

**JLPH:**
Journal of Law, Politic
and Humanities<https://dinastires.org/JLPH>dinasti.info@gmail.com

+62 811 7404 455

E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v5i3>
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Optimization of the Role of the Corruption Eradication Commission in the Efforts of Corruption Prevention and Eradication

Bunga A. S. Abadiyah¹, Veithzal Rivai Zainal², Azis Hakim³.¹Master of Administrative Science Student, Universitas Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta, Indonesia, trida_hb@yahoo.com.²Chairman of the Indonesian Association of Islamic Economists, Finance, and Accountants, Jakarta, Indonesia, veithzal47@gmail.com.³Chairman of the Master's Program in Administrative Science, Universitas Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta, Indonesia, dr_azishakim@unkris.ac.id.Corresponding Author: trida_hb@yahoo.com¹

Abstract: Corruption is a major problem that hinders Indonesia's progress, undermines government systems, and deteriorates public services. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) plays an important role in preventing and combating corruption. However, the KPK's success is still hindered by a number of problems, including political resistance, lack of resources, and regulatory weaknesses. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efforts made by the KPK to maximize their role in preventing and combating corruption by focusing on the elements of education, prosecution, coordination, and regulatory strengthening. A descriptive analysis of KPK's policies, programs, and implementation was used in this study. The results show that KPK's education programs are effective in raising public awareness, but changes are needed to reach more people. Challenges such as legal barriers and political pressure continue to exist in the field of prosecution, although major cases have been resolved successfully. Inter-agency coordination has been assessed, but strengthening is needed to become more synergistic. Conversely, anti-corruption laws should be amended to correct legal weaknesses that are often used by corrupt actors.

To ensure sustainable corruption eradication in Indonesia, this study suggests enhancing KPK's institutional capacity, innovation in education programs, inter-agency policy harmonization, and regulatory revisions.

Keyword: KPK, Corruption Prevention, Corruption Eradication, Anti-Corruption Education.

INTRODUCTION

وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتُدْخِلُوا بِهَا إِلَى الْحُكَّامِ لِتَأْكُلُوا فَرِيقًا مِّنْ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ بِالْإِثْمِ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٨٨﴾

“Do not consume one another’s wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful].” Surah Al-Baqarah: Verse 188.

One of the major problems that hinders the growth and welfare of Indonesian society is corruption. The government system, economy, and public trust in state institutions have been eroded by widespread corruption practices. Corruption is a criminal act that harms the state and the national economy, as well as violates the social and economic rights of the people. To combat corruption, which was deemed unmanageable by the prosecution and police institutions, the Corruption Eradication Commission was established in 2002.

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a government agency established under the mandate of Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, which was later amended by Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.

According to Article 6 of Law Number 19 of 2019, the KPK has six duties in eradicating corruption, namely prevention, monitoring, coordination, supervision, prosecution, and execution. Prevention: Actions are taken to prevent corrupt practices through anti-corruption education, campaigns, and public awareness activities. Monitoring: Involvement in monitoring or overseeing government administration. Coordination: Coordination with authorities in eradicating corruption and those providing public services. Supervision: Supervising authorities in eradicating corruption. Prosecution: Investigation, prosecution, and legal action against corrupt individuals. And Execution: Enforcement of court decisions and judgments that have obtained legal force.

The KPK has an important role in law enforcement, eradicating corruption, and systematically preventing corruption. To achieve this, the KPK has a corruption eradication strategy known as the “trident of corruption eradication.” This trident comprises the Education Trident, the Prevention Trident, and the Prosecution Trident.

- a. Education Trident: Aims to build and instil anti-corruption values and integrity.
- b. Prevention Trident: Aims to improve systems to close off avenues for corruption.
- c. Prosecution Trident: Aims to create a deterrent effect for corrupt individuals through law enforcement.

In addition to the trident, public participation is crucial in combating corruption in Indonesia.

As part of its accountability to the public, the KPK reports its performance openly and periodically to: the President of Indonesia, the House of Representatives (DPR), and the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK). The KPK is also subject to budget management audits by the BPK because it uses the state budget.

The KPK’s role in preventing and eradicating corruption is evaluated through several indicators, including the Integrity Assessment Survey (SPI), Anti-Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK), and Corruption Perception Index (IPK). The Integrity Assessment Survey is conducted by the KPK’s Monitoring Directorate, the Anti-Corruption Behavior Index by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), and the Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International (TI). These indicators show the level of corruption in a country or region, and their reports are released annually.

The KPK's role in preventing and eradicating corruption can be seen through the return of state finances, the insertion of anti-corruption education curricula, and the development of integrity character in Indonesian society through various activities such as technical guidance, socialization, and digital media campaigns.

METHOD

The objective of this writing is to analyze the role of the KPK in the context of preventing and eradicating corruption and to find optimization methods that can be used to enhance the functions of corruption prevention and eradication. This research focuses on the programs implemented by the KPK, identifies the challenges faced in executing these programs both internally and externally, and makes recommendations to improve corruption prevention and eradication programs in Indonesia.

The methodology used in this research employs qualitative methods and descriptive analysis. Data were obtained from public documents, KPK performance reports, and literature reviews from various sources. Data analysis was conducted to identify factors affecting the performance of the anti-corruption agency, leading to the formulation of optimization strategies that can be implemented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corruption and Its Prevention

Corruption originates from the Latin word "corruptio" or "corruptus." The noun "corruptio" means to spoil, decay, bribery, damage, rot, deterioration. The verb "corrumpere" means to destroy, ruin, deform, pervert, spoil, falsify, degrade, pollute, bribe, violate, tempt, deceive. Meanwhile, "corruptor" means destroyer, briber, deceiver, seducer, violator, and the adjective "corruptus-a-um" means corrupt, rotten, destroyed, impure, degraded, false. According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), corruption is the misuse or misappropriation of state, company, organization, foundation funds for personal or others' benefit. Corruption is a criminal act that harms the state and the national economy and violates the social and economic rights of the people.

Corruption practices are often organized and systematic, involving many parties and lasting for a long time. Huntington (1968) stated that it is not only individual factors that cause corruption but also regulatory and bureaucratic system failures. Rose-Ackerman (1999) reinforced this by stating that corruption thrives in environments with many opportunities and weak oversight. The concept of corruption involves ethical aspects. Social views consider corruption as actions that violate moral and ethical standards of society. Social-economic disparities are produced by corruption, which erodes public trust in the government (Kartono, 2020). Therefore, eradicating corruption does not solely rely on law but also requires educational methods to create an anti-corruption culture in society.

Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication classifies types of corruption into seven types: state financial losses, embezzlement in office, fraudulent acts, extortion, gratuities, conflicts of interest in procurement, and bribery. Besides these seven classifications, there are other corruption-related acts such as obstructing investigations, providing false asset information, false account statements, providing false testimony, and leaking the identity of whistleblowers.

Corruption is one of the biggest obstacles to progress in many countries, including Indonesia. According to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) / Law no. 7 of 2006, the impacts of corruption can include poverty; environmental degradation; distorting markets, prices, and healthy business competition; undermining law; reducing the quality of life/sustainable development; damaging democratic processes; human rights violations; and promoting other crimes.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِّنْكُمْ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا ٢٩

"O you who have believed, do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]." Surah: An-Nisa verse 29.

Bribery, embezzlement, or abuse of authority are examples of corruption, which is defined by Transparency International as "the misuse of public power for personal gain." Corruption has many consequences, from hindering economic growth, increasing inequality, to disrupting good governance.

Many methods are used to prevent corruption, such as increasing transparency, accountability, regulatory reform, and providing anti-corruption education to the public. Prevention approaches based on good governance have been suggested by international organizations such as the World Bank and Transparency International. These approaches include strengthening legal institutions, increasing oversight of public officials, and encouraging public participation in monitoring government performance.

The Role of the KPK in Corruption Prevention

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was established as an independent institution in 2002 with the aim of combating and preventing corruption in Indonesia. Law Number 19 of 2019 Concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 Concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission explains the main duties and functions of the KPK, namely:

- a) PREVENTION: Actions to prevent corruption crimes.
- b) MONITOR: Monitoring the administration of government.
- c) COORDINATION: Coordination with relevant agencies in eradicating corruption crimes and agencies responsible for providing public services.
- d) SUPERVISION: Supervision of agencies authorized to eradicate corruption crimes.
- e) PROSECUTION: Investigation, prosecution, and legal action against corruption crimes involving Law Enforcement Officers (APH), State Officials (PN), and others related to corruption crimes committed by APH or PN; and/or involving state losses of at least Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).
- f) EXECUTION: Actions to enforce court decisions and judgments that have obtained legal force.

The KPK has implemented various prevention programs, such as "Gratification Online (GOL)," which facilitates public officials in reporting gratuities received. The State Officials' Wealth Report (LHKPN) functions as an instrument to prevent corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN), to realize clean state officials, to increase public trust in officials and public institutions, to manage human resources, such as appointments or promotions, to oversee the wealth of state officials, to account for personal wealth, to instill honesty and responsibility, to avoid slander, and to ensure financial, document, and wealth administration order. LHKPN includes not only the personal wealth of state officials but also the wealth of immediate family members such as spouses and children who are still dependents.

To monitor and promote corruption prevention, the KPK developed the Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP) application, which functions to monitor corruption prevention efforts; encourage improvements and innovations in local government governance; help identify corruption-prone points; and provide recommendations to the government or organizations to prevent corruption. Through MCP, it is hoped that each region can monitor and evaluate various policies and programs implemented, to avoid corruption practices that cause harm.

Another program implemented by the KPK is "Anti-Corruption Education," which aims to increase public awareness about corruption and instill anti-corruption values from an early age. Anti-Corruption Education is conducted from the smallest scope, namely the family, through the integrity family technical guidance program, targeting officials and their spouses to remind them about what corruption is, how not to behave corruptively, and to remind each other not to be involved in corruption crimes. Besides families, the KPK targets youth and Non-

Governmental Organizations (NGOs) through the Anti-Corruption Youth and NGO Class program, aiming to: Increase knowledge and capabilities of youth and NGOs about corruption and eradication efforts; Build networks and strategic partners of the KPK in combating corruption; Equip participants with material related to corruption crimes, public complaints, anti-corruption advocacy, anti-corruption journalism, and public participation in combating corruption.

The KPK also empowers public participation through Anti-Corruption Educators (PAKSI), who act as change agents in combating corruption through anti-corruption outreach activities. PAKSI is tasked with spreading awareness of anti-corruption and integrity values to the public. The goals of anti-corruption outreach are: Increase understanding and implementation of anti-corruption cultural values and Increase knowledge and understanding of the Anti-Corruption Law.

Additionally, the KPK establishes Anti-Corruption Villages to prevent corruption at the village level, create clean, transparent, and accountable governance. Some benefits of the Anti-Corruption Village program include: Increasing public trust; Proper use of funds; Preventing potential misuse of budget; Promoting sustainable village development; Instilling integrity values in government and village communities; Increasing transparency in village financial management and public services; and Providing understanding and enhancing public participation in corruption prevention efforts.

The KPK promotes the formation of Anti-Corruption Regencies/Cities with the goal of creating clean, transparent, and accountable governance, promoting corruption prevention efforts, building an anti-corruption culture, improving oversight and public service quality, and increasing public participation in corruption prevention and eradication efforts.

Discussion

Performance Management

Etymologically, the word "performance" can be equated with the word "performance." Performance is generally defined as the success of a person in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them. Performance is essentially the manifestation of a person's work in an organizational unit where they work or are assigned. Organizational performance includes how the organization treats its employees, how it plans for the future, and how it understands its customers. It is essential to measure all these aspects through subjective or objective measures. It is crucial to ensure that everything aligns with organizational goals.

Performance management is a continuous process of improving individual and organizational performance through goal setting, result measurement, and performance evaluation (Armstrong, 2009). Performance management systems are essential in the public sector to ensure that limited resources are used effectively and that the government can achieve set targets. Performance management in the public sector aims to improve efficiency, productivity, and accountability of government agencies in carrying out their duties and functions. Planning, measurement, evaluation, and feedback are vital components of public sector performance management. Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are tools frequently used by governments to oversee and evaluate organizational performance. Bureaucratic reform in Indonesia encourages the implementation of performance management in the public sector to improve accountability and transparency of public services. As a state agency, the KPK has implemented a performance management system to manage human resources, but there is no system to evaluate and improve the efficiency of its corruption prevention and eradication programs.

In an organizational context, performance optimization refers to systematic efforts to improve organizational efficiency through process improvement, better resource utilization, and achieving optimal results. Performance optimization theory is often associated with the

concepts of change management and continuous improvement. The Balanced Scorecard theory proposed by Kaplan and Norton (1992) is highly relevant in this regard. The Balanced Scorecard helps organizations measure performance from various perspectives, such as financial, customer, internal business processes, and learning and growth. The Balanced Scorecard can be used by public agencies like the KPK to monitor the balance between law enforcement (prosecution) and corruption prevention. Additionally, Total Quality Management (TQM) is another relevant theory that emphasizes comprehensive quality management to improve organizational performance. TQM requires a data-driven decision-making approach and active participation from all organization members. In the case of the KPK, implementing Total Quality Management can help the corruption prevention program become more efficient and effective by continuously evaluating and improving the methods used.

Commission for the Eradication of Corruption

The Commission for the Eradication of Corruption (KPK) is an institution established to combat and prevent corruption in Indonesia. The KPK is led by 5 commissioners, each responsible for functions such as enforcement, prevention, education, coordination and supervision, prosecution, and human resource management. The KPK has several divisions under its leadership, with each division responsible for specific tasks such as investigation, inquiry, prosecution, prevention and monitoring, education and community participation, coordination and supervision, and the secretariat that manages organizational operations.

To implement the trident of education, the KPK has a Deputy for Education and Community Participation, which oversees various directorates: the Directorate of Education Networks, which organizes anti-corruption education programs in every education network; the Directorate of Anti-Corruption Socialization and Campaigns, which plans and implements anti-corruption socialization and campaign programs; the Directorate of Community Participation Development, which plans and implements community participation empowerment programs; and the Directorate of Anti-Corruption Education and Training, which plans and prepares anti-corruption certification programs.

Besides increasing anti-corruption awareness, monitoring public institutions' compliance with anti-corruption policies, and enforcing the law, one of the main tasks of the KPK is to develop a comprehensive prevention strategy to reduce the likelihood of corruption in the public sector. To implement the trident of prevention, the KPK has a Deputy for Prevention and Monitoring overseeing the Directorate of Gratification and Public Services: Handling reporting and controlling gratifications received by Civil Servants or State Administrators, the Directorate of Monitoring: Monitoring the eradication of corruption, the Directorate of PP LHKPN: Implementing registration, announcement, and examination of state officials' wealth reports, and the Directorate of Anti-Corruption for Businesses: Implementing Anti-Corruption for Businesses.

If education and prevention still do not deter corruption, the KPK executes the trident of Enforcement to create a deterrent effect for those who commit corruption. For this, the KPK has a Deputy for Enforcement and Execution overseeing the Directorate of Investigation: Conducting investigations into alleged corruption and cooperating in investigative activities carried out by other law enforcement officers, the Directorate of Inquiry: Conducting inquiries into alleged corruption and/or money laundering and cooperating in inquiry activities carried out by other law enforcement officers, the Directorate of Prosecution: Conducting prosecution, filing legal remedies, implementing judge's decisions and court rulings, and taking other legal actions in handling corruption cases and/or money laundering according to regulations, and the Directorate of Asset Recovery: Tracing assets, managing evidence, and executing seized goods.

To this end, the KPK utilizes several performance indicators to evaluate how well they are performing their main duties and functions. The first indicator is the number of corruption cases handled, ranging from investigation, inquiry, to prosecution in major cases involving state officials as well as the general public. Additionally, Sting Operations (OTT) are important indicators that demonstrate the KPK's efforts in law enforcement, particularly by apprehending those involved in corruption offenses. Furthermore, the recovery of state financial losses due to corruption conducted by the KPK through auctioning seized goods, reimbursement payments, or confiscation and seizure of assets/wealth of perpetrators of corruption crimes.

Conversely, the KPK's prevention efforts can be measured through various socialization programs, anti-corruption campaigns, and education and outreach programs to government institutions and the public. Compliance measurement is also an essential part of the KPK's prevention efforts, which monitors whether government agencies are adhering to anti-corruption policies such as the implementation of a transparent procurement system. The KPK has developed a monitoring system through the Corruption Prevention Network (JAGA). JAGA is a corruption prevention application that promotes transparency in public service delivery and asset management. JAGA involves community participation to monitor, propose improvements, and report irregularities. JAGA also encourages and involves the government to respond to community feedback.

Achievements and Challenges Faced

The KPK has made several significant accomplishments in preventing and eradicating corruption. One of the most notable achievements is the commission's success in handling major corruption cases involving politicians and high-ranking state officials. The e-KTP case is a critical example that revealed the involvement of dozens of public officials in corrupt practices that severely harmed the state. Furthermore, the Corruption Eradication Commission frequently conducts Sting Operations (OTT), where the institution directly apprehends corrupt individuals at the scene. These operations not only have an immediate impact on the perpetrators but also attract public attention, demonstrating the KPK's serious commitment to fighting corruption.

Additionally, the KPK has implemented various prevention programs, including applications to monitor public performance and transparency and technical guidance to the community. Nationally disseminated anti-corruption education and outreach programs have raised public awareness about the dangers of corruption and strengthened anti-corruption efforts among both government officials and the broader society.

Strengthening the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is an essential step in efforts to combat corruption. The KPK has achieved many positive outcomes but also faces numerous challenges. Political interference is one of the most significant issues. After the revision of the KPK Law in 2019, the KPK's authority was significantly reduced, which some view as a weakening of the institution. One prominent issue is the dismissal of KPK employees who failed the national insight test, which was used as a reason for their termination. If the KPK leadership wishes to evaluate the performance of its employees, a more appropriate approach would be to conduct a comprehensive assessment of their performance during their tenure, rather than relying on the test results as a reason for dismissal. The national insight test should be more appropriately used as a screening tool to identify employees who may not succeed in the appropriate training and briefings. Such actions reduce the credibility of the KPK as an independent institution in eradicating corruption and simultaneously erode public trust in the institution.

The limited budgetary support provided to run programs and operational activities is still insufficient to address the increasingly complex corruption cases, posing a separate issue.

These limitations can hinder the KPK's ability to address the threat of corruption quickly and effectively.

KPK's performance management is influenced by several internal factors, one of which is leadership and governance. Although collective-collegial leadership helps prevent centralized power, the decision-making process can be slower, especially in handling urgent cases. KPK's success is also influenced by their human resource management system. KPK must ensure that employees involved in investigations and inquiries possess high integrity and competence. Therefore, capacity building and continuous training should be a top priority and continuously enhanced. Conversely, there should be improvements in work process management. This is particularly important for the coordination between directorates and the integration of data related to the prevention and enforcement of corruption. To ensure that all KPK functions operate in harmony and support each other.

To strengthen KPK employees, steps that can be taken include organizing comprehensive training and assessment programs to evaluate the track record and achievements of employees during their tenure. This will help maintain the credibility of the KPK and enhance public trust in its performance. However, the current situation raises questions about efforts to weaken the KPK, especially with the dismissal of competent employees. It is time for the results of the national insight test to be used as a basis for screening employees who will receive retraining and reeducation on national values, rather than dismissing them without clarity and certainty.

To ensure that the KPK remains seen as an independent institution not influenced by politics, public support and trust are crucial to support and prevent efforts to weaken it. Cooperation with other institutions and networks of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is an additional external factor. The KPK must work with other government institutions, law enforcement officers, NGOs, and civil society to enhance the prevention and eradication of corruption. This collaboration will help KPK programs become more targeted and effective.

Optimizing the Role of the KPK

In optimizing the KPK's performance management, an integrated strategy is required, encompassing internal and external improvements to ensure that the institution can achieve its primary goal of preventing corruption. Strengthening technical capacity and human resources (HR) is a vital strategy to enhance KPK's performance. This can be accomplished through continuous training, a competency-based approach, and the recruitment of employees with technical expertise in information technology, investigations, and case management. The use of appropriate technology is also crucial for optimizing KPK's performance. By employing technologies such as big data analytics, AI, and case management software, the KPK can more effectively and accurately monitor, process, and analyze data related to alleged corruption offenses.

Conversely, simplification of internal procedures is necessary to improve and expedite the process of investigating and prosecuting corruption cases. This can be achieved by reducing bureaucracy, improving communication flow between units, and minimizing administrative barriers in the decision-making process. Consequently, the KPK can respond and handle any reports or findings of corruption more swiftly. These strategies will help the KPK execute its duties more efficiently while maintaining accountability and transparency in every step it takes.

The KPK should implement a system that can measure and monitor every process and outcome to implement effective performance management. One approach that can be taken is to implement the Balanced Scorecard (BSC). BSC provides a broad framework for measuring KPK's performance from various perspectives, such as learning and growth, internal business processes, finance, and the public as stakeholders. BSC also enables the KPK to set clear targets for each division and conduct evaluations based on key performance indicators (KPI). Furthermore, continuous evaluation is essential to ensure that the actions taken align with both

short-term and long-term objectives. This evaluation should also include feedback from stakeholders, both internal and external, so that strategies can be adjusted to current needs and challenges. Moreover, an effective performance management system requires accountability and transparency. The KPK must ensure that the public and relevant authorities can see all actions taken and their achievements. To maintain accountability, the KPK should publish periodic reports that outline the results and issues faced. This allows the public to oversee and assess the agency's performance.

Strategic collaboration with various institutions and stakeholders is necessary to optimize KPK's performance management. The KPK should work more closely with law enforcement and collaborate with the police, the prosecutor's office, and the Supreme Court. Strong coordination with these institutions will reduce the risk of overlapping authority and actions and speed up the process of handling corruption cases. Collaboration with government institutions and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) is also important. To ensure the proper implementation of anti-corruption policies in the public sector, the KPK must work with ministries, government agencies, and SOEs.

Partnerships with civil society and the media are also crucial in enhancing public oversight. The mass media and civil society organizations play a significant role in raising awareness about corruption issues and encouraging the public to monitor public officials. Moreover, this cooperation expands anti-corruption campaigns and raises public awareness about the importance of transparency and accountability of public officials.

In monitoring and enhancing public oversight and accountability, the KPK has developed the Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP). One of the primary functions of the MCP is real-time monitoring, which allows the public to oversee the performance of regional governments in implementing anti-corruption programs such as budget transparency, asset management, public services, and procurement of goods and services. Because the data collected through the MCP can be accessed in real-time, the KPK can provide feedback and take immediate action if violations are found. Additionally, by enabling the public to participate in oversight, the MCP increases public accountability. By reporting suspected corruption or budget misuse at the regional level, the public can help prevent corruption and hold public officials accountable for the execution of their duties.

One crucial component of the MCP is periodic evaluation; monitored regional governments must regularly report their progress in implementing anti-corruption policies. The KPK has the opportunity to provide recommendations through these evaluations. The KPK's MCP is an important innovation that helps prevent corruption through more transparent and accountable oversight. In the future, the integration of the MCP with big data and AI technology will enhance oversight and corruption prevention.

The KPK and anti-corruption agencies in other countries are similar in terms of authority and focus on enforcement and prevention. The KPK has the authority to investigate, probe, and prosecute corruption cases while also implementing prevention programs. However, there is a need for stronger institutional structures, as the KPK faces challenges, particularly in terms of autonomy and political power. This is crucial to ensure that the KPK can operate without external interference, so its efforts to combat corruption are not influenced by political changes.

On the other hand, KPK's efforts to enhance prevention through programs such as the Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP) and Korsupgah are commendable steps that demonstrate a commitment to preventing and combating corruption. However, to be on par with anti-corruption institutions in other countries, such as the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in Hong Kong and the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) in Singapore, these programs must be expanded. These institutions have created a strong anti-corruption culture supported by robust performance management. The KPK should learn from the best practices implemented by ICAC and CPIB in this context, especially in

terms of strengthening independent mechanisms and developing a sustainable anti-corruption culture. By adopting more efficient and results-oriented strategies, the KPK can enhance its credibility in the public eye and increase public trust in its efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption. Additionally, the KPK can evolve into a more competitive anti-corruption institution at the international level by strengthening its institutional structure and enhancing its human resource capacities.

CONCLUSION

This research indicates that improving the role of the KPK in preventing and eradicating corruption requires a comprehensive approach, through performance management enhancement and strengthened cooperation with various stakeholders. Although the KPK has achieved several successes, such as handling major corruption cases and conducting direct arrests, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as limited human and infrastructure resources, budget constraints, political power, and a more integrated monitoring system.

One recommendation for further research is the need to enhance the autonomy of the KPK so that they can work independently and are not influenced by political interference. Additionally, the KPK can improve its performance management system by leveraging best practices from anti-corruption agencies in other countries, such as ICAC and CPIB, and using appropriate technology for public oversight and accountability. Developing broader and more participatory prevention programs involving civil society will also increase public support for anti-corruption efforts. Ultimately, closer cooperation with law enforcement agencies and other government institutions is also an essential step to achieve the goal of eradicating corruption.

REFERENCE

- afni, N., Kuntorini, D., Rizki, A., & Satria, O. (2022). Building Capacity dalam Pendidikan Anti Korupsi : Studi : Kebijakan Kurikulum Dinas Pendidikan Di Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara ASIAN (Asosiasi Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara)*, 10(2), 459-471. <https://doi.org/10.47828/jianaasian.v10i2.108>
- Akhmad Fauzi, Rusdi Hidayat NA, Manajemen Kinerja, Airlangga University Press, Surabaya, 2020
- Arif Yusuf Hamali, SS., MM., Dra. Eka Sari Budihastuti, MM., Pemahaman Praktis Administrasi, Organisasi, dan Manajemen. Strategi Mengelola Kelangsungan Hidup Organisasi, Prenadamedia Group Divisi Kencana, Jakarta, 2019
- Asnur Disyahputra, 1Prodi Ilmu Hukum, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum Muhammadiyah Kisaran Asahan, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56854/jhdn.v2i1.230>
- Aspek Internasional, Penerbit Mandar Maju, Bandung. 2004
- B Herry Priyono. Melacak Arti, Menyimak Implikasi. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta. 2018
- Dr. Fajar Supanto, SE, MSi., Manajemen Strategi Organisasi Publik dan Privat, Empat Dua Media Kelompok Intrans Publishing, Malang, 2019
- Kartiko, N. D. (2024). Does government effectiveness and corruption control support political stability?. *Integritas : Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 10(1), 81–94. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v10i1.1209>
- Kaswan, Organisasi: Struktur, Perilaku, Proses, dan Hasil, Yrama Widya, Bandung, 2021
- Kompas, Jakarta. 2002
- KPK. Laporan Tahunan KPK, Menebar Benih Antikorupsi. KPK, Jakarta. 2022.
- Meuthia Ganie-Rochman, Rochman Achwan. Sosiologi Korupsi, Isu, Konsep, dan Perdebatan. Penerbit Universitas Indonesia (UI-Press), Jakarta. 2015

- Prof Dr. Veithzal Rivai Zainal, SE., MM., MBA., Prof Dr. Yuswar Zainul Basri, Ak., MBA., Prof. Dr. Itjang D. Gunawan, Drs. Ak., MBA., Gatot Mardiwasisito, SH., MM., Manajemen Kinerja untuk Perusahaan dan Organisasi (Cara tepat dan mudah menilai kinerja dari teori ke praktik), BPFE Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, 2017
- Prof. Dr, Dewi Susita, SE. MSi., Dr. Ir. Busharmaidi, MSi., Manajemen Kinerja, PT Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 2024
- Prof. Dr. Baharuddin Lopa, S.H. Kejahatan Korupsi dan Penegakan Hukum. Penerbit Buku
- Prof. Dr. Drs. Veithzal Rivai Zainal, MM. MBA. CRGP. CRMP., Prof. Ir. M. Havidz Aima, MS., Ph.D., Dr. H. Fadhilah Izhari, SE., MM., Perencanaan Strategik Manajemen Sumber Daya Insani untuk Perusahaan, Indomedia Pustaka, Sidoarjo, 2020
- Prof. Dr. Drs. Veithzal Rivai Zainal, MM. MBA. CRGP. CRMP., Dr. Masduki Ahmad, SH. MM., Dr. H. Fadhilah Izhari, SE. MM., Dr. Rismawati, SE. MM., Evaluasi Kinerja Insani Pada Perusahaan: Kiat Sukses Meraih Target Perusahaan Melalui Karyawan Handal dan Profesional, CV. CAMPUSTAKA, Jakarta, 2019
- Prof. Dr. Nasarudin Umar MA. Teologi Korupsi. PT. Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta. 2019
- Prof. Dr. Romli Atmasasmita, S.H., LL.M. Sekitar Masalah Korupsi, Aspek Nasional dan Rahmawati, R. (2023). Pendidikan Antikorupsi Sebagai Upaya Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia. Sanskara Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran, 1(01), 31–39. Retrieved from <https://sj.eastasouth-institute.com/index.php/spp/article/view/76>
- Syarif, L. M., & Faisal, F. (2019). Addressing the Root of Political Corruption in Indonesia. *Integritas : Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 5(2), 191–198. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v5i2.487>
- Zulqarnain, Z., Ikhlas, M., & Ilhami, R. . (2022). Perception of college students on civic and anti-corruption education: Importance and relevance. *Integritas : Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 8(1), 123–134. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v8i1.854>