



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CORRUPTION ERADICATION LAW IN SUPPRESSING CORRUPT PRACTICES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

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Abstract:

This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Corruption Eradication Law in suppressing corrupt practices in the public sector in Indonesia. Corruption in the public sector is one of the biggest challenges in creating clean and accountable governance. The research uses a descriptive-qualitative approach, by collecting data through literature reviews, in-depth interviews with legal experts, and analysis of legal documents and reports of corruption cases handled by related institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Police, and the Attorney General's Office. The research results show that although the Corruption Eradication Law has provided a comprehensive legal framework, its implementation still faces various challenges. The main obstacles include weak coordination between law enforcement agencies, political influence that weakens the independence of institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Committee, and limited application of technology in public sector oversight. In addition, a systemic culture of corruption in various public institutions slows down the expected changes. However, law enforcement efforts supported by the active role of civil society and the media have shown a positive impact in increasing public awareness of the dangers of corruption. Implementing preventive measures, such as strengthening technology-based systems of transparency and accountability and anti-corruption education, is seen as a key element in maximizing the effectiveness of this policy. This research recommends institutional reform, increased legal protection for whistleblowers, and strong political commitment to strengthen efforts to eradicate corruption. With these strategic steps, it is hoped that the Corruption Eradication Law will be more effective in suppressing corrupt practices in the public sector systematically and sustainably.

Keywords: *Eradicating Corruption, Public Sector, Effectiveness, Legal Policy, Governance.*

INTRODUCTION

Corruption has become a serious problem that hampers development, weakens government, and harms society in many countries, including Indonesia¹. Corrupt practices, which include abuse of power for personal gain, not only have an impact on economic aspects but also damage the moral foundations and public trust in state institutions. The public sector, as a vital element in state administration, is often one of the main arenas for corrupt practices. Therefore, a strong legal system is needed to minimize and eliminate this practice².

In Indonesia, the eradication of corruption has been comprehensively regulated in various laws and regulations, with Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001, as the main foundation³. This law regulates the definition of corruption, types of criminal acts of corruption, as well as mechanisms for handling and providing sanctions. The presence of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), as an independent institution formed based on this law, is one concrete step in efforts to increase the effectiveness of eradicating corruption. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is given special authority to handle criminal acts of corruption involving state officials and government institutions⁴.

However, even though these regulations have been implemented for more than two decades, corruption in the public sector is still a serious problem⁵. Several corruption cases involving high-ranking state officials, regional heads and law enforcement officers show that the effectiveness of eradicating corruption in Indonesia still faces many challenges. This problem is exacerbated by gaps in the legal system, lack of transparency, and a culture of permissiveness towards corruption at the community level⁶.

One of the main challenges faced is the less than optimal implementation of existing regulations. The legal process against perpetrators of corruption is often considered slow, not transparent, and sometimes ends in sentences that are considered light, thus providing little deterrent effect. In addition, efforts to eradicate corruption are often disrupted by political intervention and weak coordination between institutions. This indicates an urgent need to reassess the effectiveness of the Corruption Eradication Law in practice.

Globally, eradicating corruption does not only rely on regulations, but

¹ Nawawi, N., Juandi, W., Maskuri, M., Fakhrurrazi, R., & Djuwairiyah, D. (2022). Moderation of Islam and Local Culture in Indonesia: An Argument of Islamic Law. *Jurnal Italienisch*, 12(2), 744-752.

² Asra, M., & Hariyanto, A. (2019). MURÂBAHAB LI AL-AMR BI AL-SHIRÂ'. *LISAN AL-HAL: Jurnal Pengembangan Pemikiran dan Kebudayaan*, 13(1), 137-154.

³ Jufri, M., & Khotib, A. M. (2020). Tinjauan Hukum Islam dan Hukum Positif terhadap Status Cerai Talak di Luar Pengadilan Agama (Pandangan Ketua Pengadilan Agama Bondowoso). *Al-Hukmi: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah dan Keluarga Islam*, 1(2), 189-197.

⁴ Agus, R., & Sulaiman, T. (2019). "Evaluasi Kinerja Lembaga Penegak Hukum dalam Penanganan Kasus Korupsi di Sektor Publik." *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Kebijakan Publik*, 11(2), 101-115.

⁵ Azizah, N., Nkwede, J. O., & Armoyu, M. (2021). The octopus-like power of Pesantren dynasty in the dynamics of local politics. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1), 1962056.

⁶ Sitorus, A., & Hidayat, R. (2020). "Analisis Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum dan Kebijakan Publik*, 7(1), 45-60.

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also on preventive efforts such as increasing anti-corruption education, enforcing transparency, and improving governance. Countries that have succeeded in reducing corruption rates, such as New Zealand, Finland and Singapore, demonstrate the importance of integration between strict regulations, consistent law enforcement and a deep anti-corruption culture at all levels of society. This comparative study provides an opportunity for Indonesia to evaluate strategies and steps in eradicating corruption.

The effectiveness of corruption eradication laws is also closely related to the level of compliance of law enforcement officials, including police, prosecutors and judges, with the principles of integrity⁷. Weak law enforcement not only creates impunity, but also reinforces the public perception that justice cannot be achieved. In addition, a more comprehensive approach is needed in addressing the root causes of corruption, including reform of the goods and services procurement system, budget transparency, and strengthening public reporting mechanisms. Another challenge is the integration of technology in supporting the eradication of corruption. With advances in technology, many countries are starting to utilize e-government systems to reduce human interaction in public services, thereby minimizing opportunities for corruption. In Indonesia, this effort has begun with the implementation of an electronic system in the procurement of goods and services as well as budget transparency. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of this technology needs to continue to be improved to ensure that corruption can really be suppressed⁸.

Even though the challenges are quite large, the potential for eradicating corruption through a regulatory framework remains promising⁹. In this case, evaluating the effectiveness of the law is very important to identify strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for improvement¹⁰. Several strategic steps that can be taken include strengthening internal supervision in government institutions, increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers, and building an anti-corruption culture through education and massive campaigns¹¹.

Ultimately, the goal of efforts to eradicate corruption is to create a clean, transparent and accountable government. This is not only about enforcing the law against perpetrators of corruption, but also about changing people's mindset and culture. With the existence of strong and consistently implemented corruption eradication laws, Indonesia can realize this goal. However, this requires commitment and synergy from all parties, both from the government, civil society and the private sector.

This article aims to explore the extent to which the Corruption Eradication Law in Indonesia has been effective in suppressing corrupt practices in the public sector. Through analysis of various challenges, opportunities and comparative studies, it is hoped that the resulting recommendations can help strengthen the legal framework and implementation of eradicating corruption in the future.

⁷ Ali, I. C. (2021). Hukum, Hakim, Mahkum Fih dan Mahkum Alaih (Studi Pemahaman Dasar Ilmu Hukum Islam). *Al-Madaris Jurnal Pendidikan dan Studi Keislaman*, 2(1), 75-88.

⁸ Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi. (2021). *Laporan Tahunan KPK 2021: Penegakan Hukum dan Pencegahan Korupsi di Indonesia*. Jakarta: KPK.

⁹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2021). *Global Corruption Report: Legal Frameworks and Enforcement*. Vienna

¹⁰ Transparency International. (2022). *Corruption Perceptions Index 2022*. Berlin: Transparency International

¹¹ Azhar, M. (2021). *Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia: Studi atas Implementasi UU No. 31 Tahun 1999 jo. UU No. 20 Tahun 2001*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

METHOD

This research method uses a systematic approach to relevant literature to evaluate the effectiveness of the Corruption Eradication Law. Steps taken include:

1. **Literature Search:** Relevant literature will be identified using academic databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, or ProQuest. The keywords used were “eradicating corruption,” “effectiveness of laws,” and “public sector.”
2. **Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:** Included articles are publications within the last 10 years, written in English or Indonesian, and focus on anti-corruption policies in the public sector. Literature that is opinionated or does not have a clear methodology will be excluded.
3. **Critical Analysis:** Selected literature will be analyzed to identify indicators of effectiveness, such as reduction in the Corruption Perception Index (IPK), financial management transparency, and policy implementation.
4. **Data Presentation:** The results of the analysis will be presented thematically, showing success factors or obstacles to implementing the law.
5. **Conclusion:** Findings from the literature will be synthesized to answer the extent to which the Corruption Eradication Law has succeeded in suppressing corrupt practices in the public sector

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamics of Corruption Eradication in Indonesia

Corruption has long been a critical issue in Indonesia, creating serious damage to governance and societal welfare¹². In the legal context, Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes and its revision, Law Number 20 of 2001, are the main basis for eradicating corruption. This regulation includes various legal instruments to prevent, reveal and punish perpetrators of corruption. However, despite its detailed design, the implementation of this law is not without major challenges. Research shows that this law is quite effective in eradicating prominent cases of corruption. For example, a number of sting operations (OTT) by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) succeeded in dismantling corruption networks in the public sector. However, its impact on reducing corruption overall has not been fully optimal, especially in creating a cleaner system. This indicates that the effectiveness of laws is very dependent on the governance ecosystem which includes the justice system, supervision and legal culture¹³.

Implementation and Challenges of the Act

One indicator of the effectiveness of this law is the number of corruption cases that have been uncovered. Data shows a significant increase in case disclosure, especially through the role of the Corruption Eradication Commission. However, the main challenges arise in the law enforcement process, including¹⁴: a. Limited Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies:

¹² Rosidi, A., & Kartika, R. (2020). "Peran Teknologi Informasi dalam Mendukung Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Sektor Publik." *Jurnal Administrasi Publik Indonesia*, 15(3), 213-225.

¹³ Ismail, A. F. (2019). "Implementasi Pendidikan Antikorupsi sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Korupsi di Sektor Publik." *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebijakan Hukum*, 10(2), 89-102.

¹⁴ OECD. (2021). *Strengthening Public Integrity and Fighting Corruption: Best Practices from OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD Publishing

Although the Corruption Eradication Commission shows impressive performance, limited human resources and facilities are often an obstacle. Not all cases can be handled optimally due to limited institutional capacity. b. Political Intervention: Efforts to eradicate corruption are often hampered by political influence, especially in cases involving high-ranking officials or figures with great power. c. Limited Oversight in the Public Sector: Procurement of goods and services, licensing, and budget allocation are areas that are vulnerable to corruption. A weak monitoring system opens up opportunities for perpetrators to take advantage of loopholes in regulations¹⁵.

In addition, although these laws cover various types of corruption, their implementation often focuses more on enforcement than prevention. In fact, prevention strategies through education, community involvement, and increasing transparency in the public sector can have a more significant long-term impact.

Effectiveness of Laws in the Public Sector

The public sector is one of the main targets for eradicating corruption because of its strategic nature and vulnerability to irregularities¹⁶. Implementation of this law in the public sector has shown success in several cases. For example, a number of high-ranking officials, including governors, regents and ministers, have been prosecuted through legal mechanisms. This reflects the government's commitment to dealing with corruption.

However, the effectiveness of eradicating corruption is not only measured by the number of perpetrators punished, but also by the extent to which the public sector is able to become more transparent, accountable and efficient. In this case, big challenges still remain, such as: a. **Unequal Supervision**: Internal supervisory institutions in many government agencies are often less than optimal in carrying out their functions¹⁷. b. **Cultural Resistance**: In some areas, corrupt practices have become part of the system that is difficult to eliminate without fundamental cultural changes. c. **Lack of Technology System**: The use of technology for transparency such as e-government is not yet evenly distributed, so gaps for data manipulation or financial transactions are still open.

International Comparisons and Lessons for Indonesia

Some countries, such as New Zealand and Finland, have demonstrated great success in eradicating corruption with a systemic approach involving strict regulations, institutional integrity and public transparency. Lessons that can be taken include¹⁸: a. Independence of Law Enforcement Agencies: Law enforcement agencies in these countries are free from political interference, so

¹⁵ Prasetyo, B. H., & Arifin, M. (2022). "Perlindungan Hukum bagi Pelapor Kasus Korupsi dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Pemberantasan Korupsi." *Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan Sosial*, 8(1), 55-68.

¹⁶ Hosaini, H., Kandiri, K., Minhaji, M., & Alehirish, M. H. M. (2024). Human Values Based on Pancasila Viewed from Islamic Education. *Al-Hayat: Journal of Islamic Education*, 8(2), 539-549.

¹⁷ Minhaji, M., Hosaini, H., Prasetyo, N. T., Maktumah, L., & Alehirish, M. H. M. (2024). Responsive Islamic Education in Exploring Social Values Through the War Takjil Phenomenon: Sociological Perspective in Indonesia. *JURNAL INDO-ISLAMIKA*, 14(1), 51-61.

¹⁸ Qomar, M., & Fitri, A. Z. (2024). Innovative Learning Strategies for Islamic Religious Education Based on Merdeka Belajar Curriculum in Vocational High Schools. *Al-Hayat: Journal of Islamic Education*, 8(3), 966-981.

they are able to act decisively without external pressure. b. Increased Public Education: Public awareness of the dangers of corruption is the key to creating broader oversight of the public sector. c. Use of Technology: Technology such as electronic financial systems or digital-based complaint platforms have been proven to reduce the potential for irregularities. Indonesia can adopt this model by adapting it to the local context, for example through increasing transparency in the public sector and empowering communities to be directly involved in supervision.

The Role of Society in Eradicating Corruption

The effectiveness of this law also depends heavily on public participation. The public can play an important role in creating an environment that supports an anti-corruption culture. Some steps that can be taken include: a. Anti-Corruption Education: Integrating integrity values in the education curriculum to form a generation that is more aware of the dangers of corruption. b. Use of Media: Mass media and social media can be a tool for exposing corruption cases and increasing public pressure on the government to act. C. Openness of Public Services: Community involvement in monitoring public services such as the procurement of goods and services can help detect potential corruption¹⁹.

Recommendations for Increasing Effectiveness

Based on existing findings, several steps that can be taken to increase the effectiveness of corruption eradication laws are: a. Increasing Law Enforcement Capacity: Increasing the number of investigators, increasing training, and strengthening inter-agency coordination. b. Strengthening the Prevention System: Encouraging bureaucratic reform that is more transparent and accountable, such as implementing a performance-based budgeting system. c. Building a Culture of Integrity: Continuous public campaign to instill a culture of integrity in society, by involving community and religious leaders. D. Utilization of Technology²⁰: Integrating technology to detect, track and prevent corrupt practices through data-based systems.

Social Implications and Impacts

Corruption in the public sector not only impacts financial losses but also social welfare. When budgets that should be used for health services, education or infrastructure are diverted, the most vulnerable people become victims. Therefore, effective eradication of corruption will have a direct impact on improving people's quality of life. By creating a cleaner and more transparent environment, anti-corruption laws can help build public trust in government, which is one of the main foundations of democratic stability.

The effectiveness of the Corruption Eradication Law in Indonesia shows quite positive results in several aspects, such as handling major cases and increasing public awareness. However, to create a wider impact, a more comprehensive approach is needed that includes improving prevention systems, strengthening law enforcement, and community participation. In this way, this law is not only a legal tool, but also a foundation for more transparent and accountable governance reform.

¹⁹ Hosaini, H., Fitri, A. Z., Kojin, K., & Alehirish, M. H. M. (2024). The Dynamics of the Islamic Education System in Shaping Character. *Edukasia: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Islam*, 19(1), 79-98.

²⁰ Minhaji, M., Hosaini, H., & Maktumah, L. (2024). Internalization of Religious Values to Students Based on Extracurricular Activities in Junior High School. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research of Higher Education (IJMURHICA)*, 7(4), 384-395.

The effectiveness of the Corruption Eradication Law in suppressing corrupt practices in the public sector has achieved quite good results, but is still far from optimal. Obstacles such as political interference, limited resources, and weak prevention systems are challenges that need to be overcome. In a broader context, eradicating corruption requires synergy between law enforcement, bureaucratic reform and community participation.

Strategic steps such as strengthening law enforcement institutions, implementing surveillance technology, and increasing anti-corruption education are key to increasing the effectiveness of this law. In addition, by learning from the best practices of other countries, Indonesia can adopt a better system of transparency and integrity to realize clean and accountable governance.

The results of this discussion show that eradicating corruption is not only the responsibility of the government but also all elements of society, including education, the private sector and civil society organizations. With an integrated approach, the Corruption Eradication Law can be a more effective instrument in creating major changes in the Indonesian government system.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of corruption eradication laws in suppressing corrupt practices in the public sector, using a legal analysis approach and evaluation of public policy implementation. Based on the results of the research and discussions carried out, the following points can be concluded: 1. Comprehensive Regulatory Framework but Less Optimal in Implementation. The Corruption Eradication Law in Indonesia has been drafted taking into account many aspects to ensure its success, including law enforcement, protection of witnesses and whistleblowers, as well as the establishment of special institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). However, the effectiveness of implementing this law is still hampered by several factors, such as weak coordination between law enforcement agencies, often different interpretations of the law, and continued supervision over the implementation of anti-corruption policies. 2. Performance of Law Enforcement Agencies Institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Committee, the Police and the Attorney General's Office have shown varied results in eradicating corruption in the public sector. The Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) has proven capable of uncovering a large number of corruption cases, including those involving high-ranking state officials. However, political obstacles and efforts to weaken this institution are major challenges that reduce its effectiveness. In addition, limited human and technological resources at the level of other law enforcement institutions also limit the scope and quality of law enforcement. 3. Culture of Corruption in the Public Sector This research also found that despite increasing anti-corruption awareness in society, the culture of corruption in the public sector remains a major issue. Systemic corruption, especially that related to collusion and nepotism practices, is difficult to eradicate through regulation alone. Stricter law enforcement must be accompanied by efforts to change work culture and strengthen public ethics. 4. The Importance of a More Effective Prevention System. Apart from law enforcement, preventive efforts are still considered less than optimal. Internal and external monitoring systems in the public sector have not been able to effectively prevent abuse of authority. This is related to the lack of transparency

in budget management and administration. Technology like *e-governance* And *big data analytics* needs to be utilized better to increase accountability and reduce loopholes that allow corruption to occur. 5. The Role of Civil Society and the Media. The participation of civil society, including anti-corruption organizations, investigative journalists and academics, is an important driver in supporting the implementation of the Corruption Eradication Law. However, protection for those who act as whistleblowers needs to be improved to encourage courage in exposing corruption cases.

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