

## Comparison Of Corruption Handling Between Indonesia And Malaysia

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this research is to make a comparison of political policies carried out by special institutions established by the governments of each country in the prevention and handling of corruption, so that the two countries can provide mutual input for the implementation of corruption handling activities in their respective countries based on statutory regulations. invitation that has existed to enhance the integrity of the country. The focus of the research is the policies of the Indonesian and Malaysian governments in the prevention of corruption eradication in their respective countries. Data collection is done by processing primary data, namely data that is carried out directly by the researcher through surveys, observation and documentation, while secondary data is carried out by researchers through magazines, newspapers, literature study whose function is to strengthen data in the previous year, either printed or electronic, so that the data can be summarized comprehensively in the required analysis. Data sources were obtained from the Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC), Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), and Indonesian Academics and Malaysian Academics. This research uses a qualitative approach. The results of this research are that in Indonesia, a complicated bureaucratic level between local and central government, the APIP (Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus) was formed, which is an organizational unit within the central government, local governments, State ministries, State institutions and non-governmental organizations. departments that have duties and functions to supervise within the scope of authority through auditing, reviewing, evaluating, monitoring, and other supervisory activities on the implementation of organizational duties and functions. This makes the level of prevention more complicated. Whereas in Malaysia the level of bureaucracy is simpler than Malaysia so that by establishing Corruption Risk Management (CRM): Corruption Risk Management (CRM), it is faster to take preventive measures against corruption. CRM is a management process designed to assist any organization in identifying structural weaknesses that could lead to corruption.*

**Keywords:** *Comparison, Handling, Corruption, Indonesia, & Malaysia*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (commonly abbreviated to the CEC) is a state institution that was formed with the aim of increasing the effectiveness and effectiveness of efforts to eradicate corruption. The CEC is independent and free from the influence of any power in carrying out its duties and powers. The prosecution sector is one of the important instruments for eradicating corruption. This is regulated in Article 6 letter C Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. The article in question explains that the CEC has the duty to carry out investigations and prosecutions against criminal acts of corruption. According to data from Civil Society who evaluated the performance of the CEC, it is seen that the trend of CEC prosecution during the 2015-2018 period has always increased. At least this can be seen from the point of view of the determination of suspects and the number of cases handled by the anti-racial agency. ICW said that throughout 2018 the CEC had named 261 people as suspects with a total of 57 cases. In contrast to previous years, which only named 128 people as suspects and 44 cases.

Table 1. Performance of the CEC

Action	2016	2017	2018	Amount
Investigation	96	123	164	383
Investigated	99	121	199	419
Prosecution	76	103	151	330
Incracht	71	84	104	257

**Source:** CEC website

Revocation of political rights is an additional type of punishment regulated in several laws and regulations. Article 10 in conjunction with Article 35 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) regulates this. For cases of corruption, political rights revocation are regulated in Article 18 paragraph (1) letter d of the Corruption Eradication Law. In ICW's monitoring from 2016-2018 the CEC has prosecuted at least 88 defendants from a political dimension. However, what was quite disappointing was that the CEC only asked 42 defendants to have their political rights deprived. What is regrettable is when the CEC did not demand the revocation of political rights for the defendant Sri Hartini, the Regent of Klaten. The reason stated by the prosecutor at that time was that the demands for imprisonment were high enough that there was no need for revocation of political rights. Even though the objectives of the two are clearly different. Imprisonment is intended so that the person concerned can feel the deterrent effect of the crime committed.

The Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC) and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) renewed the memorandum of understanding to strengthen the corruption eradication agenda in both countries. CEC Chairman Agus Rahardjo explained that there were a number of collaborations that were strengthened with MACC. "Among other things, we are like last, always capacitive building, it becomes a program. Then no less

important that will help us in our duties together, we will also carry out a joint investigation (Rachman, 2018). As explained above, the case Especially the biggest corruption is about gratification committed by elite government officials, in this case a representation of a political party.

In contrast to Indonesia where the CEC is an independent institution, in Malaysia, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission or what is also known as the Suruhanjaya P Prevention Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) was originally established as a BPR, but a small unit placed under the Position of Prime Minister (JPM) to carry out the preventive activities especially lectures. At that time also, cases were handled by the "Special Crime" branch which was placed under the Police Office. When there are cases of corruption controlled by the Prosecution, the Ministry of Law. As said in (Sarmadan, 2018) that "The change in status from an agency recognized as the Rasuah Prevention Agency (BPR) to Suruhanjaya is seen as a change in name purely and will not be able to give the impression of the success of efforts to fight Rasuah in this country. The community is said to be still not satisfied with the results given by SPRM even though some dismantling of high-profile cases and common interests was made from time to time. For a handful of people, it's all just black fish and black sheep cases to cover up bigger abuses. Arrests and indictments in 2009 against several high-ranking figures such as the Chairman of Setiausaha, the Head of the Steering Committee, Timbalan the Chief of the Steering Committee,

Eventually President-elect Mahatir Muhammad expressed his commitment to eliminating corruption in Malaysia. Since the election day, the newly elected Malaysian government has aggressively pursued an anti-corruption agenda through the establishment of the Special Cabinet Committee on Anti-Corruption (JKKMAR), the government, the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Center (GIACC), and the National Anti-Corruption Plan. One of the steps taken by the government is to tighten the procedures for cooperation with private companies to prevent the practice of bribery between the private sector and the government. The first step taken by the Malaysian government was to amend the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Commission Law 2018 (MACCA Amendment) by introducing section 17 A of the 2009 MACCA, which is a provision that specifically imposes responsibility on commercial organizations for corruption by related people. This provision requires each top level management of the company to fully comply with the applicable anti-corruption laws and regulatory requirements (Pertwi, 2019).

Ethnically, there are similarities between Indonesia and Malaysia, namely the Malay Nation. From Religion, in majority in Indonesia, Islam is the majority country embraced by the Indonesian population, as well as in Malaysia. Indonesia and Malaysia are countries that are located very close together. In terms of culture, Indonesia and Malaysia have cultural and archipelagic diversity, although culture and archipelago, Indonesia is much more diverse than Malaysia. In terms of Indonesian and Malaysian, they are descendants of the Malay Nation who are able to communicate in Indonesian and Malay with different dialects. In the field of cooperation, the two of them also have international relations and are established in good international organizations in various fields.

Seeing from the above background that corruption is a threat to the integrity of the country and the cooperation in prevention and eradication between the two countries, Indonesia and

Malaysia, this study was held to conduct a bilateral comparative study between Indonesia and Malaysia to find out how to handle corruption between the two countries. the two countries.

### **1.1 Formulation of the problem**

Corruption is one of the most serious problems faced by society and the government of a country. Rampant corruption in the country causes damage to its reputation which greatly impacts investors and potential investors to do business in a country.

In a country with a low level of corruption, it will have an impact on the value of trust and integrity in the country. The integrity and growth of the economy as well as the trust of other countries towards a country are largely determined by low levels of corruption, especially in the government elite. In the relationship between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is necessary to conduct research on how to handle corruption in the two countries, given that between Indonesia and Malaysia in 2018The Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC) and the Malaysian Anti- Corruption Commission (MACC) renewed the memorandum of understanding to strengthen the corruption eradication agenda in both countries. Therefore the problem is formulated as follows: "How is the Comparison of Corruption Handling between Indonesia and Malaysia? "

### **1.2 Purpose**

This research was conducted by involving two countries, namely Indonesia and Malaysia, the interest of the involvement of the two countries is to make bilateral comparisons between the two countries, where as Indonesia's representative is from the Political Science Study Program, FISIB Universitas Brawijaya and as a Malaysian representative is from SoIS (School of International Studies). ), Collage of Law, Government an International Studies (COLGIS) Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). So that the aim is to make a comparison of political policies carried out by special institutions formed by the government of each country in the prevention and handling of corruption,

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

### **2.1 Research Approach**

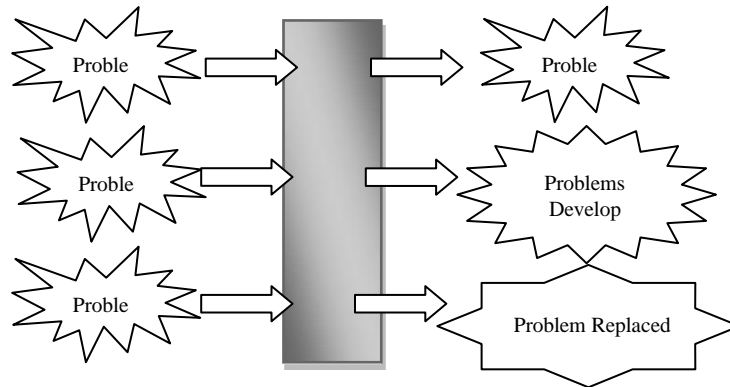
This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is interpretive research, in which the researcher engages in ongoing and ongoing experiences with participants. This involvement will lead to a series of strategic, ethical, and personal problems in the qualitative research process (Locke et al in Creswell, 2017).

There is a difference between the problem and the problem statement, a problem is a deviation between what should be and what is happening. Meanwhile, the formulation of the problem is a research question that is arranged based on a problem that must be answered through data collection. (Sugiyono. 2010). Possible problems before and after going to the field in qualitative research can be described as follows.

Figure 1. Possible Problems Before and After Researchers Enter the Field

Problems before researchers enter the field

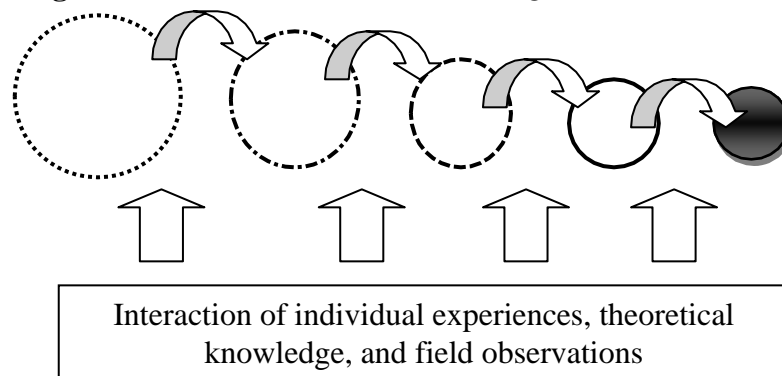
Problem before researcher after field



Source: Sugiyono, 2010

Experience and critical reading will interact with what is seen, heard and spoken in the field. This empirical interaction raises a number of preliminary questions regarding the observed phenomenon. Originally still disjointed and unformed, the questions gradually became crystallized, interconnected, and more focused, as shown in the following picture.

Figure 2. Evolution of the Research Question



Source: Alwasilah, 2002

## **2.2 Research focus**

The focus and sub focus of this research are:

Research Focus, Comparison of handling corruption between Malaysia and Indonesia. Sub Focus / Correlation Aspect: 1. Strategy for dealing with corruption, 2. What factors influence the occurrence of corruption in Indonesia and Malaysia?

## **2.3 Research Instruments and Informant Selection**

The main research instrument in qualitative research is the researcher himself. Researcher as a key instrument (researcher as a key instrument). Researchers collect their own data through documentation, behavioral observation, or interviews with participants. They may use protocols - some kind of instrument to collect data - but they are actually the only instruments in gathering information. They do not generally use questionnaires or instruments made by other researchers (Creswell, 2017).

In this study, researchers are lecturers from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Brawijaya and Lecturers from SoIS (School of International Studies) University Utara Malaysia. With study expertise in politics, policy and international studies, it is said that this research was conducted by people with the appropriate capacity and expertise. The ability to read phenomena in the field later will be able to reveal the problems that occur in the study of policy politics in dealing with corruption in the two countries, Indonesia and Malaysia. As for some of the participants involved in this research, it is necessary to be able to dig deeper into the data.

The determination of informants in qualitative research is carried out using the triangulation method, meaning that the researcher will cross check the data that has been collected between the informants. The information in this study are: 1. Corruption Eradication Commission (CEC) , 2. *Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)*, 3. Indonesian Academics and Malaysian Academics, 4. And the required informants match the criteria.

## **2.4 Data collection**

Data collection is carried out by processing primary data, namely data carried out directly by researchers through surveys, observation and documentation, while secondary data is carried out by researchers through magazines, newspapers, literature studies whose function is to strengthen data in the previous year either printed or electronic, so that the data can be summarized comprehensively in the required analysis. So, as stated by Creswell (2017), "Researchers in most qualitative studies collect various types of data and use time as effectively as possible to gather information at the research location.

## **2.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Data analysis is closely related to the steps of research activities, namely the formulation of problems and the objectives of the study. Data analysis in qualitative research will take place simultaneously with other parts of qualitative research development, namely data collection and writing findings. When the interviews are collected beforehand, write down a memo which

is eventually included as narrative in the final report, and structure the final report. This process is unlike quantitative research where the researcher collects data, then analyzes the information, and finally writes a report.

Because the data in the form of text and images are so complex and large, not all information can be used in qualitative research. Thus, in data analysis, researchers need to "separate" the data (Guest, MacQueen, & Namey, 2012), a process that focuses on some data and ignores other parts. This process is also different from quantitative research where the researcher tries to retain all data and reconstruct by replacing the missing data. In qualitative research, the impact of this process is to combine the data into a small number of themes, namely five to seven themes (Cresweel, 2013).

## **2.6 Techniques to Ensure Data Validity**

In qualitative research, this validity does not have the same connotations as validity in quantitative research, nor is it parallel to reliability (which means stability testing) or generalisability (which means external validity of research results that can be applied to new settings, people or samples. in quantitative research). Qualitative validity is an effort to check the accuracy of research results by applying certain procedures, while qualitative reliability indicates that the approach used by researchers is consistent if applied by other researchers (and) to different projects (Gibbs, 2007).

Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the findings obtained are accurate from the perspective of the researcher, participant, or reader (Creswell & Miller, 2000). Terms found in many qualitative literature discuss validity such as trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility (Creswell & Miller, 2000), and this is a widely discussed topic (Lincoln, Lynham, & Guba, 2011).

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1 Comparison of corruption handling between Indonesia and Malaysia:**

The strategy for handling corruption between the State of Indonesia and Malaysia contains several things that can be compared. The comparison of the handling of corruption contains several aspects both internally and externally.

#### **3.2 Forms of Handling Policies, Indonesian State Prevention Strategies include:**

1) The Anti-Corruption Education Center was created as a public place to learn and increase anti-corruption knowledge. Because the criminal act of corruption is also getting more complicated, with increasingly sophisticated modes. Currently there are 30 internal trainers who will continue to increase in number. In 2016-2017, the Anti-Corruption Education Center has encouraged the establishment of a Professional Certification Institute (LSP) in collaboration with the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP). Through the certification process, 341 Anti-Corruption Extension (PAK) and 55 Integrity Building Experts (API) have been produced. 2) The Anti-Corruption Education Center also develops an International Class. 3) LHKPN socialization activities: Corruption Eradication Commission

employees go to thirty-four provinces, without exception to spread anti-corruption understanding. The CEC continues to be present throughout the country for a corruption-free Indonesia. 4) Fulfillment of Resource Persons by CEC: 456 invitations to become resource persons with the distribution: 127 invitations from educational institutions, 11 invitations from government institutions, 57 invitations from political institutions, 45 invitations from the community, 21 invitations from the media, 36 times an invitation from a private institution. 5) CEC has created a Professional Integrity program (PROFIT) as a guideline for preventing corruption. 6) The Corruption Eradication Commission establishes a Regional Advocacy Committee as a forum for communication and advocacy between regulators and business actors. 7) Technical Guidelines for Business Sector Prevention: This guide can be used by corporations in Indonesia as a minimum reference in developing and implementing a corruption prevention system in corporations. 8) Guidelines for the Handling of ML in the Capital Market This guidebook provides a light at the end of the hallway, both for the private sector and particularly law enforcement officials to help clarify ML activities carried out by corruptors so as to facilitate the law enforcement process. For the private sector this book talks about the steps needed to prevent and carry out compliance, the easy way is PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action). 9) Implementation Strategy of SIPP (Political Party Integrity System). 10) Anti-corruption in schools, the Ministry agreed to implement anti-corruption education at the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. This implementation is manifested by the issuance of policies from each ministry regarding the insertion of anti-corruption education into the education curriculum in Indonesia. 11) Implementation of Character Education and Anti-Corruption Culture: Formulating policies that require learning that contains the values of Character Education and Anti-Corruption Culture in the curriculum for every level of education. 12) A place for the distribution of the works and ideas of anti-corruption activists: Every year, the Corruption Eradication Commission provides a forum for anti-corruption activists and activists to express their fresh works and ideas. Among them, there are several communities that have voiced their voice in anti-corruption: Anti-Corruption Voice, I am Anti-Corruption Woman, Anti-Corruption Community Jamboree, Anti Corruption Film Festival, Village Youth School. 13) Establish APIP (Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus), which is an internal supervisor at other institutions. APIP is an organizational unit within the central government, local government, State ministries, State institutions and non-departmental government agencies that have the task and function of supervising within the scope of authority through auditing, reviewing, evaluating, monitoring and other supervisory activities on the implementation of organizational tasks and functions 14) Ethical enforcement. CEC employees are not angels. If found guilty, sanctions will accompany, this is a preventative effort to empower the potential of the organization.

### **3.2 Forms of Handling Policies, Malaysian State Prevention Strategies include:**

- 1) Examination of Work Practices, Systems and Procedures relating to the Implementation, Management and Enforcement of Forest Harvesting Operations in Malaysia.
- 2) Inspection on Work Practices, Systems and Procedures Relating to Office Renovation Management, Office Building Purchases, Sponsorship and Appointment of Experts by



TEKUN Nasional. 3) Examination of Work Practices, Systems and Procedures relating to the Timber Making Process by PT.Agen Association in Sarawak. 4) Inspection of the Practice, System and Work Procedure of Allocation Management for the Batu Rakit Community Based Rehabilitation Center (CBR Batu Rakit) by the Terengganu Social Welfare Service (JKM). 5) Examination of Practices, Work Systems and Procedures on the Implementation and Ownership of Affordable Housing (RMM) under Housing Unit Management, Secretary-Office of the State Government of Terengganu. 6) Examination of Work Practices, Systems, and Procedures on Project Fishermen Housing Construction and Repair under the Fishermen Housing Fund Program by LKIM Terengganu. 7) Round-Table Meeting of Corporate Integrity System: In an effort to tackle corrupt practices in the private sector, the anti-corruption framework is strengthened through the introduction of the Malaysian Corporate Integrity System (CISM). 8) Lab of Corporate Integrity System Malaysia (CISM): 39 companies under the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 12 companies under the Department of Public Transportation, 37 Vendors and Infrastructure. 9) Monitoring of Company Initiatives: Monitoring is focused on 10 anti-corruption initiatives that are agreed to be implemented by organizations that sign the Company's Integrity Pledge. 10) Company Initiative Monitoring Workshop: A monitoring workshop was held on 4 and 5 October 2016 at Everly Hotel, Putrajaya and attended by 15 public companies, including Malaysia Resources Corporation Berhad (MRCB), Ta Ann Holdings Berhad, Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad (MAHB ),Malaysia Berhad Chemical Company (CCM) and Malaysia Marine and Heavy Engineering Holdings Berhad (MMHE). 11) Train of Trainers Workshop: Training of Trainers Workshop for Inspection and Consultation officers from MACC Headquarters and MACC Negara was held on 20 - 21 September 2016 at the Anti-Corruption Academy Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of this workshop is to streamline the knowledge of officials in carrying out monitoring and disseminating anti-corruption messages to corporations. 12) Corporate Directors Leadership and Integrity Course (CDLI): Corporate Directors Leadership and Integrity Course (CDLI) attended by more than 100 government Officers representing members of company boards were held to raise awareness about preventing corruption. 13) Corruption Risk Management (CRM): Corruption Risk Management (CRM) is a management process designed to assist any organization in identifying structural weaknesses that could lead to corruption. 14) Anti-Corruption & Ethics (Ace) Center: ACE Center which functions as a knowledge sharing center in collaboration with the construction industry in an effort to increase the integrity and awareness of anti-corruption among construction industry players. o) Anti- Bribery International Standards Organization (SD):

### **3.3 Indonesia's enforcement strategies include:**

1) Bureaucratic Renovation: more than a thousand State Civil Servants who should have been dismissed due to involvement in criminal cases. The decision has permanent legal force. 2) The Corruption Eradication Commission does not remain silent. Thirty times in twelve months. The CEC arrested 121 people who were suspected of violating people's rights. 3) 107 stipulations on the development of Hand Catching Operation (OTT).

4) The CEC carries out the execution, the CEC must trace the assets of the hidden corruptor. All assets must be used again for the greatest prosperity of the people. Rp. 96.9 billion in total assets, 10 four-wheeled vehicles, total land area and buildings granted to ministries / agencies. 5) Asset Recovery: is a form of auction conducted by the Corruption Eradication Commission for confiscated goods resulting from corruption. Refund of State Funds through PNBP, Regional Treasury / BUMN / BUMD, PSP / Grant.

### **3.4 Malaysia's Enforcement Strategies include:**

1) Opening of Investigation Paper (IP) based on the type of violation. 2) Arrests: In 2016, MACC carried out 939 arrests, consisting of 467 (49.73%) government employees from various posts. 472 (50.27%) arrests involving individuals from the general public, the private sector and other categories. Of the 467 arrests of government employees, 7 involved officers from the Top Management Group, 119 from the Management and Professional Groups while the remaining 341 were from the Support Staff Group. 3) Individual Arrested: 28 people were arrested including a former director, two former deputy directors, 23 engineers and technicians and two public generals in connection with the case. 4) MACC is also responsible for carrying out integrity checks based on General Amendment No.1 / 1985. 5) Asset Confiscation: Throughout 2016, 81 cases of asset confiscation were handled in the Low and High Courts. 68 cases were fully heard and given a decision while the other 13 cases have yet to be decided.

### **3.5 Indonesia's invitations include:**

- a. Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission
- b. Law Number 10 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2002 Concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission Into Law
- c. Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission
- d. Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code
- e. Law No. 28 of 1999 concerning the Implementation of a Country that is Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism
- f. Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crime
- g. Government Regulation No. 71 of 2000 concerning Procedures for Implementing Community Participation and Giving Awards in the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption Crimes
- h. Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes
- i. Law No. 8 of 2010 Money Laundering Crime
- j. Government Regulation No. 63 of 2005 concerning the CEC Human Resource Management System
- k. Invitation No. 46 of 2009 concerning the Corruption Crime Court

- l.** Government Regulation No. 103 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 63 of 2005 concerning the CEC Human Resource Management System
- m.** Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration

**3.6 The Malaysian Legislation includes:**

- 1. Penal Code
- 2. Deed of Prevention Suruhanjaya
- 3. Rasuah Malaysia 2009 (MACC Act 2009)
- 4. Official Secrets Act 1972
- 5. Sedition Act 1948 (Sedition Act 1948)
- 6. Witness Protection Act 2009
- 7. Whistleblower Protection Act 2010
- 8. Security Offenses (Special Measures) Act 2012
- 9. Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015
- 10. Anti-Money Laundering and
- 11. Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001
- 12. Communications and Multimedia Act 1998
- 13. Printing Press and Publications Act 2012
- 14. Criminal Procedure Code 2012
- 15. Freedom of Information Enactment Penang 2010)
- 16. Freedom of Information Enactment Selangor 2011)

**3.7 Indonesian cooperation includes:**

- 1) United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- 2) Malaysian Anti-corruption Commission (MACC) and Corrupt Practice Investigation Bureau (CPIB) Singapore.
- 3) Corrupt Practice Investigation Bureau (CPIB) Singapore.
- 4) United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).
- 5) United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- 6) International Anti-corruption Academy (IACA) to discuss possible investigations.
- 7) cooperation between the Anti-Corruption Education Center (ACLC) CEC and IACA.

**3.8 Malaysian cooperation includes:**

- 1) MACC and the Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Attorney General (ACD) of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- 2) Bilateral Cooperation between the Brunei Darussalam Anti-

Corruption Bureau and MACC. 3) National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), Thailand.  
4) Vietnam Government Inspectorate (GIV).

### **3.9 Factors Affecting Corruption**

Corruption in the land of the country, is like an "illegal inheritance" without a will. It is still sustainable even though it is forbidden by the rules of law that apply in each order that comes and goes. Almost all aspects of life are affected by corruption. If simplified, the causes of corruption include two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are the cause of corruption that comes from the person, while external factors are factors that cause corruption due to external causes.

a **Internal factors.** Internal factors consist of moral aspects, such as weak faith, honesty, shame, attitudes or behavior aspects such as consumptive lifestyles and social aspects such as family that can encourage someone to behave corruptly.

"Living excessively approaches corruption", because it affects the lifestyle. "

Internal factors are factors driving corruption from within, which can be broken down into:  
1) **Individual Behavior Aspects.** Human greed / greed. Corruption, not petty crimes because they need food. Corruption is a crime for greedy professionals. Sufficient, but greedy. Have a great desire to enrich themselves. The elements that cause corruption in such perpetrators come from within oneself, namely greed and greed. So uncompromising crackdown is obligatory. Less strong morals. A person who is not morally strong tends to be easily tempted to commit corruption. The temptation can come from superiors, peers, subordinates, or other parties who provide the opportunity for it. Consumptive lifestyle. Life in big cities often encourages a consumptive lifestyle. Consumptive behavior if it is not balanced with adequate income open up opportunities for someone to take various actions to fulfill their needs. One of the possible actions is corruption.  
2) **Social Aspects.** Corrupt behavior can occur because of family encouragement. Behaviorists say that it is the family environment that strongly encourages people to corrupt and overcomes the good qualities of a person who are already personal traits. The environment in this case actually provides encouragement and not punishes people when they abuse their power.

b. **External Factors.** External factors can be traced from economic aspects such as inadequate income or wages, political aspects such as political instability, political interests, gaining and maintaining power, management and organizational aspects, namely lack of accountability and transparency, legal aspects, seen in the poor form of legislation and weak enforcement. legal and social aspects, namely the environment or society that do not support anti-corruption behavior.

"Corruption is done by abusing of power."

External factors, triggers for corrupt behavior caused by factors outside the perpetrator.

1) **Aspects of public attitudes towards corruption.** In general, the management always covers up acts of corruption committed by a few elements in the organization. As a result of this closed nature, corruption violations continue in various

forms. Therefore, the attitude of society that has the potential to fertilize acts of corruption occurs because the values in society are conducive to corruption. Corruption can be caused by people's culture. For example, society values a person for the wealth he has. This attitude often makes the community uncritical of conditions, for example where the wealth is obtained. The community does not realize that the main victims of corruption are the people themselves. The general public's view of corruption is that the figure most disadvantaged is the state. Even though if the state loses money, the essence that is the most losers is the community too, because the development budget process can be reduced as a result of corruption. The community is less aware that they are involved in corruption. Every act of corruption must involve members of the public. This is less realized by the community. In fact, people often get used to being involved in daily corrupt activities in open ways but are not aware of it. The public does not realize that corruption can be prevented and eradicated if the community is actively involved in the prevention and eradication agenda. In general, the public views that the problem of corruption is the sole responsibility of the government. The public does not realize that corruption can only be eradicated if the community does so. 2) Economic aspects. Income is not sufficient. In the span of life, there is a possibility that a person experiences an economic situation. This tightness opens up space for someone to take shortcuts, including by doing corruption. 3) Political Aspects. According to Rahardjo (1983) that social control is a process carried out to influence people to behave in accordance with society's expectations. Social control is exercised by mobilizing various activities involving the use of state power as an institution organized politically, through the institutions it forms. Thus political instability, political interests, gaining and maintaining power have the potential to lead to corrupt behavior. 4) Organizational Aspects. Lack of exemplary attitude from leadership The position of a leader in a formal or informal institution has an important influence on his subordinates. If a leader cannot provide a good role model in front of his subordinates, for example doing corruption, then it is likely that his subordinates will take the same opportunities as their superiors. Absence of a correct organizational culture Organizational culture usually has a strong influence on its members. If the organizational culture is not managed properly, various situations will not be conducive to coloring the life of the organization. In this position, negative actions, such as corruption, have a chance to occur. Inadequate accountability system Government institutions in general, on the one hand, have not clearly formulated the vision and mission they carry, and goals and objectives that must be achieved within a certain period have not been formulated in order to achieve this. As a result, it is difficult for government agencies to assess whether these agencies have succeeded in achieving their goals or not. A further consequence is the lack of attention to the efficient use of available resources. This situation raises an organizational situation that is conducive to corrupt practices. Weaknesses of the management control system. Management control is one of the requirements for corruption violations in an organization. The looser / weaker the management control of an organization, the more open the corruption acts of members or employees in it. Weak supervision. In general, supervision is divided into two, namely internal supervision (functional supervision and direct supervision by the leadership) and external supervision (supervision from the legislature and the public). This supervision cannot be effective due to several factors, including overlapping supervision at various

agencies, lack of professional supervisors and lack of compliance with legal and government ethics by the supervisors themselves.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

##### **4.1 CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of the comparative policy on dealing with corruption problems between Indonesia and Malaysia can be seen from several aspects, namely:

**4.1.1** Aspects of Indonesia's Prevention Strategy: 1. The level of bureaucracy that is complicated between regional and central government, then formed APIP (Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus) is an organizational unit within the central government, regional government, State ministries, State institutions and non- departmental government institutions that have the task and function of performing supervision within the scope of authority through auditing, review, evaluation, monitoring and other supervisory activities on the implementation of organizational duties and functions. This makes the level of prevention more complicated. Because it is related to the bureaucracy. 2. Monitoring initiatives focused on political parties by establishing SIPP (Political Party Integrity System). 3. Anti-corruption education is provided at every level of education contained in the curriculum as the Implementation of Character Education and Anti-Corruption Culture.

**4.1.2** Aspects of the Malaysia Prevention Strategy: 1. Corruption prevention activities carried out by Malaysia are more direct practices with direct inspection of sectors considered prone to corruption prosecution. Inspections are carried out directly on sectors prone to corruption. 2. The level of bureaucracy is simpler than Malaysia so that by establishing Corruption Risk Management (CRM): Corruption Risk Management (CRM), it is faster to prevent corruption. CRM is a management process designed to assist any organization in identifying structural weaknesses that could lead to corruption. 3. Monitoring initiatives focused on the integrity of the company, involving 10 companies. 4. It does not appear that there is anti-corruption education at every level of education and is included in the education curriculum.

**4.1.3** Indonesia's Enforcement Strategy: 1. Indonesia is familiar with Asset Recovery, which is the auction of the results of confiscated corruption for the return of state funds through PNBP, regional treasury / BUMN / BUMD / PSP / Grant. 2. Arrests in 1 year still seem slow, this can be seen from the results of the arrests made of criminals, namely the CEC arrested 121 people who were suspected of violating people's rights.

**4.1.4** Malaysia Enforcement Strategy: 1. Asset Confiscation: Throughout 2016, 81 cases of asset confiscation were handled in the Low and High Courts. 2. The process of arrests carried out within one year was much faster and more numerous, namely arrests, consisting of 467 (49.73%) government employees from various posts. 472 (50.27%) arrests involved individuals from the general public, the private sector and other categories.

**4.1.5 Indonesian Law:** 1. Indonesia's specific legislation on corruption is not related to the law on terrorism, so it is narrower.

**4.1.6 Malaysian Law:** 1. Laws in Malaysia on corruption related to the prevention of terrorism, financial act, communication and multimedia act, so that it is broader.

**4.1.7 Indonesian Cooperation:** 1. There is no international standard organization anti-corruption management system.

**4.1.8 Malaysian Cooperation:** 1. There has been an anti-corruption management system with an international standard organization through the International Standards Organization (ISO) 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (AMBS) is a new standard for the Anti-Bribery Management System to provide requirements and guidelines for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving the anti-bribery management system. The Inspection and Consulting Division (BPMP) is responsible for developing manuals for inspection and consulting tools based on ISO ABMS 37001, in addition to serving as a resource center for inspection and consulting activities.

## **4.2 SUGGESTION**

From the results of the data that has been processed above, there are several recommendations for research, namely: 1. It is common knowledge that politics and economics are 2 (two) very closely related aspects. Based on available data, there are one-third of board members who are businessmen who are also politicians. Therefore it is not only the duty of the CEC to restructure the corruption eradication system. Openness in drafting anti-corruption laws is urgently needed given that the public plays an important role in preventing corruption. 2. Increase public participation in the formulation and supervision as a form of constitutional control, where public participation will be able to increase control widely, because in the context of eradicating corruption, systemic social control is needed, because corruption itself is systemic. 3. Increasing international cooperation for the prevention and prosecution of corruption, bearing in mind that corruption is as widespread as conspiracy between countries. Actions to prevent and arrest corruptors can be carried out between countries while maintaining the principle of mutual respect for the policies of each related country (cooperation). 4. Increase all activities that constitute preventive measures for corruption, which start early and are widely disseminated to all remote areas in the education chain. Given that the impact of corruption is so wide destroying the joints of the life of the state and society, which are categorized as extraordinary crimes and are systemic in nature. 5. Bureaucratic reform in a more independent corruption prevention agency by amending or revising laws relevant to corruption eradication as well as political laws that are useful for preventing various forms of corruption and fraud.

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