

ENHANCING THE ROLE OF SUPERVISORS IN CRIME PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

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Background

Indonesia as a big country with natural resources abundant and has a history of struggle which are recognized the world, was far behind in all areas of the country eg Singapore and Malaysia. Indonesia retarded, weak and poor because the behavior of people who are poor and lack of willingness to comply with and teach the basic principles of life. Any corruption by the storm hit Indonesia and became the main issues that have not been completely solved to this day.

The realization of good governance is the key to success in countering the growth of corrupt practices. Therefore, it is necessary that the state apparatus has the capacity to apply the values and principles of good governance. As in Act No. 208 of 1999 on State Implementation of Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism, put the seven principles of good management of the state or the principles of good governance. These principles include the principle of legal certainty, the principle of orderly management of the state, the principle of public interest, the principle of openness, the principle of proportionality, the principle of professionalism, and ASAA akuntabilitas. The three main pillars of good governance is the participation of the community accountability, and transparency.

Publication of Presidential Instruction No. 5 Year 2004 on the early reign of United Indonesia Cabinet triggered by low-Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Indonesia in an international perspective. This index is defined by Transparency International based on an independent survey of business perceptions of public services in a country.

Based on a survey conducted The Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC), Indonesia in 2005 was ranked first as a most corrupt Asian country. As it is known that in the last decade, CPI Indonesia has not experienced significant progress. CPI Indonesia only changed from 1.7 in 1999 to 2.2 in 2004. since the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 5 Year 2004 on the Acceleration of Corruption Eradication, CPI Indonesia has increased from 2.0 in 2004 to 2.2 in 2005, and in 2006 reached 2.4. and fell again to 2.3 in the year 2007 or are in the position 143 of the 179 countries surveyed. Whereas in 2008 there improvement of 2.6 (Ministry of Administrative Reform and the Institute of International Transparency).

Supervisory Role in Fighting Corruption

Eradication of corruption can be implemented through preventive measures and repressive actions. The role of government oversight authorities in the eradication of corruption emphasis placed on preventive measures, without ignoring the role of the repressive actions.

Preventive actions, implemented through the government's internal controls implemented through: performance audit, monitoring, evaluation, Review, consultation, dissemination and assistance (technical assistance). These activities make a recommendation to the leadership of government institutions and work units that are improving the internal control system (organization, planning, policies, and internal Review), improvement of methods and activities directly for corrections irregularities encountered in the field. Follow-up on the recommendation of this oversight activity is an effective step to prevent criminal acts of corruption. Consultation activities, socialization and assistance aimed at improving the supervision capacity of the object in the performance of duties, particularly in matters relating to legislation and financial administration.

Repressive actions, implemented through the provision of recommendations to the leadership of government agencies, in the form of sanctions in connection with the discovery of corruption or loss of the state through the audit. In addition to the management recommendations can be a government agency delegation of audit results to law enforcers in case of corruption.

of the conclusions above, there are several ways that can be done in the prevention of corruption such as: reform of the bureaucracy, public service reform, reform of budget execution, treasury sector reform, and receipt & payment system, reform the management of cash, receivables, state property, and obligations government, reform of inspection and control system, increasing public participation, and enforcement of strict codes of ethics.

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