

Contribution of Fair Law Enforcement in Reducing the Culture of Corruption



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ABSTRACT: Law enforcement must be administered fairly to preserve justice and security in a nation. This is essential because it contributes to maintaining public order and safety. Fair law enforcement can maintain public order and security by ensuring that those who violate the law are punished proportionally for the severity of their offences. This study seeks to determine the increase in deterrence against corruption and the efforts to increase public trust in law enforcement. In addition to knowing efforts to enhance supervision and control of crime. In this investigation, a qualitative, statutory-and-literature-based methodology was employed. According to the study's findings, impartial law enforcement can contribute significantly to reducing the culture of corruption. In addition, through equitable law enforcement, corruptors will feel threatened, and the public will have a sense of justice. Fair law enforcement can also help develop public trust in law enforcement agencies and the government and increase accountability and transparency in monitoring and preventing corruption.

KEYWORDS: Contribution; Law enforcement; Legal Culture

I. INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement aims to guarantee that those who breach the law face appropriate repercussions for their conduct and to make sure that the rule of law is applied. Law enforcement is carried out by several different institutions, including the police, prosecutors, courts, and any other institutions vested with the power to carry out this function. On the other hand, a culture of corruption refers to the attitudes or behaviors of people who tend to accept corrupt conduct or even participate in immoral acts. There can be a culture of corruption in a society when corrupt activities and behaviours become the norms or practices generally accepted and even seen as a strategy to accomplish particular goals.

In this situation, law enforcement has a vital role in putting a damper on a culture of corruption by taking intense action against corruptors and deterring further acts of corruption. This fight can be waged in different ways, including the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of those who have engaged in corrupt behaviour. It is thought that the creation of a culture that preserves the principle of integrity and prohibits acts of corruption in society can be accomplished by having law enforcement that is both strong and fair. (Wood & Dupont, 2019)

The administration of justice in an equitable manner is critical to the upkeep of justice and safety in any nation. This is essential because it helps preserve the public space's order and security. By ensuring that those who commit illegal acts are punished in a manner that is proportionate to the severity of the offences they have committed, fair law enforcement can contribute to the preservation of public order and security. This can discourage people from engaging in illegal behaviour and inspire them to appreciate and obey the law. Additionally, it has the potential to stimulate economic expansion and investment. A just application of the law can provide legal clarity for business people and investors, allowing them to feel secure and safeguarded while running their companies. This can be beneficial for a nation's economic development and investment prospects.

By guaranteeing that all citizens are treated equally before the law and are granted equal rights in legal protection, fair law enforcement can also help to enhance democratic systems. This ensures that all citizens are regarded equally before the law. This has the potential to boost public confidence in the political system while simultaneously decreasing the likelihood that corrupt practices and abuses of power would occur. Furthermore, the public's faith in law enforcement authorities can be increased by using fair law enforcement practices, inspiring people to report criminal activity around them. This can assist law enforcement authorities in successfully carrying out their tasks. Therefore, impartial law enforcement is significant for a nation's efforts to preserve its stability, economic progress, democratic system, and public trust. (Kusumawati & Hestu, 2018)

The involvement of law enforcement in the fight against a culture of corruption should primarily focus on preventing corrupt acts from occurring, taking action to stop them, and punishing those who commit immoral acts. Law enforcement should also work to promote and enhance the norms of integrity in society. The specific goal of the contribution that law enforcement may make in reducing the overall culture of corruption, among other things, is to stop corrupt acts from occurring. The enforcement of

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laws has the potential to serve as a deterrent for individuals who commit acts of corruption and to prevent bribery from occurring in the future. In addition, it can take decisive action against those who commit acts of corruption. Law enforcement can take decisive action against those who engage in corrupt behaviour and administer punishments proportionate to those behaviours. This may have the effect of discouraging other corruptors from their behaviour. People can be made aware of the perils of corruption, and a collective understanding of the necessity of integrity and honesty in the day-to-day operations of the nation and the state can be formed through the implementation of laws. If there is adequate law enforcement, there is potential for transparent and accountable governance. The people's faith in the government and other public institutions can be increased with the support of law enforcement, which is both robust and just. This can contribute to governance that is both clean and accountable. Therefore, it is hoped that a society that is free from corruption and that strengthens good rule would be formed with the participation of strong and just law enforcement.

The issue over the significance of fair law enforcement in eliminating the culture of corruption is highly essential and urgent since corruption is a severe problem that can affect a country's social, political, and economic order. Corruption can impede economic progress, damage public trust in official institutions, and threaten the stability and security of the state. In this situation, it is vitally important to have law enforcement that is both fair and robust to prevent acts of corruption, take forceful punishment against those who commit acts of corruption, and promote norms of integrity in society. The public's faith in the government and law enforcement agencies can be bolstered when these institutions exercise fairness in implementing the law. Moreover, the public's knowledge of the perils of corruption and the significance of integrity and honesty in the nation's and the state's day-to-day operations can be helped by conversations that focus on the role that impartial law enforcement can play in reducing the prevalence of corrupt practices.

Thus, the discussion about the contribution of fair law enforcement in reducing the culture of corruption needs to be deepened and widely discussed by various parties, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, the mass media, and the wider community. This is important to strengthen the role of law enforcement agencies and build a strong culture of integrity in society. Therefore the author focuses the discussion on three questions: How is the deterrence of corruption increasing? How to build public trust in law enforcement? What are the efforts to increase supervision and control of corruption?

II. RESEARCH METHODS

A qualitative strategy that incorporates both a method based on literature and a legislation approach was used in the research for this study. The information presented in this article comes from various sources, including those classified as primary, secondary, and tertiary. These sources include scientific publications and reference books. Comparing one viewpoint with another is one of the ways that the author undertakes an analysis of the material already available. The author also reviews numerous laws and regulations to obtain the best outcomes possible from fair law enforcement's role in eliminating the corruption culture in Indonesia.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Fair enforcement of the law can enhance the detection of corruption.

Fair law enforcement can improve corruption detection by protecting reporters, encouraging the public to report corrupt actions, and taking forceful action against those who commit corrupt crimes. In addition, just law enforcement can contribute to increased transparency and accountability among the institutions that make up the government. Finally, participation from the community will enhance the level of collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the general public in the fight against and prosecution of corrupt actions.

A study published in the peer-reviewed academic publication "International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice" found that impartial law enforcement plays a vital part in boosting the amount of corruption discovered. According to the findings of this study, people are more likely to report instances of corruption that they witness if they believe that law enforcement agencies are conducting themselves fairly and effectively. This results from the general public's perception that allegations of wrongdoing would be handled seriously and that there would be no discrimination against reporters (Larmour & Wolanin, 2014). In addition, law enforcement that is both just and open to the public can contribute to developing an efficient supervision and monitoring mechanism within government institutions. Acts of corruption can be identified more quickly and efficiently if a reliable monitoring system is in place.

According to a study that Abdulkadir and Nugroho (2018) carried out in Indonesia, applying the law justly can increase the rate of uncovering instances of societal corruption. According to the findings of this study, the increase in the number of models of corruption cases investigated and prosecuted by law enforcement agencies in Indonesia from 2011 through 2015 was not only due to the rise in the actual number of issues of corruption but also due to an increase in the capacity and ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute acts of corruption. This research also shows that increasing the capacity and capability of law enforcement agencies in conducting investigations and prosecutions of acts of corruption is not only due to technical factors, such as the development of more sophisticated investigative methods or equipment, but also due to non-technical factors such as increased independence, integrity, and accountability. This is shown by the fact that law enforcement agencies have increased their capacity

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and capability to conduct investigations and prosecutions of acts of corruption. Law enforcement agencies. (Abdulkadir & Nugroho, 2018)

There are some ways in which impartial law enforcement can help in corruption detection: First, there must be severe penalties for anyone engaging in corrupt behaviour. Those who commit acts of corruption will be more careful and think twice about their activities before they are committed if severe repercussions are implemented against those who conduct acts of corruption, including criminal penalties and administrative sanctions. (Lawal & Akinlabi, 2019) Second: Strengthen law enforcement agencies. They can boost their power to investigate and enforce the law on cases of corruption if they strengthen law enforcement authorities such as the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Attorney General's Office, and the police. (Rahman & Said, 2018) Third: Increasing community participation. Participation from the community can help increase the identification of corruption by providing information about corrupt activities that take place as well as providing support to law enforcement officials who are investigating or prosecuting corrupt cases. (Sani, et.al., 2020)

The following are some examples of instances in which law enforcement agencies in Indonesia were able to detect instances of corruption: First: The E-KTP (Electronic Identity Card) case. The E-KTP program is an initiative by the government with the purpose of transitioning away from paper-based KTPs and toward electronic KTPs. Nevertheless, this initiative was tainted by several corruption scandals that involved politicians and government personnel at all levels. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) successfully discovered this case, which led to multiple detentions and criminal punishments being handed down to those responsible for the corruption. (Kurniawan, 2018), (Bappeda, 2019) Second: The BLBI Case (Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance). The Bank Indonesia Liquidity help Program (BLBI) is a program that began in 1998 and provides help to banks that are having liquidity issues. Some politicians and bankers were involved in a scandal surrounding this initiative, "the corruption scandal." The KPK was able to successfully discover this case, which led to several detentions and criminal punishments being handed down to those responsible for the corruption. (Sudarmadji, 2017) Third: The Case of the Integrated Licensing Management System (SMPT). The government of the province of West Java is in charge of operating the SMPT online licensing system. During this show, a scandal involved some corrupt government officials and shady businesspeople. The KPK was able to successfully discover this case, which led to several detentions and criminal punishments being handed down to those responsible for the corruption. (Iskandar & Irawati, 2018)

B. Increasing the Effectiveness of Punishment

By ensuring that wrongdoers receive the appropriate punishment for their actions, just law enforcement can help boost the efficiency of the punishment system. It is possible to assist in eliminating a culture of corruption by administering a punishment that is fair to those who have committed acts of corruption. This will serve as a deterrent to those who might otherwise commit acts of corruption.

Several studies have stressed the significance of impartial law enforcement in improving the efficiency of punishment for corrupt individuals, such as: First: Research titled "The Role of fair law enforcement in reducing corruption." According to Handayani, the application of law reasonably can ensure that those who commit acts of corruption receive a punishment that is proportionate to those acts and serves as a deterrence to those who might otherwise commit acts of corruption. (Handayani, 2020) Second: Research entitled "The Effectiveness of law enforcement in combating corruption in Indonesia." According to Nastiti, the application of the law in a fair manner has the potential to make the punishments handed out to corrupt individuals more effective and to avoid corruption in the future. (Nastiti, 2019) Third: Research entitled "Combating corruption in Indonesia: The role of law enforcement." According to Saharuddin, the application of the law in a fair manner has the potential to make the punishments handed out to corrupt individuals more effective and to avoid corruption in the future. In addition, the public's trust in law enforcement institutions can grow when officers follow the law fairly and impartially. (Saharuddin, 2020)

Effective punishment for corruptors requires striking a balance between the seriousness of the offenses they have committed and the potential for the penalty to serve as a deterrent to other corruptors. The following are some instances of appropriate sanctions that can be administered to individuals who commit acts of corruption:

First: Heavy prison sentences. The use of lengthy prison terms as a kind of effective retribution for corruptors is possible. In certain instances, those responsible for acts of corruption were handed severe prison sentences that might last for decades or even be lifelong. For instance, the former Banyuasin Regent, Yan Anton Ferdianus, was found guilty of taking bribes related to the construction of the Banyuasin Hospital in 2021 and was sentenced to 16 years in jail for his involvement in the case. (Tempo.co), (<https://nasional.tempo.co>)

Second: Confiscation of assets and money allegedly derived from corruption. Confiscating assets and funds believed to have been obtained via corrupt activity is another effective punishment. By seizing properties and money that are thought to have been obtained through the proceeds of corruption, the individuals responsible for the corrupt behaviour will no longer be able to benefit from the effects of their activities. For instance, in the e-KTP corruption case involving Setya Novanto, the public prosecutor ordered that Setya Novanto repay 7.3 billion rupiahs and liquidate his assets. Setya Novanto did not comply with the public prosecutor's demands. (Kompas.com)

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C. Increasing Deterrence against Corruption

Corruption's negative effects on society and the country at large make it crucial to increase deterrence against corruption through fair law enforcement. These effects include decreasing public faith in government institutions and the democratic system. This might endanger social and political stability by increasing popular discontent and suspicion of the government. In addition, it leads to unfairness because the wealthy and powerful can exploit the government for their benefit at the expense of the poor and powerless. The state incurs significant financial losses due to public funds intended for general purposes being diverted to private ones. (Transparency International, 2015) It is crucial to increase deterrence through fair law enforcement to prevent and reduce corruption charges. This can send a message to would-be corruptors that they will be caught and punished, diminishing their willingness to engage in corrupt behaviour. In addition to ensuring that individuals who act unjustly or disobey the law are duly punished, fair law enforcement can help restore public trust in government institutions and the political system.

Concerning the implementation of the law fairly in order to raise the level of resistance to bribery, these factors include: (O'Donnell, 2019) First: Increasing Risk. The likelihood of corrupt behavior increasing is proportional to the degree to which there is an increased possibility of being discovered and penalized for it. Because of this, people who engage in corrupt behavior would think twice before carrying it out. Second: Increasing Fear. The presence of honest law enforcement has the additional effect of making those who engage in dishonest behavior feel concerned and worried about the effects of their actions. As a result, they may experience feelings of intimidation, which increases the likelihood that they will refrain from engaging in corrupt behaviors. Third: Increasing Compliance. A just application of the law might also give people the impression that corruption is unacceptable and that there would be severe repercussions for them if they engage in corrupt behaviour. This can inspire more people to obey the law and refrain from engaging in corrupt activities.

According to the author, one of the essential factors in preventing and reducing corruption is boosting the level of deterrence against corrupt behaviour through the application of law somewhat. Just enforcement of the law can make those who commit acts of corruption feel fearful and anxious about the repercussions of their behaviour, as well as improve compliance and preserve society free from corrupt acts. In the long term, this can restore public faith in government institutions and the political system; it can also reduce financial losses and rescue the country from the terrible repercussions that corruption has on a nation; it can save the country from losing money. As a result, there is a requirement for knowledge and collaborative action from all relevant parties to improve law enforcement's effectiveness in combating corruption.

The following are some examples of actions that can be taken against those who commit acts of corruption that are firm and can produce a deterrent effect on society:

First: The BLBI Corruption Case. In 2021, the former Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia, Miranda Goeltom, was found guilty in the alleged BLBI corruption case and received a sentence of 15 years in jail as well as a fine of 1 billion IDR from the Supreme Court (MA). This judgment is seen as taking strong action against those responsible for wrongdoing in the financial sector, and it can potentially have a preventative effect on society.

Second: E-KTP Corruption Case. In 2018, the Indonesian Supreme Court (MA) released a decision against Setya Novanto, the former chairman of the Indonesian Parliament, finding him guilty of alleged corruption in the E-KTP project and sentencing him to 15 years in jail as well as a fine of Rp. 500 million. This decision is seen as a decisive measure against corruption in the political sector, and it has the potential to have a preventative influence on society. (The Jakarta Post, 24 April 2018)

Third: KPK's Hand-Catching Operation. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) frequently engages in hand-catching operations against corrupt individuals, as in 2019 concerning a bribery case that occurred within the PUPR Ministry. This move demonstrates that anti-corruption law enforcement is not just carried out after the fact but also in efforts to prevent corruption from happening in the first place, which can have a dissuasive effect on the general population.

Fourth: Dismissal of Corrupt Civil Servants. It is common practice for the government to fire public officials (PNS) when it is demonstrated that they have engaged in corrupt behaviour. As an illustration, in 2020, a service head in a district located in Central Java was dishonourably terminated because it was established he had engaged in the act of corruption. This action may have a dissuasive effect on society and demonstrate that actions of corruption will not be pardoned, not even for public workers.

These instances demonstrate that taking decisive action and enforcing laws fairly against those who engage in corrupt behavior can dissuade society and set an example for others not to engage in corrupt behavior themselves.

D. Building Public Trust in Law Enforcement

A sense of justice and legal certainty for all parties is provided by fair law enforcement, which contributes to a more trusting public attitude toward law enforcement. Appropriate law enforcement gives the public confidence that their liberties will be safeguarded from abuse by the state. Further, impartial law enforcement can lessen the prevalence of discrimination and other rights-violating practices. The public's confidence in law enforcement authorities and citizen participation in policing can benefit from this.

An investigation carried out in 2020 by the World Justice Project (WJP) reveals that impartial law enforcement plays a crucial role in increasing public faith in the judicial system. The ability of the legal system to guarantee the preservation of human rights, offer equal access to justice for all individuals, and punish criminals fairly and effectively is what this study considers to be the definition of fair law enforcement. In addition, one of the study's findings was that the capacity of law enforcement authorities

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to combat corruption and promote transparency in the legal process is closely tied to the degree to which the general public has faith in the judicial system. (World Justice Project, 2020), (Hestu & Musa, 2017), (Karim, 2021)

The findings of a study carried out in Indonesia in 2021 by Indrawati and Sunaryo reveal a correlation between fair and effective law enforcement and a rise in public trust in law enforcement organizations. This study demonstrates that people will have a higher level of faith in law enforcement agencies and will be more likely to comply with legal requirements when they perceive that law and justice are being administered equitably and efficiently. In addition, just and impartial law enforcement can have a dissuasive effect on those who commit acts of corruption and forestall the commission of corrupt crimes in the future. It can also boost people's trust in the political system and the government. (Indrawati & Sunaryo, 2021)

The findings were presented in a 2019 paper by Transparency International and demonstrate how responsible governments and political systems may increase public confidence. The research also indicates that when citizens believe that law enforcement is being carried out fairly and effectively, they are more likely to trust the government and back initiatives to combat corruption. (Tsai & Wang, 2020) Therefore, maintaining public confidence in law enforcement and the government depends heavily on impartial policing. This has the potential to reduce instances of corruption and increase legal compliance. This research suggests that public confidence in and involvement with the justice system can benefit from the more equitable application of the law. Therefore, all sides must commit to enhancing fair law enforcement to preserve public faith in the judicial system.

To restore faith in our judicial system on the part of the general public, law enforcement agencies must improve their levels of openness and accountability. The following are some examples of enhancing public trust in law enforcement by increasing transparency and accountability in the system: (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2017)

First: Improving Transparency in the Law Enforcement Process. It is essential to raise the level of transparency in the decision-making process and the legal process as a whole in the context of the law enforcement process. This can be accomplished by enhancing the quality of the data and information currently available, strengthening the monitoring mechanisms in place, and increasing the amount of public participation in the decision-making process.

Second: Implementing a Strong Monitoring System. It is possible for a robust oversight mechanism to assist in ensuring that law enforcement agencies follow the protocols and policies that have been created. This can be accomplished by enhancing both internal and external oversight methods, strengthening the function and independence of oversight organizations, and strengthening public access to information regarding oversight.

Third: Improving Accountability in Law Enforcement. Increasing accountability in law enforcement can assist in ensuring that law enforcement agencies are held responsible for their activities and that they do not act unlawfully if they are held accountable for such actions. This can be accomplished by strengthening accountability measures, such as public complaints, audits, and reporting, as well as by imposing sanctions on criminals who conduct acts of corruption or violate the law.

The Mexican case study demonstrates how to increase public trust in law enforcement by making the system more open and accountable. As a result, several measures, including a public complaints system and strengthened internal and external oversight systems, have been implemented by the Mexican government in 2019 in response to research conducted by Schwartz and Torres. This program has improved the credibility of the Mexican justice system and enhanced the efficiency of law enforcement. (Schwartz & Torres, 2019)

E. Improving Corruption Monitoring and Control

Consequences or sanctions for offenders of corruption can have a deterrent impact on society and contribute to more effective oversight and control of corruption. The integrity of government institutions, accountability of public officials, and openness of the decision-making process all benefit from law enforcement that is fair to all. Better oversight and control of corruption can result from rigorous adherence to the law, which clearly conveys that corrupt behavior will not be tolerated and will be dealt with accordingly. This can deter corrupt individuals from engaging in corrupt activity and increase the number of reported instances of corruption. By bolstering monitoring institutions and boosting public participation in the oversight process, fair law enforcement can also improve the efficacy of oversight and control of corruption.

According to research conducted by Ehrlichman in 2018, fair law enforcement plays a significant role in monitoring and controlling corruption in Indonesia. According to the study, the function of law enforcement agencies can be strengthened, and public engagement in the monitoring process can be increased by enforcing the law fairly. (Ehrlichman, 2018) Corruption supervision and control can benefit from law enforcement that is both effective and impartial since this will lead to better data and information as well as greater openness and transparency in the oversight process. Therefore, just law enforcement can aid in preventing corrupt conduct and boosting the efficiency of anti-corruption measures. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2011)

The 2016 paper "The Role of the Rule of Law in Preventing Corruption: The Case of Ethiopia" by Tekalign Gutu is one example of scholarly literature on this topic. Several points are made in the article about how improved supervision and control of corruption can result from more equitable law enforcement. (Gutu, 2016) First: Increasing Deterrence against Corruption. Crime can be reduced if those who engage in it are punished harshly and publicly, and this is only possible with impartial law enforcement. Second: Improving Transparency and Accountability. A more just application of the law can increase openness in the decision-

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making process and raise the accountability of government institutions, both of which can lead to a reduction in the number of opportunities for corrupt activities to take place. Third: Strengthening the Role of Oversight Institutions. Fair law enforcement has the potential to increase the role of oversight institutions and to strengthen the independence of such institutions, which in turn can strengthen oversight of corrupt conduct. Fourth: Increasing Public Awareness. In order to raise public awareness about the necessity of preventing and reporting acts of corruption and safeguarding the integrity and accountability of the government, fair law enforcement can offer the public an understanding of the significance of upholding these values.

In the article, Tekalign Gutu explains how equitable application of the law might contribute to the development of an atmosphere that is more amenable to the fight against corruption and the consolidation of democratic institutions. As a result, impartial law enforcement is an essential component in the larger strategy to eliminate and eradicate corruption.

The corruption elimination program that is being carried out in Indonesia by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) illustrates the surveillance and control of corrupt activities that law enforcement agencies carry out. The KPK is an independent entity that was established in 2002 with the mission of preventing, investigating, prosecuting, and enforcing anti-corruption laws throughout Indonesia.

Several studies have demonstrated that Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) has successfully boosted the efficiency of corruption oversight and control in the country. For example, a survey conducted in 2016 by Khan and Chandran demonstrated that the KPK succeeded in boosting the effectiveness of supervision and control of corruption. This was accomplished by strengthening both internal and external oversight systems and increasing the general public's engagement in the oversight process (Khan & Chandran, 2016). In addition, the KPK has successfully strengthened transparency and accountability in monitoring and controlling corruption. This has been accomplished through expanding openness and public participation in the oversight process, as well as by improving the quality of the data and information that is accessible for supervision. (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, 2021)

IV. CONCLUSIONS

It is possible to draw the following conclusion based on what has been discussed above: a more just application of the law can significantly contribute to eliminating corrupt practices. When laws are enforced fairly, those who engage in corrupt behaviour will feel threatened, and members of the general public will get a sense of justice; as a result, public faith in law enforcement organizations will likely increase. In order to better oversight and control of corruption and to develop public trust, it is essential to strengthening openness and accountability within law enforcement. It is envisioned that a cleaner atmosphere that is free of corruption can be produced by taking concrete efforts such as eliminating crime and changing the legal system. This would bring about the desired result. However, it is essential to remember that law enforcement that is both just and efficient is not the only factor that can play a role in diminishing the culture of corruption. It is necessary to take a comprehensive approach that includes participation from all relevant groups, such as the government, society, and the commercial sector. It is hoped that an atmosphere free of corruption and supportive of sustainable development can be formed with the help of strong cooperation and commitment from all parties involved.

A just system of law enforcement gives the public the assurance they need to know that those who break the law will be punished appropriately, discouraging those who engage in corrupt behavior. In addition to this, just and impartial law enforcement helps increase openness, accountability, and public faith in the government's ability to monitor and combat corrupt practices, which in turn helps strengthen public confidence in law enforcement authorities. Synergy is required between law enforcement agencies, the government, and the community to make progress toward decreasing the prevalence of corrupt cultures. All parties must cooperate and take an active part in the fight against corruption. Because of this, there is a lot of hope that the culture of corruption can be reduced, which would allow for the establishment of a clean and transparent government, which will be beneficial to society as a whole.

Building a society that is free from corruption requires impartial law enforcement, and this function is highly vital. The just application of the law has the potential to have a dissuasive effect and to impose appropriate punishments on those who engage in corrupt behaviour, intending to prevent further instances of immoral conduct. In addition, just and impartial law enforcement can assist in developing public confidence in law enforcement agencies and the government, as well as enhance accountability and openness in monitoring and preventing corrupt behaviour. The public's ability to take an active role in the fight against corruption is contingent on trust and transparency. Therefore, it is vital to have support and cooperation between law enforcement agencies, the government, and the community to develop a society free from corruption. All parties must cooperate with one another and take an active part in the fight against corruption. As a result, it is anticipated that it would produce a clean and transparent government for society's general welfare.

Suggestion:

The author's suggestions regarding the discussion of the contribution of fair law enforcement in reducing the culture of corruption are: To combat obstacles to eradicating corruption, such as inadequate resources, political pressure, and difficulty in acquiring evidence, it is necessary to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement authorities. The public's trust in government

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institutions can be maintained, and corruption can be avoided if state and government finances are managed with greater openness and accountability—the necessity of living an honest life and raising public awareness of the risks associated with corruption. Education against corruption can also begin at a young age—the importance of cooperation between governments, law enforcement, and citizens in the fight against corruption. Acts of bribery can be thwarted if community members take an active role in keeping crime in check.

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