

The Policy of Law Politics on Corruption Eradication in Indonesia and Its Implementation in Central Sulawesi Province

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Abstract: One of the goals of the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which was formulated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The aim of advancing the general welfare which is formulated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and described in the chapter on state finances and the chapter on the state economy and social welfare is in line with the basic principles of democracy. The practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism in the administration of the state and government are suspected to be one of the causes of the fragility of the joints of the life of the nation and state. The political and economic policies of the New Order government emphasized the aspect of growth versus equalization. This research will examine efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia in terms of the design of political-law policies that are associated with the effectiveness of law enforcement based on components of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. Look at the background to these problems. This research uses normative legal research. In order to obtain scientific answers to the legal problems being studied, this study uses several approaches. The government of the Republic of Indonesia has shown a real and serious effort in eradicating corruption through the design of legal political policies / development of legal policy directions that enable the eradication of corruption to be carried out effectively, both through the formation of laws and regulations (legal substance) and the formation of state institutions has a role and function, directly or indirectly, in relation to efforts to realize a clean, transparent, accountable, and corruption-free governance. Then the implementation of legal politics to eradicate corruption in Central Sulawesi Province can be seen by the prosecution of a number of cases involving local government elites, both from the executive, legislative, and private sectors. In the aspect of prevention, it is carried out by law enforcement officials through assistance and consultation in the management of national strategic activities / projects. Including the socialization that was carried out to the ranks of local government in order to have an understanding and awareness of the importance of realizing a government that is free of corruption.

Keywords: Corruption Eradication, Law Policy, & Public Administration

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which was formulated in the

preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter written the UUD NRI 1945) is to promote public welfare (Sujatmiko et al., 2016). This objective is then spelled out in more real terms in various articles in the body of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. One of them is in Article 23 paragraph (1) which states: The state revenue and expenditure budget as a form of state financial management is determined annually by law and implemented annually. open and responsible for the greatest prosperity of the people. Furthermore, Article 33 paragraph (3) states: Earth and water and the wealth contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

The aim of advancing the general welfare which is formulated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and described in the chapter on state finances and the chapter on the state economy and social welfare is in line with the basic principles of democracy. The principle referred to is government by the people, by the people, and for the people. General welfare as one of the goals of the state will only be realized if the management of natural resources and the country's economy is carried out responsibly (Guan et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2020). On the other hand, the general welfare will never be achieved if the existing natural resources are managed arbitrarily and irresponsibly. This method will in fact create environmental damage and economic inequality in society. In turn, environmental damage due to irresponsible management of natural resources will be detrimental to all Indonesian people. Likewise, the occurrence of economic inequality and social inequality in society will trigger the emergence of social problems in the life of the nation and state (Jetten et al., 2017; Bruton et al., 2021).

The practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism in the administration of the state and government are suspected to be one of the causes of the fragility of the joints of the life of the nation and state. The political and economic policies of the New Order government emphasized the aspect of growth versus equalization. An approach that puts more emphasis on economic growth is always results-oriented (Zheng, 2021). In the name of economic growth and development, the government can act repressively against the public on the

grounds of investing. Community social rights are often ignored and critical voices silenced. This policy is a fertile ground for the cultivation of corruption, collusion and nepotism (Abebe et al., 2020).

A few elites and business actors close to the center of power receive state facilities and protection. At the same time, the existing state institutions and law enforcement officials experience dysfunction and malfunction. Under the power of the executive (president) which is so strong and dominant, the oversight function of representative institutions does not work. The function of auditors for financial audit institutions is not effective either (Chan et al., 2021). Law enforcement officials also do not have the space to work professionally on behalf of law enforcement. The existing state institutions were seen as mere formality and were co-opted by a power system centered in the hands of a president who was almost without control.

Corruption and its eradication are not only a problem in Indonesia but have become an international problem that has caught the attention of the United Nations (United Nations). In various International Congresses on The Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders initiated by the United Nations, the issue of corruption and its countermeasures was quite intensively discussed and received serious attention from the participants. In the United Nations Sixth Congress in 1980 in Caracas Venezuela, corruption is classified into types of crimes that are difficult to reach by law (offenses beyond the reach of the law). (Atak, 2020).

Referring to the description stated above, it appears that the problem of corruption and efforts to overcome it are not new. Corruption is always synonymous with power. As the British historian Lord Acton put it: Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely. When the state is equipped with positions and to operationalize these positions, an official who is given authority is appointed in a certain field, then the potential for abuse of power which may have implications for the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption will always exist. Therefore it is necessary to design a virtue and a set of legal instruments that function to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption and overcome when a criminal act of corruption has occurred. (Casadesús de Mingo & Cerrillo-i-Martínez, 2018) The policy design referred to is a political law chosen by a country in view of the priorities for eradicating corruption along with strategies for preventing and overcoming it (Acquah-Andoh et al., 2019).

This research will examine efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia in terms of the design of political-law policies that are associated with the effectiveness of law enforcement based on components of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. Look at the background to these problems.

II. METHOD

Research Types and Approaches

This research uses normative legal research. To provide answers to the problems faced, the author uses legal rules, legal principles or principles, as well as doctrines.

In order to obtain scientific answers to the legal problems being studied, this study uses several approaches. The approach referred to is the statutory approach (statute approach), conceptual approach (conceptual approach), and historical approach (historical approach).

Research Stages and Legal Material Collection Techniques

As a normative legal research, the focus of this research is based on the study of primary and secondary legal materials through library research. Including long-distance literature study through the internet network as an effort to update legal information relating to research issues published by government agencies and non-governmental organizations at home and abroad. As a country that adheres to a civil law system, the primary legal materials are mainly statutory regulations. Legislative regulations are written regulations established by state institutions or authorized officials and are generally binding. Secondary legal materials to be used are materials that support primary legal materials, such as legal text books, legal dictionaries, articles, journals and scientific journals of law, as well as papers submitted in scientific forums. Within certain limits, non-legal materials will also be used that are relevant to the issue of government information disclosure and its implementation in government administration. In order to support an empirical study of the implementation and political implications of the law on corruption eradication, interviews will be conducted with subjects who are considered competent and can provide information that is synergistic with the research material.

Analysis of Research Materials

Legal materials will be analyzed in stages according to problem grouping. The analysis is carried out in the form of a description (descriptive-analytic) which contains activities which describe, analyze, systematize, interpret, and evaluate.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political Law / Corruption Eradication Policy in Indonesia

1. Establishment of TAP MPR XI / MPR / 1998 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism

TAP MPR XI / MPR / 1998 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (hereinafter referred to as TAP MPR XI / MPR / 1998) was formed to overcome the practice of centralizing power, authority and responsibility to the President / Mandate of the Consultative Assembly The people of the Republic of Indonesia which result in the improper functioning of the highest state institutions and other high state institutions as well as the lack of development of public participation in

providing social control in the life of the community, nation and state.

TAP MPR XI / MPR / 1998 is intended to correct domination of power previously in the hands of the President. Because this has proven to have resulted in policies that only benefit a group of entrepreneurs. As indicated in the TAP MPR XI / MPR / 1998 which shows a reciprocal relationship between politics and corruption. Political policies provide a way for corrupt practices and the results of corrupt practices will be used again to provide financial support for political power to become more dominant and last longer. This relationship between political power and corruption is explained by (Priyono, 2018) as "property that buys power and power that buys property".

Political corruption that was practiced during the New Order government took place and took cover behind the propaganda of the development trilogy as a guide for national development (Kis-Katos & Sjahrir, 2017; Juwono, 2020). The New Order development trilogy includes: healthy and dynamic national stability, high economic growth, and equitable distribution of development and its results. The orientation of economic growth, which requires national stability, has resulted in a very dominant role for the state. The space for freedom of expression and to participate critically in development has no place (Nasution, 2020). The New Order succeeded in increasing economic growth but failed in developing democracy and participation.

2. *Establishment of TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2011 concerning Recommendations for Policy Directions to Prevent and Eradicate Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism*

TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2001 concerning Recommendations for Policy Directions for the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (hereinafter referred to as TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2001) are MPR decrees issued to accelerate efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Philosophically, the formation of the TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2001 as emphasized in the preamble letter a, that the problems of corruption, collusion and nepotism that hit the Indonesian nation have been very serious, and constitute extraordinary crimes and have shaken the joints of national and state life. (Fauzan et al., 2021).

TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2001 was formed considering that TAP MPR XI / MPR / 1998 was considered ineffective in realizing the implementation of a state free of corruption, collusion and nepotism. In the consideration of considering letter b TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2001 as a juridical basis, it is emphasized that since 1998, the issue of eradicating and preventing corruption, collusion and nepotism has been determined by the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the reform agendas, but has not shown any direction. changes and results as expected.

Sociologically, as formulated in the consideration of the letter c of the TAP MPR VIII / MPR / 2001, it is stated that there is strong pressure from the people who want the realization of various concrete steps by the government and other high state institutions in the eradication and prevention of corruption, collusion and nepotism. Furthermore, in the preamble to letter d it is stated that renewing commitment and political will to eradicate and prevent corruption, collusion and nepotism requires accelerated steps.

3. *Establishment of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administration that is Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism*

The placement of the policy direction for eradicating corruption in Indonesia cannot be separated from the formation of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Implementation of a State that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism. The formation of this law is inseparable from the spirit contained in the MPR Decree Number XI / MPR / 1998 concerning the Implementation of a State that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism. In this law, the principles of state administration are laid down considering that state administration has a very decisive role in achieving the ideals of the nation's struggle to create a just and prosperous society. Although the administration of the state is the focus of regulation in this law, its constituents also realize that the practice of corruption, collusion, (Mukartono, 2021). This can be read in the preamble to consider Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administration that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism.

As for the principles of state administration as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 28 Year 1999, are: the principle of legal certainty; the principle of orderly state administration; the principle of public interest; the principle of openness; the principle of proportionality; the principle of professionalism; and the principle of accountability. This law also regulates the participation / participation of the community in an effort to achieve a clean state administration which includes:

1. The right to seek, obtain, and provide information on state administration;
 2. The right to obtain equal and fair services from State Administrators;
 3. The right to convey suggestions and opinions in a responsible manner regarding the policies of State Administrators; and
 4. The right to obtain legal protection in the event of being asked to be present in the process of investigations, investigations, and in court sessions as reporting witnesses, witnesses, expert witnesses in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.
5. *Establishment of Law Number 31 of 1999 and Law Number 20 of 2001*

One of the reform agendas championed by students in 1998 was the eradication of corruption, collusion and nepotism in the practice of state administration and the New Order government. The agenda for eradicating corruption is not only limited to a moral movement but must be institutionalized in the rule of law and effective law enforcement structures. One of the steps taken by the government as a result of reform is the formation of various laws and regulations that are intended to achieve corruption-free governance (Sabani et al., 2019).

During the leadership of President BJ Habibie, Law No. 31/1999 on Corruption Eradication was formed. This law replaces Law Number 3 of 1971 concerning the Eradication of Corruption which is deemed no longer in accordance with the development and legal needs of the community. Law Number 31 of 1999 was formed based on the philosophical idea that corruption is very detrimental to state finances or the country's economy and hinders national development. (Sabani et al., 2019).

Apart from the conceptual weaknesses contained in Law Number 31 of 1999 and Law Number 20 of 2001 and which have implications for law enforcement practices as stated above, the presence of this law has spearheaded the prosecution of corruption cases in Indonesia. Whether done by the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Office or by the KPK.

6. *Establishment of Law Number 30 of 2002*

1. *Establishment of a Corruption Eradication Commission*

The KPK was formed based on Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. The formation of Law Number 30 of 2002 is a legal requirement in the context of eradicating criminal acts of corruption that have not occurred until now optimally. Therefore, the eradication of the criminal act of corruption needs to be improved professionally, intensively and continuously because corruption has harmed the state finances, the state economy, and hindered national development (Considering Consideration Letter a Law Number 30 of 2002).

The KPK was formed based on the need to quickly eradicate corruption. The KPK as the trigger mechanism has the authority to prevent and take action in which there are functions of investigation, investigation and prosecution. Twenty years since reform, the KPK has turned into a reliable institution in eradicating corruption. In line with that, various discourses have emerged regarding the position and authority of the KPK in the constitutional system. As a newly established institution, the KPK has great authority and contribution in eradicating criminal acts of corruption

2. *Establishment of a Corruption Crime Court*

The idea of establishing a Corruption Crime Court (hereinafter referred to as the Corruption Court) arose in the process of establishing Law Number 30 of 2002 which was contained in Chapter VII on Examination in Court Sessions. The establishment of the Corruption Court is contained in

Article 53 and is quoted in full: With this Law a Corruption Crime Court is established which has the duty and authority to examine and decide on criminal acts of corruption whose prosecution is filed by the Corruption Eradication Commission.

The establishment of the Corruption Court through Law Number 30 of 2002 has been tested materially and the results of the material review are contained in the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 012-016-019 / PUU-IV / 2006 dated 19 December 2006 which basically states that the Corruption Crime Court contained in Articles 53-62 of Law Number 30 Year 2002 are unconstitutional. On the basis of the Constitutional Court Decision, a new legal product has been issued, namely Law Number 46 of 2009 concerning the Corruption Crime Court and the provisions of Article 39 have revoked the enactment of Articles 53-62 of Law Number 30 of 2002. This Corruption Court is different from the Court of Corruption. The previous Corruption Eradication Commission only examined and adjudicated criminal cases where the prosecution was filed by the KPK.

3. *Establishment of Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Attorney General's Office*

1. *The Authority of the Prosecutor's Office in Corruption Crime Investigation*

The enactment of Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Attorney General's Office is a step forward in efforts to build an effective law enforcement system. In particular, efforts to eradicate corruption as one of the 1998 reform agendas, which are still a challenge and homework for the Indonesian nation to date. The issuance of Law Number 16 of 2004 became the basis for the authority of the Prosecutor's Office to carry out investigations of certain crimes.

With regard to eradicating corruption, the prosecutor's authority to conduct investigations is contained in Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d, namely to carry out investigations of certain crimes based on law. The purpose of certain criminal acts is found in the explanation, namely: The authority in this provision is the authority as regulated, for example in Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts and Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 jo. Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. Based on these provisions, the prosecutor's office has the authority to conduct investigations into cases of criminal acts of corruption.

With the provisions of Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d of Law Number 16 of 2004, currently there are three institutions that are given the authority to carry out investigations into criminal acts of corruption, namely the Police, the KPK and the Attorney General's Office. The three institutions are required to play a synergistic role in exercising inter-line authority in eradicating criminal acts of corruption in order to achieve

effectiveness and efficiency in their implementation. Not necessarily creating overlaps and prioritizing sectoral egos in carrying out law enforcement duties.

2. *The Constitutionality of the Attorney's Authority in Corruption Crime Investigation*

The granting of authority to the Prosecutor's Office to carry out investigations into alleged corruption by some parties is considered to overlap with the authority of the Police as investigators as stipulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law or the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). The pros and cons did not only take place in the academic realm but continued in the examination of Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d of Law Number 16 Year 2004 in the Constitutional Court.

The two decisions made by the Constitutional Court, namely Decision Number 28 / PUU-V / 2007 and Decision Number 16 / PUU-X / 2012 confirm the authority of the Attorney General's Office as investigator of certain crimes. One of them is the authority to investigate criminal acts of corruption. A lawsuit against the Constitutional Court regarding the authority of the Attorney General's Office in investigating corruption was carried out by Mrs. A. Nuraini (Petitioner I) and Subarda Midjaja (Petitioner II) in 2007. The Petitioners asked the Constitutional Court to examine Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d of Law No. 16 of 2004 against Article 27 paragraph (1), Article 28D paragraph (1), Article 28G, Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In 2012, a request for review of Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d of Law Number 16 Year 2004 was again filed by Iwan Budi Santoso, SH, et al. Testing is not limited to Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d of Law Number 16 Year 2004 as proposed by Mrs. A. Nuraini and Subarda Midjaja. Iwan Budi Santoso, SH, et al., At the same time asked the Court to examine Article 39 of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption and Article 44 paragraphs (4) and (5), Article 50 paragraph (1), (2), (3) and (4) Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Establishment of Law Number 15 of 2006 concerning the Supreme Audit Agency

One of the elements in the criminal act of corruption regulated in Article 2 and Article 3 of Law Number 31 Year 1999 is the loss of state finances. Even the element of state financial loss is an elementary element that distinguishes corruption from other crimes. Corruption can hinder the achievement of the goals of the state because state money that should be used for government administration and services to the public through the provision of public goods is misused by parties who are given the power and responsibility for the management of state money. Therefore, every country makes various instruments of prevention and action so that state money

which is the right of the public is not misused and only benefits a few people.(Lima-de-Oliveira, 2020).

An examination of the management and accountability of state finances needs to be carried out so that every party that manages state funds carries out this mandate in the best possible manner so as to bring the greatest benefit to the welfare of the people as mandated by the constitution.(Yanti, 2020). The parties who manage state money must realize that they cannot use the money entrusted by the people irresponsibly. If the managers of state finances feel that there is no party controlling the use of the money, it is possible that there is misuse of state money, either for the purpose of enriching themselves or due to mismanagement.(Wulandari & Khabibah, 2020).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRUPTION ERADICATION POLICY IN CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCE

1. *Post-Reformation Decentralization and Regional Autonomy Policies*

Decentralization is the distribution or distribution of functions from the center to the regions. Decentralization is needed to facilitate the diversity of regional potentials and needs that cannot be managed centrally. Decentralization at the same time helps the central government so that various government affairs are not fully borne by the national government. A decentralized system is a realistic option and a middle ground for a country like Indonesia. As an archipelago country that has a very large area with a very diverse social structure, it is more appropriate to form a federal state(Mahmuzar, 2020). However, since the beginning of the formulation of the basic principles of the state in the sessions of the Indonesian Independence Investigating Business Entity (BPUPKI), the majority have been concerned about the form of a unitary state rather than the form of a federal state. So the most appropriate combination to accommodate empirical facts and real aspirations that emerge is the form of a unitary state with a decentralized system(Kaufman, 2020).

The decentralized system tends to be federalistic but still has centralization as a characteristic of the unitary state. As said by(Wang et al., 2021)that the adoption of decentralization in state organizations does not mean abandoning the centralization principle because the two principles are not dichotomous, but a continuum. In principle, it is impossible to carry out decentralization without centralization. Because decentralization without centralization will bring disintegration. Therefore, regional autonomy, which in essence contains freedom and freedom of initiative, requires government guidance and supervision so that it does not transform into sovereignty. Regional autonomy and autonomous regions are the creation of the government. However, the relationship between autonomous regions and government is an inter-organizational relationship and is reciprocal in nature.

2. *Government Decentralization and the Complexity of New Problems in Regions*

Eradicating corruption, collusion and nepotism as well as demands for the widest possible autonomy were the reform agenda carried out by students in the 1998 reform movement which succeeded in overthrowing the New Order regime. These two agendas were voiced along with other fundamental demands, such as amendments to the constitution and the abolition of ABRI's dual function.

Granting greater autonomy to regions starting with the formation of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between the Central and Regional Government and its various replacement regulations, are part of institutional engineering.) to accelerate the democratization process in Indonesia, including democratization in the regions. Through this regulation, the autonomy material provided is not only limited to administrative issues (administrative decentralization) but also concerns political issues (political decentralization) such as granting greater authority to regions to regulate themselves.(Wang et al., 2021). In addition, it is also possible for regions to manage their economic potential more independently.

The 1998 reformation has become the starting point for shifting the paradigm of government from centralized to decentralized. Decentralization is expected to bring improvements for the regions in realizing regional governance that is democratic, adaptive to the locality but still within the framework of national-integrity. However, in the subsequent developments, that hope was even farther from the fire(Ginting, 2018). In the two decades since the Reformation era, regional autonomy has actually gone off the beaten path. Hopes for a democratic and clean government are, in fact, shaken by the reality of rampant corruption at the regional level.

3. *Decentralization and the Emergence of Corruption Cases in the Regions*

The choice of decentralization and regional autonomy, brings new ways of running government. The pattern of central-regional relations was reformulated. People's political access is also wide open through the election of leaders at the local level. In practice, the ideal decentralization often does not materialize. After two windu implemented autonomy, various irony existed at odds(Bida, 2021). Decentralization was transformed like humus in the garden of innovation essence, channeling many passions that were unimaginable in the era of New Order centralism. However, in contrast to other cases, the experiment with the new system presents a complicated problem which is a barrier to regional progress (Robert Na Endi Jaweng, Tempo: 2018).

Since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, the position of the DPRD (Regional

People's Representative Council) has become very strong. This institution is no longer part of the regional government but is a regional legislative body that is equal to (and can request, accept, reject, and execute motions) to regional heads. DPRD members cannot be recalled, their authority is very large and strong because this institution is the final choice for the regions to then supervise, ask for an accountability report, and even drop them.

Such a significant change from the old system has in fact led to corruption and collusion in the regions. In every regional head election, the issue of money politics always arises in the form of buying votes from DPRD members. There is also extortion against regional heads by using annual accountability reports as a tool. Another thing that happened was collusion between local governments and DPRD members in handling government projects(Agus, 2021).

4. *Causes, Models and Methods of Corruption in the Regions*

Many cases of KKN have emerged and have spread in various regions. This can be proven by the large number of regional officials, both legislative and executive, who were convicted of corruption. Apart from overlapping laws and regulations governing the financial rights of local governments (such as cases related to Government Regulation No. 110 of 2000), corruption is also carried out through mark-ups, mark-downs, double spending or collusion for projects. local government projects, both by executive and regional legislative elements. There is an opinion that with the wider decentralization, there will be "autonomy" in KKN that extends from the center to the regions (in the legislature and executives).

The regional autonomy policy was not followed by a democratization policy that opened up opportunities for community involvement in regional governance. Decentralization only provides enormous opportunities for local elites to access regional economic and political resources, which are prone to corruption or abuse of power without being accompanied by accountability instruments that can prevent abuse of power.

The regional autonomy policy has cut the hierarchical structure of government, so that central government control over local governments is ineffective because there are no longer direct structural relationships that impose local government compliance with the central government. At the same timethe community has not been able to carry out participatory oversight when collusion occurs between the executive and the legislature in the management of various public resources in the regions.

5. *Regional Head Corruption Case*

As of 2005 (until 2018, pen), as many as 56 regional heads were determined to have committed criminal acts of corruption. This criminal act of corruption causes losses not only to the relevant regional governments but also to the state. The magnitude of the state's losses can be seen based on the

2017 Semester I Audit Results Summary Report from the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), which contains the results of monitoring the settlement of state / regional losses from 2005 to 30 June 2017. The greatest loss value is in the regional government, amounting to Rp. 3,52 trillion or 80 percent of the total value of state / regional losses with a predetermined status. This loss arises, for one thing, due to corruption.

Of the several types of corruption crimes that occur in the regions, the most common mode of corruption is bribery - including gratification (Iskandar & Kurniawan, 2020). Director of Education and Community Services of the Corruption Eradication Commission, Giri Supradiono, said there were six modes of corruption carried out by regional heads to recover costs incurred during the campaign. First, buying and selling positions within regional heads, such as heads of offices, regional secretaries, to school principals. Second, corruption in the procurement of goods and services. Third, buying and selling of permits, such as permits to build hotels, hospitals, shopping centers, and plantations. Fourth, acceptance of gratuities. Fifth, embezzlement of regional revenues, such as tax levies that are not deposited into the regional treasury (Kompas.com - 30/09/2020).

6. *Efforts to Eradicate Corruption in Central Sulawesi Province*

The general phenomenon of corruption cases occurring in the regions along with political and governmental decentralization in central and regional relations also occurred in Central Sulawesi Province. This is marked by corruption cases involving regional heads (governors and regents), both handled by the Police, the Attorney General's Office, and the KPK.

One of them was HB Paliudju, the Governor of Central Sulawesi for the 2006-2011 period who was convicted by the Supreme Court of committing corruption and money laundering against the use of the governor's operational funds for the 2006-2011 period. Another case involving the regional head, Habir Ponulele (Regent of Donggala for the 2008-2013 period) was sentenced to four years in prison by the Supreme Court. This is based on an excerpt from the decision received by the Corruption Court (Tipikor) at the Palu District Court on October 11, 2016.

Another regional head in Central Sulawesi Province who has stumbled on a corruption case is Amran Batalipu (Bupati of Buol for the 2007-2012 period). The Regent of Buol, Central Sulawesi, Amran Abdullah Batalipu, was sentenced to seven years and six months in prison by a panel of judges at the Jakarta Corruption Court. Apart from imprisonment, the defendant Amran was also sentenced to a fine of Rp. 300 million, a subsidiary of six months in prison.

Banggai Islands Regent (2017-2018) Zainal Mus was sentenced to four years in prison and a fine of IDR 500 million, a subsidiary of three months in prison. Zainal Mus was found by the panel of judges guilty of corruption together

with the former Regent of Sula Islands, Ahmad Hidayat Mus in the land acquisition project for Bobong Airport in Sula Islands.

The latest case is the KPK's arrest of the Banggai Laut Regent, Wenny Bukamo. He was caught in an arrest operation conducted by the KPK on December 3, 2020. Wenny Bukamo is the Regent of Banggai Laut for the 2016-2021 period who is running for the 2021-2025 period, but ahead of the simultaneous regional elections on December 9, 2020, he was caught in an arrest operation carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

7. *Efforts to Prevent and Eradicate Corruption by the Central Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office*

1. *Prevention Efforts* The Central Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office proactively and preventively makes various efforts to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption in the implementation of activities carried out by the government. One of them is by carrying out escort and security of national strategic projects. Including disseminating information about the importance of transparent and accountable governance to officials in the regional government in Central Sulawesi Province.

2. *Enforcement Efforts*

Apart from being proactive in making efforts to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption in the management of projects financed by the APBN / APBD, the Central Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office in an integrated manner with the District / City Public Prosecutors in Central Sulawesi, also takes action against parties deemed to have committed irregularities in implementation. various government activities / projects that have the potential to harm state / regional finances. Whether done at the level of investigation, investigation or prosecution

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the descriptions presented in the Discussion Section, it can be concluded that the government of the Republic of Indonesia has shown real and serious efforts in eradicating corruption through the design of legal political policies / development of legal policy directions that enable the eradication of corruption to be carried out effectively, either through the formation of laws and regulations. - legislation (legal substance) as well as the formation of state institutions that have roles and functions, directly or indirectly, relating to efforts to achieve governance that is clean, transparent, accountable and free of corruption. Then the implementation of legal politics to eradicate corruption in Central Sulawesi Province can be seen by the prosecution of a number of cases involving local government elites, both from the executive, legislative, and legislative branches. as well as private parties. In the aspect of prevention, it is carried out by law

enforcement officials through assistance and consultation in the management of national strategic activities / projects. Including the socialization that was carried out to the ranks of local government to have an understanding and awareness of the importance of realizing a corruption-free government.

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