namely the nature of greed and greed. Then an uncompromising approach is essential. Morality that is not strong. A person whose morality is not strong tends to commit corruption. Temptation can come from managers, colleagues, subordinates or other parties that offer opportunities. Consumer behavior, if it is not reconciled with a decent income, gives someone the opportunity to take various measures to meet their needs. A possible action is corruption.

(1) Social aspects, corrupt behavior can occur as a result of family support. Behaviorists say it is the family environment that strongly encourages people to corrupt and defeat the good qualities of someone who has become his personal characteristics. In this case, the environment encourages people and does not punish them for abusing their power. (b) External factors, triggers for corrupt behavior, caused by factors outside the perpetrators themselves, can be described in detail: aspects of people's attitudes to corruption. In general, management always refers to corruption by a handful of elements in the organization. Due to this closed nature, there are still various forms of

corruption. The attitude of the community, which can fertilize corruption, therefore arises for the following reasons: The values of the community are conducive to the occurrence of corruption. Corruption can be caused by the culture of people. For example, people respect someone because of their wealth. This attitude often makes people uncritical about the circumstances, for example where wealth is achieved. The community is less aware that the main victims of corruption are people themselves. The perception of the general public about the case of corruption, the most disadvantaged is the state. However, if the state loses, the essence of the loss also lies in the community, because corruption can diminish the development budget process. People are less aware that they are involved in corruption. Community members must be involved in every form of corruption. This is not realized by the public. In fact, the community is often used to deal with everyday activities of corruption in an open way, but this is not being realized. The community is less aware of the fact that corruption is prevented and eradicated if it actively participates in the prevention and eradication agenda. In general, people believe that the problem of corruption is the responsibility of the government alone. The community is less aware that corruption can only be eliminated if the community participates.(2) Economically, the income is insufficient. During the lifetime there is the possibility that someone is in a situation of economic urgency. The urgency gives someone the option to use links, including corruption.(3) Political aspects According to Rahardjo (1983), [35], social control is a process that is carried out to influence people to behave in accordance with the expectations of the community. Social control takes place by mobilizing various activities where the state power is used as a politically organized institution through the institutions it has formed. Political instability, political interests, taking power and maintaining power can therefore lead to corrupt behavior.(4) Organizational aspects: the missing management model is exemplary. The position of the leader in a formal or informal institution has an important influence on his subordinates. If the leader cannot set a good example for his subordinates, for example to commit corruption, it is likely that his subordinates will seize the same opportunity as his superiors. In the absence of an adequate organizational culture, the organizational culture usually has a strong influence on its members. If the corporate culture is not properly managed, various situations arise that do not affect the life of the company. Negative acts such as corruption can occur in such a position. Inadequate accountability, in general, government institutions have not clearly formulated their vision and mission and the objectives and objectives have not been formulated to be achieved within a certain period to achieve this. This makes it difficult to assess whether a government agency has achieved its goals. Another consequence is the lack of attention to the efficient use of available resources. This situation led to an organizational situation that encouraged corrupt practices. The weakness of the management control system, management control is one of the conditions for corruption in an organization. The looser / weaker the management control of an organization, the more open acts of corruption by members or employees. Weak supervision is generally divided into two areas: internal supervision (operational supervision and direct supervision by management) and external supervision (supervision by legislators and the general public). This supervision cannot be effective due to various factors, including overlapping supervision of different agencies, the lack of professional supervisors and the lack of compliance with legal ethics and corporate governance by the supervisors themselves.

Motivation for corruption

If the survival interest in the first instance becomes the motive of one or more people to commit a criminal act of corruption, the next phase will motivate corruption by building a system that can only be supported by the cooperation of different corruption makers in different bureaucracies as a form of collaborative corruption. , Corruption motivation is subdivided into: (1) corruption for reasons of necessity; (2) occasional corruption; (3) corruption because they want to enrich themselves; (4) corruption because it wants to overthrow the government; (5) Corruption because they want to control a country. According to McClelland (1961, 1975, 1985), [36,37,38], individuals are motivated by three fundamental drivers: the need for performance, the need to belong and the need for power. The need for performance is the desire to exceed or reach the norm, the need to belong is the desire to make friends, work together and maintain close relationships, while the need for power is the drive to help others to gain prestige must feel stronger than others.

Justice Commission spokesman Farid Wajdi (2017) noted that there is no connection between increasing the prosperity of judges and improving integrity. He said this in response to the arrest by various anti-corruption commission of various judges; Farid said that anyone who commits a criminal act of corruption is not based on the necessities of life, but because he always feels scarce about his income. Regardless of the amount of the salary, corruption cannot be guaranteed. "As much as a salary is received, it will not be able to satisfy the corrupt motives that have shifted from need to greed or greed." [39].

Vice President Jusuf Kalla made a kind of apology that many regional heads were involved in corruption because on the one hand the salaries were low and on the other the political costs were high or the political costs were high. According to the Ministry of the Interior, 313 regional leaders have been involved in corruption since the direct regional elections in 2004-2017. Winurini (2017), corruption is carried out collectively, law enforcement also looks weak. In relation to motivation theory, there are two motives for power and there are two motives that apparently contribute to the development of corrupt behavior. Based on the above description, corruption in Indonesia is an extraordinary crime. Based on the causes and motives of corruption, researchers offer alternative solutions to eliminate corruption in Indonesia: always show faith and dedication to Allah SWT wherever you are; and provide an example of all levels of bureaucracy for the fight against corruption, comprehensive administrative reforms (comprehensive administrative reforms), realizing the power of the law and clear laws (law enforcement), creating transparency, public participation and accountability (system transparency, participation and accountability): in the long term through an education system against corruption, [40].

Table 1

Motivation and Causes of Corruption Criminal Action in The Bandung Region

No	Criminal Corruption	Motives	Causes
1	bribery for the construction of Pasar Atas Barokah Cimahi. Former Mayor of Cimahi Atty Suharti and her husband Itoc Tochija in 2017	2017 election campaign capital	The Politic
2	Director of Administration and Finance	Abuse of office authority	The economy

	PD Bandung City Dignified Market, Andri Salman as a suspect in a suspected corruption case of deposito.2019		
3	Dada Rosada, Review of the 2015 social assistance corruption case	Abuse of office authority	The economy
4	Middle-ranking officers involved in extortion cases against drug dealers in Bandung,	Abuse of office authority	The economy
5	The Corruption Eradication Commission named a private party, Dadang Suganda, as a suspect in a suspected corruption in land acquisition for Bandung's green open space in 2012-2013. Dadang is suspected of being a project broker and enjoying a Rp 30 billion corruption outcome.	Corruption in the construction of environmental roads in seven RWs and repair of meetinghouses in Warung Muncang Sub-District, Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City 2018	The economy
6	Corruption in the construction of environmental roads in seven RWs and repair of meetinghouses in Warung Muncang Sub-District, Bandung Kulon District, Bandung City 2018	Abuse of office authority	The economy
7	Former Regent of West Bandung Abubakar was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment, as well as a fine of Rp. 400 million subsidair 4 months in prison if not paid, and paid compensation of Rp. 601 million. (2018)	2018 election campaign capital	The Politic

Source: Research Results (processed by researchers), 2019

IV. CONCLUSION

The main causes of corruption in Indonesia are closely related to the moral factors of individuals in bureaucratic organization groups, while the strong influence of the bureaucratic environment is organizational, structural and systemic in nature. In organizational terms, the influence of the work environment is structural, the relationship between subordinate superiors (vertical) and relationships with peers (horizontal), all strong and massive habits. Because of the strong and massive corrupt behavior that is an exceptional crime, coping policies must also be huge and exceptional, involving the community, volunteers or students as partners, to improve their role and function in community control.

REFERENCES

[1]   The results of the Transparency International survey, 2018. https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-tengah/d-4492210/sebut-keb leak-kpk-pendapatan-indonesia-sehould-rp-4000-t. date, December 20, 2019.
[2]   Engkus E, "GREEN BUILDING POLICY FORMULATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BANDUNG INDONESIA," Sosiohumaniora - Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Vol 21, No 3,pp.296-304, 2019.
[3]   Ichwan Muis, Ismail, Heri Erlangga, Engkus,"Post Disaster Social Vulnerability: Policy Analysis and Implementation in Communities in Indonesia," Journal of Critical Reviews Vol 6, No5,pp.59-64, 2019.
[4]   Arifin, J, "Korupsi dan Upaya Pemberantasannya Melalui Strategi di Bidang Auditing". Media Akuntansi. No. 13 Vo. VII..2000.

[5]   Wahyudi, I dan Sopanah,"Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Korupsi Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah (APBD) Di Malang Raya: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum. No. 1,Volume 13.2005.

[6]   Indonesia Corruption Watch," Peran Parlemen dalam Membasmi Korupsi'" Jakarta: ICW, 2000

[7]   Hardjapamekas, E R.,"Melawan Korupsi Tugas Kita Semua" http://www.fokal. info/fokal/arsip/arsip-hukum/365.html,2008. date, December 20, 2019.

[8]   Hehamahua, A," Wajah Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia Hari Ini, Makalah, Semiloka, BEM ITB," Bandung.2005.

[9]   Suparman, N. (2017). Kualitas Pelayanan Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB) Pada Badan Pelayanan Perizinan Terpadu Dan Penanaman Modal Kabupaten Cianjur. Borneo Administrator, 13(1), pp. 61–88.

[10]   Engkus E," THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR ON WORK ETHICS EMPLOYEES IN BANDUNG REGENCY GOVERMENT,"ISET,1(1),pp.1-16.2017.

[11]   Yamamah (2009) in Suryani (2015), "PENANAMAN NILAI-NILAI ANTI KORUPSI DI LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI SEBAGAI UPAYA PREVENTIF PENCEGAHAN KORUPSI, Akademi Komunikasi BSI Jakarta Jurnal Visi Komunikasi/Volume 14, No. 02, pp.285-301,2015.

[12]   Nur Syam," Penyebab Korupsi" in Eko Budi S, "Pemberantasan Pungutan Liar pada Pelayanan Publik dari Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum,"Wajah Hukum,Vol 3 No 1,pp.10-19,2019.

[13]   Engkus,E,"Dari Kampus Menuju Islamic Society," Jurnal Penjaminan Mutu UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung,1(20),P.P.124-152, 2016.

[14]   Terence Gomez, Edmund," Malaysia's Political Economy: Politics, Patronage And Profits," UK:Cambride University Press,1999.

[15]   Susanto, AA. In Santi Lina Siregar, LITERATURE REVIEW:PERILAKU KORUPSI DAN PENYEBABNYA, Fundamental Journal Management,vol 4 No 1,pp 47-56, 2017.

[16]   De Asis, Maria Gonzales, " Coalition-Building to Fight Corruption, Paper Prepared for the AntiCorruption Summit", World Bank Institute, 2000.

[17]   Mas'oed, Mochtar," Politik, Birokrasi dan Pembangunan," Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar,1997.

[18]   Hamzah, Andi," Korupsi di Indonesia: Masalah dan Pemecahannya," Jakarta: PT Gramedia,2004.

[19]   Rianto, Bibit Samad," Undang-undang Pengadilan Tipikor dan Eksistensi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi," dalam Amir Syarifudin, dkk (Penyunting) Bunga Rampai Potret Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia, Jakarta: Komisi Yudisial, Republik Indonesia,2009.

[20]   Saleh,   Abdul   Rahman.   "Korupsi   Tergolong   Extraordinary",accessed   from http://www.arsip.pontianakpost.com/berita/index.asp?Berita=Pinyuh&id=129619,date,2019,12,21.

[21]   Basyaib, H., Holloway R., dan Makarim NA. (ed.),"Mencuri Uang Rakyat : 16 kajian Korupsi di Indonesia, Buku 3," Jakarta : Yayasan Aksara dan Patnership for Good Governance Reform, 2002.

[22]   Sulistyantoro, HT. (2004), Etika Kristen dalam Menyikapi Korupsi, Kompas, Senin, 2 Agustus 2004.

[23]   Pauker, G J," Indonesia 1979: The Record of Three Decades," Asia Survay, Vol XX No. 2, 1980.

[24]   Hamzah, Andi," Politik Hukum Pidana," RajaGrafindo Persada. Jakarta. 1995.

[25]   Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi," Tambahan Penghasilan bagi Pegawai Negeri Sipil Daerah," Jakarta: KPK, 2006.

[26]   Pope, Jeremy," Strategi Memberantas Korupsi: Elemen Sistem Integritas Nasional", Jakarta: Yayasan Obormas Indonesia, 2003.

[27]   Kissinger, Henry A,"Hubungan Internasional (Politik Luar Negeri Amerika Serikat)," New York :W.W. Norton & Company, 1977.

[28]   Jonathan Pinto, Carrie R. Leana, Frits, K. Pil, " CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS OF CORRUPT INDIVIDUALS? TWO TYPES OF ORGANIZATION-LEVEL CORRUPTION," Academy of Management Review, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp.685–709,2008.

[29]   Porter, Lyman W dan Harold, Angle,"Organizational Influence Processes," New York: ME Sharpe Ink,1984.

[30]   Baswir Revrisond," Ekonomi, Manusia dan Etika, Kumpulan Esai-Esai Terpilih," Yogyakarta: BPFE,1993.

[31]   Hamzah, Andi," Korupsi di Indonesia: Masalah dan Pemecahannya," Jakarta: PT Gramedia,2004.

[32]   Kemenristekdikti RI,"Pendidikan Anti Korupsi Untuk Perguruan Tinggi," Jakarta: Kemenrstekdikti RI,2018.

[33]   Handoyo, Eko, " Pendidikan Anti Korupsi," Semarang: Widyakarya Press,2009.

[34]   Bologna, Jack & Tommie Singleton,"Fraud Auditing And Forensic Accounting," New Jersey: John Wiliey & Sons Ink,2006.

[35]   Rahardjo, Satjipto,"Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial: suatu Tinjauan Teoretis Serta Pengalaman di Indonesia," Bandung: Alumni,1983.

[36]   David C. McClelland,"The Achieving Society. Princeton," NJ: Van Nostrand Company Inc. ,1962.

[37]   David C. McClelland,"Power: The Inner Experience," New York: Irvington.1975.

[38]   David C. McClelland,"Human Motivation. Glenview,"IL: Scott Foresman,1985.

[39]   Tan Dias Saraswati, CNN Indonesia," OTT: Motif Korupsi Bergeser pada Kerakusan Hakim," Jakarta: Komosi Yudisial,2017.

[40]   Winuri,Sulis," PERILAKU KORUPSI DI INDONESIA DALAM PERSPEKTIF TEORI MOTIVASI, Majalah Info Kesejahteraan Sosial, Vol. IX, No. 03/I/Puslit/Februari/2017.

[41] Ayub, S.G., Ayub, T., Khan, S.N., Dar, R., Andrabi, K.I.Reduced nitrate level in individuals with hypertension and diabetes(2011) Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research, 2 (3), pp. 172-176. DOI: 10.4103/0975-3583.85264

[42] Khirod sankar das, sudipta choudhury, k. Chanreila l. Nonglait (2017) zootherapy among the ethnic groups of north eastern region of india-a critical review. Journal of Critical Reviews, 4 (2), 1-9. doi:10.22159/jcr.2017v4i2.14698

[43] Ravindran, R.M., Thanamani, A.S.K-Means Document Clustering using Vector Space Model(2015) Bonfring Int J Data Min, 5 (2), pp. 10-14.

[44] Mensky, M.B. Postcorrection and mathematical model of life in extended Everett's concept (2007) NeuroQuantology, 5 (4), pp. 363-376.

[45] G. Suseendran ; Noor Zaman ; M. Thyagaraj ; R. K. Bathla " Heart Disease Prediction and Analysis using PCO, LBP and Neural Networks" IEEE Xplore : 2019, pp. 457 – 460

[46] Waheed Sara, Hamid Bushra, NZ Jhanjhi, Humayun Mamoona, Nazir A Malik, Improving Knowledge Sharing in Distributed Software Development, In International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications(IJACSA), Vol.10, issue 6, pp. 434-443