

# THE EFFORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN SOUTH SUMATERA

*by* Sri Suatmiati

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# The 2nd Proceeding "Indonesia Clean of Corruption in 2020"



"Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe"



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Front Page .....	i
Information of the International Seminar .....	ii
Committee Composition .....	iii
Preface.....	iv
Greeting From The Dean Faculty of Law .....	vi
<b>INDONESIA'S KPK AND NSW'S ICAC: COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS</b>	
Prof. Simon Butt .....	1
<b>CAN INDONESIA FREE ITSELF FROM CORRUPTION IN 2020?</b>	
Prof. Dr. Hikmahanto.,S.H.,LLM .....	4
<b>AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY, TO VEST POWERS ON OFFICERS OF THE AGENCY AND TO MAKE PROVISIONS CONNECTED THEREWITH.</b>	
Rohimi Shapiee.....	7
<b>STRATEGY TO CREATE INDONESIA FREE CORRUPTION IN 2020</b>	
Dr. Jawade Hafidz, S.H., M.H .....	11
<b>THE NETHERLANDS INGLOBAL CORRUPTION</b>	
Siti Malikah Marlou Feer, M.A. ....	28
<b>ROBUST YET FRAGILE: EFFORTS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA</b>	
Laras Susanti.,S.H., LLM.....	33
<b>LEGAL STATUS OF AKTOR'S FOR CORRUPTION (In the Perspective of Islamic Law)</b>	
Sumarwoto Umar.....	37
<b>THE ROLE OF LAW IN THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY</b>	
Lantik Kusuma Aji .....	46
<b>THE INDEPENDENCY OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS TOWARDS THE GLOBALIZATION ERA 2020</b>	
Khalid .....	55
<b>THE URGENCY OF ANTI CORRUPTION EDUCATION FOR COLLEGES IN INDONESIA</b>	
Siska Diana Sari.....	62
<b>THE PROBLEMS OF DIVORCE IN CUMULATION AT THE RELIGIOUS COURTS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SIMPLE, FAST AND LOW COST</b>	
Elis Rahmahwati.....	78
<b>DISPARITIES DECISION RELATED TO INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 2 AND 3 CORRUPTION ERADICATION ACT</b>	
Agung Widodo.....	87
<b>DIVERSITY ADULT AGE LIMITS POSITIVE LAW IN INDONESIA (Studies in Multidisciplinary Perspective)</b>	
Muhammad Andri .....	102

<b>THE APPLICATION OF BALANCE IDEA IN SETTLEMENT OF DOCTOR MALPRACTICE CASE THROUGH PENAL MEDIATION</b> Yati Nurhayati.....	111
<b>MODERNIZATION LAW AS A CRIME CORRUPTION VERY EXCEPTIONAL THROUGH ENFORCEMENT OF ETHICS</b> Dr. Sukresno, SH, M.Hum .....	118
<b>1</b> <b>CORRUPTION POTENCIES IN LAND USE POLICY (A Case Study in Kuningan Regency)</b> Haris Budiman .....	126
<b>CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND CONTROLS</b> INP Budiarta .....	133
<b>ISLAMIC LAW VALUES TRANSFORMATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LEGALITY PRINCIPLE OF INDONESIAN CRIMINAL CODE</b> Sri EndahWahyuningsih.....	145
<b>15</b> <b>JUSTICE AND CHARITY IN JAKARTA’S NORTH COAST RECLAMATION PROCESS THAT WILL LEAD TO INDONESIA CLEAN OF CORRUPTION</b> Untoro .....	155
<b>CORRUPTION CRIMINAL SANCTIONS WITH VALUES OF JUSTICE-BASED</b> Zulfiani.....	162
<b>5</b> <b>THE REFLECTION OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN THEORY AND PRACTICE</b> Anis Mashdurohatun.....	171
<b>17</b> <b>THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL WISDOM SIRI’NA PACCE AS AN EFFORT OF CORRUPTION ERADICATION IN INDONESIA</b> Muh. Afif Mahfud.....	181
<b>DISCOURSE POLITICAL LAW IN INDONESIA ON A COMPLETION OF PLATO PHILOSOPHY</b> Adrianus M. Nggoro,SH.,M.Pd.....	189
<b>STUDY OF INDONESIA’S PARTICIPATION IN ICSID</b> Agus Saiful Abib.....	202
<b>NOTARY ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTION PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES ARE FREE OF CORRUPTION BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE</b> Aris Yulia .....	211
<b>ANALYSIS WIRETAPPING AUTHORITY UPPER KPK LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS</b> Ariyanto,SH,.MH.....	221
<b>SOCIAL WORKING PENALTY AS SOLUTION IN ERADICATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA</b> Desy Maryani.....	232
<b>LEGAL POLITICSOF EMPLOYMENT IN TERM OF PART OF TASK HANDOVER TO OTHER COMPANIES IN INDONESIA</b> Endah Pujiastuti.....	244



**RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES OF OUTSOURCING WORK FORCE  
IN THE COMPANY EMPLOYING OUTSOURCING SERVICE**

Pupu Sriwulan Sumaya ..... 256

**THE APPLICATION OF CORRUPTION LAW  
TO WARD CRIMINAL ACT IN THE FIELD OF FORESTRY**

Ifrani ..... 267

**THE EFFORTS OF ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION THROUGH INSTRUMENTS  
OF MONEY LAUNDERING LAW AND RETURN ACTORS' ASSETS**

Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih..... 276

**AFFIRM ROLE OF EXISTENCE *RECHTSVERWERKING*  
TO ACHIEVING LEGAL CERTAINTY IN LAND REGISTRATION**

Rofiq laksamana, Setiono, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani, Oloan Sitorus..... 287

**ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION AT AN EARLY AGE  
AS A STRATEGIC MOVE TO PREVENT CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA**

Ida Musofiana..... 304

**FREED INDONESIA'S CORRUPTION BETWEEN HOPE AND REALITY**

Dr. Tongat, SH., MHum., Said Noor Prasetyo, SH., MH..... 313

**UTILIZATION OF INDONESIA MARINE RESOURCES IN AN EFFORT  
TO REALIZE INDONESIA TOWARDS THE SHAFT OF THE MARITIME WORLD**

Dr.Lathifah Hanim, SH.M.Hum., M.Kn. and Letkol (mar) MS.Noorman, S. Sos., M.Opsla..... 319

**POTENTIAL CORRUPTION IN THE VALIDATION POLICIES  
ON ACQUISITION TAX OF LAND AND OR BUILDING**

Lilik Warsito..... 325

**THE EFFORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING CORRUPTION  
IN SOUTH SUMATERA**

Sri Suatmiati..... 334

**ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE AND THE MAPPING OF NORM IN CORRUPTION ACT**

Siti Zulaekhah..... 344

**AN EXPANSION OF CONCEPT THE STATE ECONOMIC LOSS  
IN CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA**

Supriyanto, Hartiwingsih, Supanto..... 354

**JURIDICAL STUDIES ON SUBSTANCE AND PROCEDURE OF THE DISMISSAL  
OF THE PRESIDENT AND/OR VICE-PRESIDENT AFTER THE REFORMATION**

Siti Rodhiyah Dwi Istinah..... 364

**THE ROLE OF THE SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD IN THE FRAMEWORK ENFORCING  
SHARIA PRINCIPLES AT THE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN SEMARANG**

Aryani Witasari..... 376

**SEMARANG CITY GOVERNMENT ROLE IN CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION TO THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE IN INDONESIA**

Achmad J Pamungkas (*Indonesia*), Carlito Da Costa (*Timor Leste*) ..... 390

<b>STUDYING THE WISDOM OF ZAKAT</b> Moch. Gatot Koco (Indonesia), Basuki R Suratno (Australia) .....	398
<b>5</b> <b>HOMOLOGATION RECONSTRUCTION IN BANKRUPTCY THAT IS BASED ON DIGNIFIED JUSTICE</b> Agus Winoto .....	410
<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY IN MAKING GOOD GOVERNANCE (GOOD GOVERNANCE) VALUES BASED ON WELFARE</b> Mohamad Khamim .....	420
<b>2</b> <b>THE TASK RECONSTRUCTION AND BPKP'S AUTHORITY IN THE CASE OF JUSTICE VAUE BASED CORRUPTION</b> Sarbudin Panjaitan .....	429
<b>2</b> <b>THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MADLIYAH AND IDDAH MAINTENANCE AND MUT'AH IN DIVORCE CASE FOR JUSTICE AND WELFARE</b> Mustar .....	438
<b>3</b> <b>JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO MANUFACTURE A NOTARY DEED</b> Subiyanto .....	446
<b>3</b> <b>REVITALIZATION DEAL IN AKAD HYBRIDS IN SHARIA BANKING VALUE BASED ISLAMIC JUSTICE</b> Masduqi .....	452
<b>2</b> <b>RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL PROTECTION DISTRICT HEAD IN THE ELECTION IMPLEMENTATION OF VALUE-BASED JUSTICE</b> Kukuh Sudarmanto Alugoro .....	462
<b>2</b> <b>ABUSE OF AUTHORITY OFFENSE THEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION LAW ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION (LAW NUMBER 31 OF 1999 JO. LAW NUMBER 20 OF 2001) BASED ON VALUE OF JUSTICE</b> As'adi M. Al-ma'ruf .....	472
<b>1</b> <b>RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DAILY PAID WORK AGREEMENT IN THE EMPLOYMENT LAW BASED ON JUSTICE</b> Christina N M Tobing .....	479
<b>THE LAW AND THE IMPACT OF MARRIAGE SIRRI</b> Sahal Afhami .....	489
<b>CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AS ACTORS</b> Muhammad Cholil .....	503
<b>5</b> <b>RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW (KUHP) ABOUT THE DETENTION</b> Muhammad Khambali .....	512

<b>2</b>	<b>BASED ON JUSTICE</b>	
	<b>PROBLEMS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION REGIONAL CHIEF ELECTION (GOVERNOR, REGENTS AND MAYOR)</b>	
	Esti Ningrum .....	520
	<b>RECONSTRUCTION REGIONAL MINIMUM WAGE (UMR) IN RENEWAL OF EMPLOYMENT LEGAL REMEDIES BASED INDONESIA THE VALUE JUSTICE PANCASILA</b>	
	Urip Giyono .....	531
	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW AS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL POLICE POLMAS (CASE STUDY IN LAMPUNG POLICE)</b>	
	Muhammad Yaman .....	539
<b>1</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS PENAL CODE ACTORS ON ABORTION CRIME BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE</b>	
	Hanuring Ayu Ardhani Putri .....	549
<b>2</b>	<b>REGISTRATION FIDUCIARY GUARANTEE REALIZE LEGAL PROTECTION OF CREDITORS AND DEBTOR</b>	
	Ansharullah Ida .....	556
<b>2</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL DISPUTES MEDIATION IN HEALTH CARE FOR PATIENTS HOSPITAL BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE</b>	
	Teguh Anindito .....	569
<b>5</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGAINST CRIME OF ACTORS AND MURDER MURDER IN PLAN BASED ON VALUE OF JUSTICE CRIMINAL CODE</b>	
	Maria Marghareta Titiek Pudji Angesti Rahayu Teguh Anindito .....	579
<b>5</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF PENAL MEDIATION IN CRIMINAL LAW</b>	
	Aji Sudarmaji .....	587
<b>1</b>	<b>FAIR SETTLEMENT RECONSTRUCTION OF PROBLEMATIC CREDIT DISPUTE AT BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA (STUDY CASE AT MEDAN-SINGAMANGARAJA BRI BRANCH OFFICE)</b>	
	Bachtiar Simatupang .....	594
<b>3</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT LAW BASED ON WELFARE VALUE</b>	
	M. Hasyim Muallim .....	616
<b>3</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION LAW OF PUNISHMENT AGAINST CHILDREN NARCOTICS ABUSE-BASED PROGRESSIVE LAW</b>	
	Salomo Ginting .....	625
<b>2</b>	<b>LEGAL PROTECTION PROBLEM OF WIFE AND CHILDREN OF POLYGAMY SIRRI IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Muhlas .....	639

<b>2</b>	<b>IDEAL RECONSTRUCTION OF REHABILITATION PUNISHMENT FOR NARCOTICS ADDICTS AND ABUSER'S VICTIMS JUSTIFIED BASED ON THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 35 YEAR 2009 (CASE STUDY IN SUMATERA UTARA PROVINCE)</b>	
	Ahmad Zaini .....	648
<b>1</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCELERATION SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION FULL IN HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN DISTRICT</b>	
	Ruslan .....	658
<b>3</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF STATUS AND AUTHORITY OF THE SHARIA COURT IN THE NATIONAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM BASED ON JUSTICE</b>	
	Jufri Ghalib .....	667
<b>1</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF LIABILITY NOTARY PUBLIC OFFICERS TO ACT AS A VALUE-BASED JUSTICE</b>	
	Elpina .....	679
<b>3</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN MAKING THE BALANCE BUSINESS BASED BUSINESS AND CONSUMER VALUE OF JUSTICE</b>	
	Ramon Nofrial .....	693
<b>3</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF LAND USED RIGHT EIGENDOM VALUES BASED ON JUSTICE AND LEGAL CERTAINTY</b>	
	Hakim Tua Harahap .....	706
<b>3</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION CONCEPT IN CHILD PROTECTION OF CONFLICT WITH THE LAWS BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE</b>	
	Ulina Marbun .....	726
<b>1</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION OF PARATE EXECUTION MORTGAGE RIGHTS TO LAND BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE</b>	
	Zaenal Arifin .....	740
	<b>THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DIVORCE DUE TO MARITAL STATUS UNDER THE UNAUTHORIZED GUARDIAN AS VALUE OF JUSTICE</b>	
	Abdul Kholiq .....	751
<b>3</b>	<b>THE RECONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL AID LAW FOR CHILDREN WHO GET CONFLICT WITH LAW IN PROCESS OF JUSTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN BASED ON THE VALUE OF PANCASILA</b>	
	Adi Mansar .....	767
<b>1</b>	<b>MEDIATION RECONSTRUCTION AS ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVE SETTLEMENT OF DECLINE IN THE COURTS BASED ON THE VALUE OF JUSTICE (Study at the Simalungun District Court)</b>	
	Mariah S.M. Purba .....	778
<b>2</b>	<b>POLYGAMIC POLICY IN INDONESIA (Analysis of Polygamic Arrangements and Practices 1959-2015)</b>	
	Warman .....	790



<b>1</b>	<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Sekhroni .....	798
	<b>THE PRINCIPLE OF NATURAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN'S RIGHT PROTECTION FOR CITIZENS IN ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Indriyana Dwi Mustikarini .....	809
	<b>PREVENTING LAND MAFIA USING POSITIVE LAND REGISTRY SYSTEM</b>	
	Bambang Sulistyoyo Widjanarko .....	816
	<b>UNRULY PASSENGER IN AVIATION: THE REGULATIONS AND CASES IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Adya Paramita Prabandari .....	826
	<b>EDUCATION ANTI-CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA: PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS</b>	
	Alwan Hadiyanto .....	839
<b>1</b>	<b>SPIRITUAL URGENCY OF RELIGIOUS AND EXPENSES OF EVIDENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Sulistiyowati .....	852
	<b>SUE FOR THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Sarjiyati .....	863
	<b>CONSISTENCY MODEL OF COURT DESIGNATION TO FOSTER PARENT RIGHTS AUTHORITY DUE TO DIVORCE ON CHILDREN</b>	
	Erna Trimartini .....	873
<b>16</b>	<b>AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORITY OF CRIMINAL ACT ON CORRUPTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Sukmarenii .....	885
<b>19</b>	<b>PRO CONS THE EXISTENCE OF DEATH PENALTY IN CORRUPTION ACT OF 1999 IN INDONESIA</b>	
	Anis Rifai .....	903
<b>8</b>	<b>PENAL MEDIATION IN SOLVING MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CASES AS AN ALTERNATIVE OF PENAL SANCTIONS BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM</b>	
	Sri Setiawati .....	913
<b>1</b>	<b>SPECIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</b>	
	Achmad Sulchan .....	922
<b>7</b>	<b>MORAL REFORM BUREAUCRACY AS PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL PAYMENTS TO INDONESIA CLEAN OF CORRUPTION</b>	
	Herwin Sulistyowati .....	932
<b>8</b>	<b>STANCE AND AUTHORITY OF PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY DURING REFORMATION ERA 1945</b>	
	Ahmad Mujib Rohmat .....	944

2

**TAXES AND ALMS SEEN FROM ISLAMIC LAW**

Mohammad Solekhan ..... 954

**DIVERSION IN COURT (Case Studies in Karanganyar District Court)**

Anita Zulfiani ..... 964

International Seminar

Photos..... 971

1

## THE EFFORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN SOUTH SUMATERA

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### ABSTRACT

Crime is social phenomena that happen in every time and place, the increasing levels of crime occur due to lack of facilities and infrastructure to cope with the development or increased crime or that could hinder the development of crime, at the same age of the human being as the abundance of criminal news coverage about the corruption committed by State officials.. The Attorney is the only institution of the Government of the country has a duty and authority in the field of prosecution in law enforcement and justice in the general judicial environment. In carrying out its duties, the Public Prosecutor bestows the case to the Court for the examination in order to prove that a person is guilty or not for the criminal offence that indicted. The Public Prosecutor's authority as a law enforcement element in proving the criminal acts that have been committed by the defendant that is should be assign the evidence as a complete proof material that probably related to the inference where has been a criminal offence. Similarly, what the Prosecutor did against to the law, it cannot be denied that the law itself is not sterile, pure and clean from any kind of interpretation when it implemented. The Prosecutor's role in these conditions is urgently needed mainly in law enforcement corruption in Indonesia. Related to the issue of social assistance that occurred in South Sumatra Prosecutor's role is extremely urgent because The State's loss which dates to achieve Rp. 2,38 Billion,<sup>1</sup> That's why the researcher interested to discuss it in a study because of the state and local financial managements that caused state losses so Prosecutor as well as the state prosecutor's investigation should carry out its duties in corruption.

The efforts to resolve the corruption based on Presidential Instruction No.10 of 2016 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Action 2016 and 2017 were published on 22 September 2016 contains 31 actions to be implemented by the Ministry / Agency and Local Government, in cooperation with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Presidential staff Office (KSP). There for the Politics, Law, Defense Deputy and Bappenas 'Security held a socialization about the substances such this Instruction There are three objectives of this Instruction: (i) to safeguard the government's priority programs; (ii) to strengthen and focus the yearly action that has been implemented since 2011 to 2015, to ensure relevance and emphasis of action for achieving the outcome; and (iii) to improve the performance of the core business of the K / L which is in line with the President's priorities. The Action contained in the Instruction consists of 31 actions which also includes seven sectors. In this activity, will be sharpening relevant measure of success of the action undertaken, so that its activities can be more easily and detail during the implementation of monitoring and evaluation quarterly. Anti-Corruption Strategy indicators can be said to be successful if the public service runs transparently and effectively.

With the legal issues about How the implementation of Attorney of the Republic of Indonesia policy in implementing the social grants corruption case investigation in South Sumatra? And What is the obstacles of law enforcement in the investigation by the Prosecutor of the social grants corruption case in South Sumatera? Specifically against the corruption case, the General Attorney has issued Circular Letter about the Control of Handling of Corruption Case (SE-001 / A / JA / 01/2010) which limits the authority between

the General Attorney, High Attorney and the State Attorney in handling criminal case corruption based on the amount of state laws. The provision indicates the boundaries of authority between the General Attorney, the High Attorney and the State Attorney in handling corruption cases. It is not in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 16 of 2004 relating to the scope of the prosecutor's authority, where the Attorney General's jurisdiction covers the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, The High Attorney covers include the provinces and the State Attorney covers an area of the district / city. But the handling of corruption cases has not run effectively and efficiently because there are many inactive corruption cases handled by the Prosecutor during this time. Although there is Presidential Instruction No.10 of 2016 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Action 2016 and 2017 were published on 22 September 2016 but it felt that the efforts of law enforcement officers in combating corruption is still not in accordance with the Instruction. Moreover, there are still many people who feel that the Instruction will have no effect on the work of the Ministry / Agency / Commission itself in the prevention and repression of acts of corruption in Indonesia.

Generally the obstacles that arise in solving the corruption includes three principal constraints, namely:1. The limited number of human resources at the Investigator, Attorney Investigator and Public Prosecutor.2.\The limited of financial resources / budget of the case handling in the activities of investigation, and prosecution. 3the limited of facilities / infrastructure that supports and promotes activities of investigation, and prosecution.

#### A. Introduction

Law as function controls all the aspects of the nation and a country life gives the strong contribution if it's done on the implementation of development maximally including if law enforcement officers and all the elements of society conform and obey to the rule of law. But in fact, not all the elements of society ready for obeying to the rule of law that already exists. Therefore often occurs the crime or lawlessness that committed by intentionally or due to negligence.

Crime is social phenomena that happen in every time and place, the increasing levels of crime occur due to lack of facilities and infrastructure to cope with the development or increased crime or that could hinder the development of crime, at the same age of the human being as the abundance of criminal news coverage about the corruption committed by State officials.

In the state of life one of the things that have to be enforced is a law of life in society, where the law does not only serve as society's safety and order, but also the more important is to create a better welfare for the people. The existence of an order for the people who crave security, with the inclusion of law into the people's life that increases the role played by the State in the society's life.<sup>2</sup> Because the law is not only just related to one aspect of human life

<sup>2</sup> Satjipto Rahardjon, *Hukum dan Masyarakat*, Angkasa, Bandung, 1980, page, 15.

and justice seekers expect the fair and necessary treatment and on the resolving problems effectively, efficiently completely and final.

Thus the rule of law meant that anyone who violated the law indiscriminately to be tried before the law. But the problem that arises is ideal (the law) inherently with the law, which is <sup>20</sup> the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia is one of the pillars of law enforcement agencies that are expected to achieve this, because the Attorney as a manifestation of its role as a public prosecutor or investigator in a corruption case. With the authority of existing institutions in which the Prosecutor has personnel as <sup>6</sup> one of the institutions engaged in law enforcement. When the Prosecutor carries out its duties and functions often faces obstacles and barriers in the Society. Because not only concern about the law, about Law Bachelor Degree, but also about the behavior of all the people of Indonesia. Hence, the Law is a normative norm<sup>3</sup>. Besides, many more of the other reality, that is behavioral, social structures, institutions and others. If we want the legal studies to be true, then we should also be willing to accept anything that happens on and relate to the fact that the law is full of itself.

Related to the enforcement of the criminal law that exist in Indonesia, to prove the existence of a criminal offence committed by the suspect, then the law enforcement measures that must be taken is a long process runs from start to finish. According to the system used in the CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, preliminary examination is an examination conducted by the investigators included in his additional checks on the basis of instructions from the public prosecutor in order to complete the results of his research. The Attorney is the only institution of the Government of the country has a duty and authority in the field of prosecution in law enforcement and justice in the general judicial environment. In carrying out its duties, the Public Prosecutor bestows the case to the Court for the examination in order to prove that a person is guilty or not for the criminal offence that indicted.

The Public <sup>6</sup> Prosecutor's authority as a law enforcement element in proving the criminal acts that have been committed by the defendant that is should be assign the evidence as a complete proof material that probably related to the inference where has been a criminal offence. As the purpose from the completeness of this evidence is to affirm the evidence that the defendant has actually committed a criminal offence. As the legal evidence, according to the <sup>4</sup> law No. 8 of 1981 regulated about Code of Criminal Procedure under article number 184

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<sup>3</sup> Satjipto Rahardjo, *Ilmu hukum Pencarian Kebebasan dan Pencerahan*, Muhamaddiyah University Surakarta, t 2004, page 25.



that consist of witnesses, expert information, letters, reference and an information of the defendant.<sup>4</sup>

Definition of evidence related to the Article 38 paragraph (1) Code of Criminal Procedure are objects related to a criminal offence, whether it is in the hands of the perpetrators and the time after seizing. Evidence later referred to as objects confiscated at the time of the object / the evidence seized by investigators based on the chairman's license of the local district court.

The type of evidence provided in article 39 paragraph (1) of the CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE No. 8 of 1981 includes:

1. Object and bills suspect or defendant that allegedly obtained all or part of a criminal act or as a result of a criminal offence;
2. Objects that have been used directly for committing a criminal offence or to prepare it;
3. Objects used to hinder the investigation of a criminal offence;
4. Special objects created or allocated to do criminal offence;
5. Other objects that have a direct relationship with the crime committed.

The provision implementation is still having some legal issues that must be faced. Not seldom the provision implementation form of a policy that is a compromise or otherwise so it is a decision that will be implemented despite the contrary, to the provisions of the existing law rules or otherwise, the law is not enforced for reasons of insufficient evidence. This can also occur due to a provision of legislation is totally deviate from the basic ideas contained in the academic plan. Even in fact it often happens at the moment when the provision in the legislation will be implemented in practice. Here's where ultimately the provisions will be carried out in practice, for the sake of implementation of these provisions, although eventually deviate from the basic idea of that the aims and provisions.<sup>5</sup> one of the ways that can be done in creating coherence that is to establish the law community, *law society*. The law is not indeed regardless of what is done to it society. Similarly, what the Prosecutor did against to the law, it cannot be denied that the law itself is not sterile, pure and clean from any kind of interpretation when it implemented. The Prosecutor's role in these conditions is urgently needed mainly in law enforcement corruption in Indonesia. Related to the issue of social assistance that occurred in South Sumatra Prosecutor's role is extremely urgent because

<sup>4</sup> C. Djisman Samosir, *Segenggam Tentang Hukum Acara Pidana*, Nuasa Aulia, Bandung 2013, page. 127

<sup>5</sup> Loebby Loqman, *Bunga Rampai Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, Eresco, Bandung, 1995, page. 64.

The State's loss which dates to achieve Rp. 2,38 Billion,<sup>6</sup> That's why the researcher interested to discuss it in a study because of the state and local financial managements that caused state losses so Prosecutor as well as the state prosecutor's investigation should carry out its duties in corruption.

## B. Issues

<sup>4</sup>Based on the introduction that have been described above, which became the principal issues in this paper are as follows:

1. How the implementation of Attorney of the Republic of Indonesia policy in implementing the social grants corruption case investigation in South Sumatera?
2. What is the obstacles of law enforcement in the investigation by the Prosecutor of the social grants corruption case in South Sumatera?

## C. Research Result.

The Increasing of the uncontrolled corruption could be disasters not only for the national economy but also for the nation. The failure of Indonesia's political elite when made a serious effort to combat the corruption would clearly endanger democracy. People will blame democracy for the difficulties, thus the difficulty was caused by corruption.<sup>7</sup>

According to Sudarto that the investigation, prosecution and sanctions in the criminal law is a set of policies that are in one system.<sup>8</sup> As a system, it couldn't be said that each step of the criminal sentencing could stand alone, but it interrelated that could not even be separated from one another. Policy using the new criminal law can be implemented by namely criminal law. According to Marjono , criminal law enforcement is a crime control system consisting of police agencies, prosecutors, and correctional institutions, starting from the investigation activities, prosecution until the court decision and the execution of court decisions.<sup>9</sup> On the criminal justice system, there are goals to be achieved. try to reduce the criminality among the society who commit crimes and the prevention is through the detection process, Criminalization and the implementation,<sup>10</sup> for the judge as well as the criminals

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<sup>6</sup> Merdeka com, mei, 31, 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Chaeruddin,dkk, "*Strategi Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*", Bandung,2009, Refika Aditama, page 6.

<sup>8</sup> Sudarto, *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana*, Alumni, Bandung, 1981, page. 11.

<sup>9</sup> Ansori Sabuan, Syarifuddin Pettanase, Ruben Achmad, *Hukum Acara Pidana*, Angkasa Bandung, 1990, page 11.

<sup>10</sup> Muladi dan Barda Nawawie Arief, *Teori-teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*, Alumni, Bandung, 2992, page. 21.

itself in addition to the Society<sup>11</sup>.How the rule maker act that look as a function of the rules that govern their behavior, sanctions, socio-political power and ideology. and others that are about themselves, as well as the feedback comes from the holders of the role of the bureaucracy.<sup>12</sup>

Oleh karena itu dapatlah dikatakan bahwa penegakan hukum bukanlah semata-mata berarti pelaksanaan perundang-undangan, walaupun didalam kenyataannya di Indonesia adalah demikian, sehingga *Law Enforcement* begitu populer selain itu ada kecenderungan yang kuat untuk mengartikan penegakan hukum sebagai pelaksanaan pengakan hukum seperti Jaksa dalam membuat tuntutan dalam perkara korupsi Therefore, it can be said that law enforcement is not merely meant the implementation of legislation, despite the fact in Indonesia like that, and Law Enforcement is so popular on the other hand, there is a strong tendency to interpret the rule of law as the implementation of Law Enforcement like as Attorney when make a demand in a corruption case. It should be noted that those opinions are rather narrow and have weaknesses in the implementation of the legislation or the Prosecutors' demands instead it will disturb the peace of life. Law enforcement problem is actually located on the factors that may be affected, the factors namely : The Law Factors itself; The Law Enforcement factor, where the parties forming and applying the law; Facility Factors or Supporting Facilities that support The Law Enforcement; Societal factors which is the place where the law could be applied or The cultural factors which as creativity and taste based on human initiative in social life.<sup>13</sup>) *The affecting factors of law enforcement above can be summarised into a system of law (Legal System) which, according to Friedman: the substance of the law (legal Substance). The structure of the law (Legal Structure) the culture of law (Legal Culture).*<sup>14</sup> Because the Attorney as a manifestation of his role as a public prosecutor or investigator in a corruption case. By the Attorney's authority in which the institution has personnel of the Prosecutor is as one of the engaged institution in law enforcement..

Attorney as an authorized institution as a public prosecutor and the investigator in the eradication of corruption. As the base of Attorney in carrying out its duties and authorities to conduct investigation and prosecution of corruption refers to Law Act No.31 of 1999 jo.Law Act No.20 of 2001 regarding the Amendment of Law Act No.31 of 1999 regarding The

<sup>11</sup> E.Y. Kanter dan S.R. Sianturi, *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana di Indonesia Dan Penerapannya*, Jakarta : Storia Grafika, 2002, page. 63.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, page.9

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, page.32.

<sup>14</sup> Satjipto Rahardjo, *Op.Cit.*page.38

Corruption Eradication as material law and Law Act 8 of 1981 regarding Criminal Proceedings ( criminal Procedure Code) as a formal criminal law, and Law Act No.16 of 2004 regarding the Prosecutor of the Republic of Indonesia, has a very important role in the settlement and the eradication of this criminal case.<sup>15</sup>

When handling the corruption The prosecutors could act as investigators and as well as the public prosecutor, the role in the eradication of corruption as a penal is so dominant, As a penal means the eradication of criminal offense when handling, using the criminal law facility. Besides handling the criminal offense in penal , that known also as non penal handling that used non-criminal means, such as by administrative law. Professional expertise must be owned by the State Attorney's officials, both regarding the understanding and the understanding and mastery of the regulations and also on the development of technology. Corruption is a criminal offense required special handling and a collaboration with other parties, so that this matter can be resolved by the Prosecutor. Attorney as an investigator concurrently as a public prosecutor when handling the corruption, then to complete its obligations Prosecutors should cooperate with other relevant parties.<sup>16</sup>

The Attorney when carrying out its duties and functions often encounters obstacles and barriers in society. Because the law is not only about the legislation, law bachelor degree, but also about the behavior and the affairs of all Indonesian people.<sup>17</sup> Because the law is a normative norms<sup>18</sup>. Besides many more the other fact, that is behavioral, social structures, institutions and others. If we want the Legal Studies to become so right as it was, then we should also be willing to accept what is happening and relating to the fact that the law is full of itself. Mahkamah Agung has provided an answer to respond to the legal issues with an opinion number KMA / 102 / III / 2005 dated March 9, 2005, that the prosecutor has the authority to investigate corruption cases after the validity of Law Act No.31 of 1999 jo.Law Act No.20 of 2001 by :

- Article number 26 Law Act No.31 of 1999 jo.Law Act No.20 of 2001
- Article number 27 Law Act No.31 of 1999 jo.Law Act No.20 of 2001.
- Article number 284 part (2) KUHAP by the explanation.
- Article number 17 Government Legislation Number 27 of 1983

<sup>15</sup> Bambang Sujatmiko, “Eksistensi Tugas dan Wewenang Jaksa dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat.” *Sosioscientia*. volume 3 No. 1, 2011, page. 39-50

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., page. 46.

<sup>18</sup> Satjipto Rahardjo, *Ilmu hukum Pencarian Kebebasan dan Pencerahan*, Universitas Muhamaddiyah Surakarta, tahun 2004, page 25.



- Article number 30 part (1) title d Law Act number 16 of 2004. (*Source of Varia Justice XXI numberr 243 February 2006, page. 34*).

Through this Mahkamah Agung could obtained the legal construction that based on Article number 26 Law Act No.31 of 1999 jo.Law Act No.20 of 2001 investigations, prosecutions and court trial against corruption carried out based on the Code of Criminal Procedure (KUHP), so, because in the CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE there are rules in article number 284 part (2) of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE and the explanation jo article number 17 Government Legislation number 27 in 1983 then obviously the Prosecutor has the authority in corruption investigation.

Specifically against the corruption case, the General Attorney has issued Circular Letter about the Control of Handling of Corruption Case (SE-001 / A / JA / 01/2010) which limits the authority between the General Attorney, High Attorney and the State Attorney in handling criminal case corruption based on the amount of state laws. The provision indicates the boundaries of authority between the General Attorney, the High Attorney and the State Attorney in handling corruption cases. It is not in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 16 of 2004 relating to the scope of the prosecutor's authority, where the Attorney General's jurisdiction covers the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, The High Attorney covers include the provinces and the State Attorney covers an area of the district / city.

But the handling of corruption cases has not run effectively and efficiently because there are many inactive corruption cases handled by the Prosecutor during this time. Although there is Presidential Instruction No.10 of 2016 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Action 2016 and 2017 were published on 22 September 2016 but it felt that the efforts of law enforcement officers in combating corruption is still not in accordance with the Instruction. Moreover, there are still many people who feel that the Instruction will have no effect on the work of the Ministry / Agency / Commission itself in the prevention and repression of acts of corruption in Indonesia.

That the implementation of the functions from prosecutor in the Corruption's investigation and prosecution has not run optimally because there are many factors that hinder the handling of this case. The Factors that constrain the Attorney institution in carrying out its functions on the handling of corruption cases among others:<sup>19</sup>Lack of Attorney personnel number, operational funds and infrastructure are inadequate, The Attorney's authority General in terms of the investigation is still limited, Need quite a long

<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>19</sup> Firman Wijaya, "Peradilan Korupsi", Jakarta, 2008 Penaku bekerjasama dengan Maharini Press,page.23



time to do the calculation of the <sup>4</sup> financial loss of the State, the calling of the witnesses repeatedly because witnesses are outside the city, or even have been relocated

Generally the obstacles that arise in solving the corruption includes three principal constraints, namely:1. The limited number of human resources at the Investigator, Attorney Investigator and Public Prosecutor.2.\The limited of financial resources / budget of the case handling in the activities of investigation, and prosecution. 3the limited of facilities / infrastructure that supports and promotes activities of investigation, and prosecution.

#### D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the above, the conclusion namely :

1. the handling of corruption cases has not run effectively and efficiently because there are many inactive corruption cases handled by the Prosecutor during this time. Although there is Presidential Instruction No.10 of 2016 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Action 2016 and 2017 were published on 22 September 2016 but it felt that the efforts of law enforcement officers in combating corruption is still not in accordance with the Instruction. Moreover, there are still many people who feel that the Instruction will have no effect on the work of the Ministry / Agency / Commission itself <sup>12</sup> in the prevention and repression of acts of corruption in Indonesia.
2. Generally the obstacles that arise in solving the corruption includes three principal constraints, namely:1. The limited number of human resources at the Investigator, Attorney Investigator and Public Prosecutor.2.\The limited of financial resources / budget of the case handling in the activities of investigation, and prosecution. 3the limited of facilities / infrastructure that supports and promotes activities of investigation, and prosecution.

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