

Level of Understanding of Bandung Residents on the Impact of Corruption

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The score of Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) shows a low value and is ranked 89 out of 180 countries. This shows that there are still many cases of corruption in Indonesia. Corruption involves many elite groups in the government. Corruption can cause a lot of harm within societies in terms of political, economic and social aspects. Therefore, the community should understand the impact of corruption so that they no longer experience the many impacts of corruption. This study aims to determine the level of public understanding of the effects of corruption. The method used in this study are descriptive methods. The results show that the public's understanding of the impact of corruption has been very good. Unfortunately, the public are not yet aware of their right to report criminal acts of corruption and are unclear of rules that provide guarantees for reporters.

Key words: *Corruption, the impact of corruption, public understanding.*

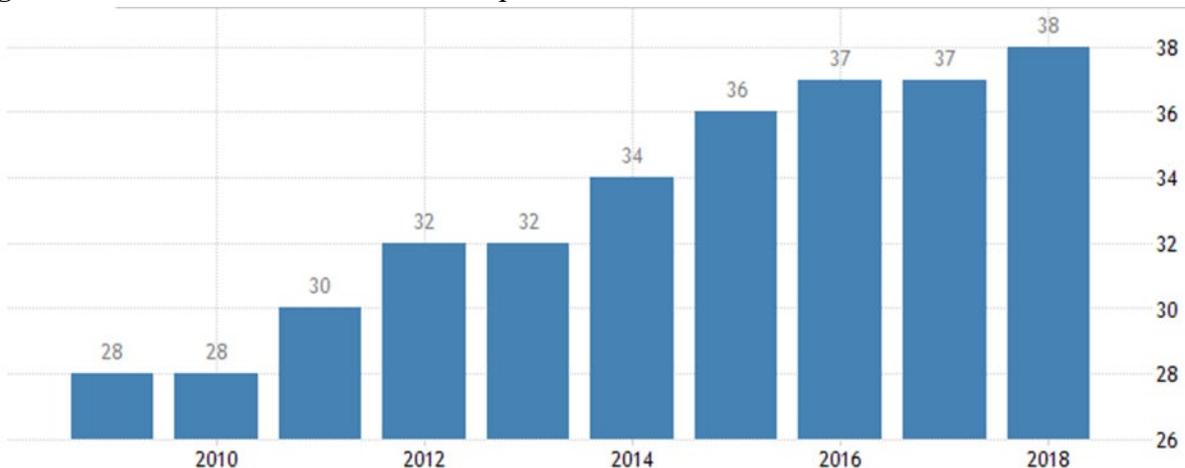
Introduction

The survey results from Transparency International Indonesia showed that Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score in 2018 rose by one point to 38, when compared to the scores in 2016 and 2017. The highest CPI score was 100, which means that the country was free from corruption. The CPI assessment is based on data originating from the World Economic Forum, the International Country Risk Guide, Global Insight Country Risks Ratings, the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook and the Bertelsmann Foundation Transform Index, Economist Intelligence Unit Country Ratings, PERC Asia Risk Guide, Variety of Democracy Project and World Justice Project. This score places Indonesia ranked

89 out of 180 countries (Bello and Aliyu, 2016; Malimi, 2017; Manaf and Ibrahim, 2017; Ali, 2017; Mohammed, 2017; Rachman, 2019).

The development of Indonesia's CPI score is shown in Figure 1. According to Dadang Trisasongko, Secretary General of Transparency International Indonesia, Indonesia's CPI trend shows a good trend, because it has increased despite being stagnant. However, this condition is not enough. Compared to other countries, Indonesia's CPI score is still low. At the ASEAN level, Indonesia ranks 4th. The first rank is Singapore followed by Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam (Okon, 2017; Ariani, 2017; Irshad, 2017; Johar, Hidayat and Latif, 2017; Gamba, 2017; Budhiman, 2019).

Figure 1. Trend chart of Indonesia Corruption Index



Source : <https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/corruption-index>.

The survey conducted by Transparency Indonesia in 2018 shows that around 30-40 percent of the funds of the State Budget are misused in the form of corruption. About 70 percent of corruption occurs in the procurement of goods and services. Corruption that occurs at this time tends to be massive and there is no deterrent effect. Data from the Corruption Eradication Commission (as of 1 December 2016) showed there were 122 members of the House of Representatives and the Regional People's Legislative Assembly, ministers, heads of state, echelon officials, regents, mayors who had been designated as corruption convicts. According to Agung Sulistyono, Deputy Director of the Syndicate, corruption is closely related to acts of human rights violations. Corruption seizes people's rights both in the social, economic and cultural fields, because it reduces the ability of the state to fulfil rights of society. Therefore, the government must be able to foster public awareness that corruption has a very detrimental impact on society (Bayu, 2016).

Corruption also occurred in the city of Bandung. Based on the results of the conviction of the Corruption Eradication Commission Team, a member of the Regional People's Representative Council related to the alleged bribery of land acquisition and Green Open Space 2012-2013 fiscal year. As a result, the country lost as much as 26 billion Rupiah. Another case of corruption in the city of Bandung is corruption of road projects in the program of innovation and regional empowerment by the Lurah. Therefore, the country lost 118 million (Satrio, 2019).

The description above shows that Indonesia's CPI is still low. This is because there are still many cases of corruption in Indonesia. Corruption seizes human rights and harms society therefore, the community needs to understand the impact of corruption. This study aims to examine the level of public understanding of the effects of corruption.

Literature Review

Definition of Corruption

Corruption is defined as "misuse of public office for personal gain". This definition leads to corruption being concentrated in the hands of elites who belong to high income groups. Corruption also affects the amount of government service expenditure. Government spending will be even greater, as a result corruption is very detrimental to the people who are very dependent on the government, namely the people from the poorer groups (Wong, 2016).

Types of Corruption

Corruption can be grouped based on its cases, namely bribery, nepotism, collusion, theft of state assets, tax evasion, a deviation of budget. A bribery case is an amount of money given to an authorized official. Bribery cases often occur in procuring government tenders, private companies to obtain tenders, they carry out bribery. Bribery also usually occurs in terms of permits. This case often occurs in the community. To build a building, you must first have a building permit. For this arrangement, it often takes a long time and the requirements are quite complicated. In order for this permit to be processed in a shorter time, the community will engage in bribery. Theft of state assets also often occurs in the government. This is usually done by officials who have access to state assets. These officials often buy assets, but these assets are used for their personal interests.

Causes of Corruption

Indonesia is still classified as a developing country. Corruption that occurs in developing countries usually occurs because of nepotism between the authorities and employers, in other words there is interaction between the public sectors and the private sector. Besides that, the

existence of weak law also encourages corruption where the law enforcers are easily bribed by perpetrators of corruption.

In terms of the community, they also tend to commit corruption for corrupt mentality because the punishment is relatively mild compared to the crimes committed by corruptors. This means that corruptors do not get the right punishment, while if in other countries the punishment for corruptors is a life sentence and a death sentence.

For the state apparatus - corruption is done not because of economic factors but because of the opportunity factor and the use of public office.

Impact of Corruption

a. Political impact

Corruption can occur because of the implementation of a deviant law. Bureaucratic interventions often occur, making it very difficult for entrepreneurs to start businesses and get tenders from the government. Starting a new business requires a long process related to the licensing. To get a tender, it usually must have insider acquaintances. Beginner entrepreneurs with bright ideas will be intimidated by bureaucratic obstacles, so they are reluctant to start new business ventures and will choose to bring their ideas to other countries. In both cases, economic growth is negatively affected.

New entrepreneurs also often find it difficult to get opportunities to invest even though they have the potential to develop the economy. Investments usually involve large funds. For the implementation of the project, the government offered the contract to domestic or foreign private companies. The government needs to choose the company that will be responsible for implementing the project. If a private company can be involved in the project, this is certainly very profitable. Therefore, managers of companies will be willing to pay some money to government officials who will help managers win contracts.

Commission paying companies, will recover costs incurred in various ways: increasing project costs or by saving costs by reducing the quality of materials on completion of contracts. This will increase government spending on a maintenance cost as a result investment becomes unproductive. Large investment costs also reduce government revenues, so the government feels the need to cut spending in other fields, such as fields that are socially important and do not provide high-profit opportunities, such as education and health. In addition, this investment causes capital expenditures to not produce expected economic growth.

Economical

Corruption can make the people miserable. Corruption results in the concentration of public funds in the hands of elites, because corruption provides incentives for bureaucrats and politicians to abuse their power. This can worsen income distribution. A high level of income inequality weakens demand for goods and services, which can worsen income distribution.

In conditions of high-income inequality, the share of income that continues to increase flows to high-income households, the result of which is savings and will cause a decline in demand for goods and services, which will reduce economic growth. The poor cannot feel the results of development and welfare distribution.

The impact of corruption in the economic sector also occurs due to the deviation from international aid funds. Large projects only add to the government's debt burden which is borne by the people, which will have an impact on government efforts to reduce poverty. This deviant international assistance is only for the benefit of the authorities, which allows for the misallocation of human resources. This government will seek new sources of income by increasing income taxes, progressive taxes, luxury goods taxes, motor vehicle taxes.

Social Impact

Corruption disrupts governance practices, reduces service provision by the government, reduces available public funds to effectively support economic growth programs, and reduces the government's ability to help its citizens, especially poor people. Political culture that occurs in the political and economic fields will result in a disrupted government, which in turn will lead to reduced public confidence in government institutions. In addition, it will cause poor people. Poor people cannot afford their primary needs causing social insecurity with the emergence of many criminal cases.

Public Awareness of the Effects of Corruption

As we feel together, Indonesia is entering an era of transition to civil society that opens a wide opportunity for people to participate in building a better climate of democratic governance and prioritized civilian supremacy. This is the right moment to develop studies and advocacy about corruption. Developing studies and advocacy about corruption is not only for the sake of research and advocacy, but is aimed more at efforts to build a clear mechanism in eliminating corrupt practices or to combat latent corruption in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

Thus, it is expected that awareness will emerge among the public, bureaucrats and public officials in Indonesia that corruption is an epidemic that has spread in daily pulses, which



must be seriously eradicated, even though it still requires time, sincerity and honesty (Subandy and Irlantara, 2003).

Research Methods

This study uses descriptive methods, namely to describe the level of public understanding of the effects of corruption in terms of political, economic and social factors. To get the data, questionnaires were distributed to 100 Bandung residents.

Results and Discussion

Community Understanding of the Impact of Corruption

The study was conducted by distributing questionnaires to 100 Bandung residents, but because there are some incomplete data, then only 87 samples can be used (Setyadharma, 2016). For each question a score will be given for each respondent's answer, with the following provisions:

- If the respondent answers strongly agree, the score is 5
- If the respondent answers agree, the score is 4
- If the respondent answers neutral, the score is 3
- If the respondent answers disagree, the score is 2
- If the respondent answers strongly disagree, the score is 1

The results of the study are presented in table 1

Table 1: Results of Understanding Level of Bandung Residents on the Impact of Corruption

Question	Respond (percentage)					Average Score
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
The impact of corruption is viewed from the political aspect						
corruption will have an effect on limiting the government's ability to invest productively	53,2	36,4	6,5	2,6	1,3	4,376
corruption will encourage inefficiency because there is a bureaucracy	48,1	35,1	13	1,3	2,6	4,251
corruption will have an impact on reducing government spending in the health sector	54,6	27,3	11,7	3,9	2,6	4,277
corruption will have an impact on reducing government spending in education	54,6	27,3	11,7	3,9	2,6	4,277
The impact of corruption in terms of economic aspects						
corruption will have an impact on the government's efforts to reduce poverty	63,6	28,6	5,2	1,3	1,3	4,519
corruption will have	63,6	32,5	26	0	1,3	4,513

an impact on deteriorating income distribution						
corruption will have an impact on the misallocation of resources	57,1	36,4	5,2	1,3	0	4,493
The impact of corruption in terms of social aspects						
corruption can reduce public confidence in the government	88,3	9,1	1,3	0	1,3	4,831
corruption will lead to the emergence of other forms of crime	83,1	16,9	0	0	0	4,831

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, it turns out that the public has realized that corruption will have a bad impact in terms of political, economic and social aspects. The public has learned that corruption is an epidemic that has spread in daily pulses, which must be eradicated, even though it still requires time, sincerity and honesty. Unfortunately to eradicate corruption people still face various obstacles, such as not knowing how to report corruption if it occurs, lack of security guarantees and confidentiality of reporters who are perpetrators of corruption, and awareness of the role of the community in monitoring government performance especially in budgeting and implementation.

Recommendation

Because corruption has a bad impact on society, it is better if the community can play an active role in overseeing the government. For this reason, it is expected that the government will socialize how to get this access. In addition, the government must provide clear rules regarding legal protection for reporters of criminal acts of corruption.



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