



The Role of the State Apparatus in Following Up on Indications of Corruption to Reduce Corruption Rates Case Study of Ogan Ilir Palembang

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Abstract

Corruption is a severe threat to the development of a country. The crucial role of the state apparatus in following up on indications of corruption to reduce corruption rates is the main focus of this paper, using a case study in Ogan Ilir, Palembang. This study investigates strategies and concrete steps the state apparatus takes in tackling the region's corruption. An in-depth analysis of the local situation reveals the importance of oversight and transparency in government institutions, ensuring accountability and preventing corrupt practices. Furthermore, efforts to strengthen the legal system and fair law enforcement play a crucial role in reducing corruption. This case study also highlights the active participation of the community in supporting efforts to eradicate corruption and raising awareness of the dangers of corruption for sustainable development. This analysis confirms the importance of integrity and ethics in the bureaucracy, which is the foundation for building a clean and corruption-free system. By strengthening the role of the state apparatus and supporting community participation, Ogan Ilir, Palembang, and other regions can step towards better change, reduce corruption, and create a more just and prosperous country for all its citizens.

Keywords: *Corruption; State Apparatus; Community Participation; Ogan Ilir*

Introduction

Corruption has long been one of the biggest challenges in achieving sustainable and equitable development in many countries, including Indonesia (1–3). In this context, the main role played by state officials is very important in following up on indications of corruption to reduce the number of corruption cases (4–6). This study will highlight the crucial role of the state apparatus in responding to corruption cases, using a case study located in Ogan Ilir, Palembang. The effective role of the Government Internal

Supervisory Apparatus is expected to ensure that the administration of regional government affairs is carried out in an orderly (7,8), efficient, and effective manner following plans and provisions of statutory regulations and can also encourage the realization of good, clean, and dignified government, free from irregularities and abuses (9,10). Power and practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism, as well as the concepts of good governance and clean government, are synergistic with the realization of the ideals of regional autonomy, namely, to accelerate the realization of community welfare (11,12).

As part of the South Sumatra region, Ogan Ilir is an area that is not exempt from the challenges of corruption, which disrupts development and equal distribution of the welfare of its people. In facing this challenge, it is important to understand the role and actions taken by state officials in responding to indications of corruption at the local level (13,14). This introduction will describe the background to the corruption problem, highlight the relevance of the important role of state apparatus in reducing corruption, and explain why Ogan Ilir, Palembang, was chosen as a case study. By understanding the dynamics of corruption at the local level and the crucial role played by state officials, this study can provide valuable insight into efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, especially in the Ogan Ilir area, Palembang.

Methods

This writing uses a normative approach to provide legal explanations for a phenomenon or event used as the research object. In this case, this type of research is used as a form of library research. Literature or quantitative research in this study is research that explains legal norms. The quantitative nature of this study makes the data used in the form of opinions, concepts, or theories related to the description of the explanation of problems. The nature of the research used in this study is descriptive or can be said to explain or describe research in a particular phenomenon that is the object of research. In other words, the descriptive approach is research that aims to investigate conditions related to the object of the research described earlier.

Result and Discussion

Strict supervision and transparency in government institutions are important factors in preventing and acting on indications of corruption. Ogan Ilir strengthens internal and external monitoring mechanisms, such as establishing independent monitoring and audit teams and expanding public access to government budget and policy information. The government Internal Supervisory Apparatus in Ogan Ilir Regency supervises regional government administration through regular inspection activities. So, government internal supervisory officials must comply with applicable norms, and every government internal supervisory officer must comply with the applicable code of ethics that the Indonesian Government Internal Auditor Association has established. It is hoped that the code of ethics that has been established can be implemented by each Association of Indonesian Government Internal Auditors in carrying out supervision so that better governance can be achieved.

This study highlights the important role of a strong legal system and firm law enforcement in reducing corruption. Ogan Ilir increases the capacity of law enforcement officials to detect, investigate, and prosecute corruption cases. These steps include increasing cooperation between the police, prosecutors, and judicial institutions. If the investigation results show sufficient evidence, the authorities must follow up with legal prosecution against the perpetrators of corruption. This includes a fair and transparent court process, where perpetrators of corruption must face the legal consequences of their actions. For example, there were public complaints regarding the Corruption Case of the 2019 Bumi Caram Seguguk project, which indicated that there was an improvement on the Rantau Alai-Simpang Kilip Road worth IDR 4.9 billion, which was funded from the 2019 APBD at the Ogan Ilir PUPR Service.

As a result, the original asphalt road construction project needs to be completed. Meets the specifications or provisions, thereby allegedly causing state losses of up to IDR 1.2 billion. The suspect, SB, is a Commitment Making Officer (PPK) at the Ogan Ilir Regency Public Works and Spatial Planning Service. The trial results stated that the BPK (Financial Supervisory Agency) needed to conduct inspections properly so the contractor could perform its duties properly (15). This is an example of how state officials should carry out the tasks given by the government but commit deviations.

Apart from that, the study results show that active community participation is a key factor in efforts to reduce corruption. Through outreach and training campaigns, the people of Ogan Ilir are encouraged to become agents of change to eradicate corruption. In addition, public reporting and complaint mechanisms have been improved to facilitate community involvement in detecting and reporting corruption cases.

This study shows that the role of state apparatus is very important in reducing the rate of corruption, both through increasing supervision and transparency, strengthening the legal system and law enforcement, active community participation, and fostering integrity and ethics in the bureaucracy. The concrete steps taken by Ogan Ilir and Palembang provide an example of how efforts to eradicate corruption can be carried out effectively locally by involving various related parties. Thus, the results and discussion of this study provide an important contribution to understanding and efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

Conclusion

State apparatus has a crucial role in efforts to eradicate corruption. Through effective and coordinated actions, state officials can be at the forefront of ensuring compliance with the law and increasing integrity in government administration. Close cooperation between law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutors, and court institutions, is very important in following up on corruption cases. This allows for efficient and effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of corruption. Apart from that, active community participation in eradicating corruption is the key to success. Through reporting, public oversight, and advocacy, society can provide the pressure and support needed for efforts to eradicate corruption.

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