

WONDER WOMAN AND CORRUPTION CRIMINAL ACTION

Wilma Silalahi

ABSTRACT

Corruption is an act that is illegal and causes state losses by justifying any means to do so. Corruption does not look at gender, it can be done by both men and women. Corruption and women are very close to their position and relevance, on the one hand women can be as perpetrators and on the other hand as victims of corruption. Women can also have a very strategic role in combating corruption. Women should not be seen only as perpetrators or connoisseurs of the results of corruption, but women can also play a role in prevention and eradication of corruption, both seen by women as individuals (themselves), as wives, and as housewives. Women are positioned to act as deterrents and eradicators of corruption must have high integrity and dare to say no to corruption, must know the money obtained by her husband from acts of corruption or not, and must have the principle and commitment to not want or be involved in corruption. Women must understand that acts of corruption are strictly prohibited and can destroy their lives and their families. For that women must be able and can become a wonder woman in eradicating corruption.

Keywords: corruption, women, corruption eradication, wonder woman.

INTRODUCTION

Women have a very big role in the prevention and eradication of criminal acts of corruption. So far, we only know women are victims and connoisseurs of the results of corruption. With the development and advances in technology that are very sophisticated, there are cooperative relations between one country and another, as well as very easy transfer of knowledge, so that access to see and know the development of countries is very easy to obtain. Humans always want to keep up with the times and always want to be up to date to keep abreast of the times, making people especially women want to keep up with the progress of these developments. Women always want to look beautiful and attractive, in addition to personal needs because they want to please their partners. To fulfill this desire, women try to fulfill it in various ways. The nature of women is also inseparable from a modern lifestyle, which is sometimes willing to imitate other people to meet their satisfaction and needs.

The desire of humans to be like other people, have a high social life, and the desire to be recognized by others and enter into the high class environment, the greater the influence of attitudes and behavior, especially women to be able to follow it. A glamorous lifestyle, a compelling social environment, while income not in accordance with needs and lifestyle can be one of the factors driving corruption, both by women themselves and their partners.

Prevention of corruption is one of the government's development programs in each country. The state wants people who sit on the wheels of government to be clean and free from corruption. In Indonesia, there have been many cases of corruption committed by the government, both corruption committed by men and women.¹ Cases of corruption in Indonesia that ensnare men can be seen from case examples:² Regent of Hulu Sungai Tengah Abdul Latif (project for the procurement of construction work for the Damanhuri Hospital, Barabai 2017 budget year, Regent of Kebumen Mohammad Yahya Fuad (2016 APBD project), Inspector General Djoko Susilo (driving license exam simulator project for 2003-2010 and 2010-2012), Lutfi Hassan Ishaq (received a gift or promise regarding the 2013 meat import quota arrangement at the Ministry of Agriculture), Rudi Rubiandini (accepting bribes for project implementation in the 2014 SKK Migas environment), Burhanuddin Abdullah [Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance (BLBI) in 2003], Aulia Pohan (BLBI 2003), Urip Tri Gunawan (BLBI 2017), Muhammad Nazaruddin (project of Wisma SEA Games Athletes in 2011), Andi Malarangeng (Hambalang case in 2014), Anas Urbaningrum (Hambalang case in 2014), Akil Mochtar (Pilkada dispute in 2013), Suryadharma Ali (organizing the 2015 Hajj), and there are still many other cases.

While corruption cases that ensnare women, we can see examples of cases that have befallen:³ Mindo Rosalina Manulang (bribery case for the Wisma Athlet in 2011), Miranda Swaray Gultom (traveler check case for the election of the Senior BI Deputy Governor in 2004), Nunun Nurbaeti (intermediary for bribery checks for the election of BI Senior Deputy Governor in 2004), Angelina Sondakh (corruption cases at the Ministry of National Education and Kemenpora in 2012), Neneng Sri Wahyuni (procurement and installation of the PLTS of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in 2008), Chairun Nisa (2013 bribery case for Gunung Mas regional election disputes), Susi Andayani tour (bribery case management dispute over Lebak regional election in the Constitutional Court in 2013), Ratu Atut Chosiyah (bribing M. Akil Mochtar for managing Banten and Lebak regional election disputes at the MK in 2013, procurement of medical equipment and infrastructure in Banten Provincial Government in 2011-2013, and in South Tangerang in 2017), Masyito (bribery case for the handling of the Palembang regional election dispute in the MK in 2014), Nur Latifah [bribery, extortion and money laundering cases for obtaining permit documents for the Environmental Management Statement (SPPL) of PT. Tatar Kertabumi in Karawang in 2014], Pasti Serena Sinaga

¹Corruption cases in 2003 until 2018.

²List of KPK's Biggest Catches, dw.com.

³Women in the Corruption Corps, hukumonline.com, Tuesday, April 21 2015.

[management of corruption cases for the Bandung City Social Assistance (Bansos) in 2014], and there are still many other corruption cases.

Examples of Masyito's actions, the wife of a Mayor of Palembang for the period 2013-2018 and also a civil servant staff in the South Sumatra Provincial Government were the perpetrators and the corruption of her husband. Masyito's involvement in helping her husband carry out such disrespectful actions, namely bribery to Akil Mochtar, seemed to emphasize that there were still many, perhaps still many, women who had not yet realized their existence as a very important figure in protecting the family from the danger of corruption. The figure of the wife, who should be able to be a protector and companion to her husband so that her family can walk on the track, can live more peacefully and happily, by avoiding acts of corruption. What Masyito does, according to the Anti Corruption Clearing House (ACCH), may be a form of wife's obedience to her husband as well as to his superiors (indirectly). Compliance with orders (husbands and superiors) without thinking of the consequences for themselves, can trap itself in corruption without realizing it, if it is not understood the applicable regulations.⁴

If we look at the examples of the above cases, we are very sad and concerned to see the conditions and conditions of women today, because they might be committing criminal acts of corruption because of their own awareness or willingness or because they are beyond their wishes or lack of knowledge about corruption. The act of corruption in the era of globalization (known as the age of now) carried out by women has not looked at eastern customs, women have not been taboo anymore to commit acts of corruption or participate. If we compare between the acts of corruption committed by men and women, corruption is carried out by the perpetrators because of the encouragement of themselves with their knowledge; because of opportunities, opportunities and positions; because of their lack of knowledge about the actions of what is called corruption and the consequences that can cause state losses; because of the consumptive lifestyle, both by men and women.⁵

Corruption can have a negative effect on all parties, both for themselves who commit acts of corruption, family (children and wife or husband), and the community. Corruption does not look at gender, status, position or race. The consequences of corruption are different from men and women. So that in this case we focus more on prevention and eradication of corruption committed by women. Women are access and one way that we can use in reducing and preventing acts of corruption. In addition to being a perpetrator of corruption, participating in the act, and as recipients or connoisseurs of corruption, women can also play a role in preventing and eradicating acts of corruption. So that women and corruption have a very close relationship and relationship, on the one hand women as perpetrators, as victims or connoisseurs of the consequences of corruption, but on the other hand women also have a strategic role in eradicating corruption.

In the prevention and eradication of corruption, women have a very important role. What is a very interesting problem is how the role of women in preventing and eradicating corruption is seen from the position of women as wives, as mothers, and as workers? Therefore it is very interesting to write writings on corruption and women. We will raise that women are not only perpetrators or connoisseurs of the results of corruption as seen by the general public, but how the role of women in prevention and eradication of corruption, both women as individuals (themselves), as wives, as well as mother for her children.

The KPK on March 6, 2014 took action by involving women, including Elvira Devinamira (Putri Indonesia 2014), Elfin Pertiwi (Putri Indonesia Lingkungan 2014), and Estelita Liana (Putri Indonesia Parawisata 2014) to reach wider segments of society in disseminating values - the value and spirit of anti corruption. According to the KPK, the involvement of a number of Putri Indonesia is an attempt by the KPK to reach a wider segment of society in spreading the values and spirit of anti-corruption. The beautiful and smart Icon of Putri Indonesia must also be equipped with integrity and commitment to prevent and eradicate corruption in all forms, including being an anti-corruption ambassador.

In this paper we will use the socio-legal research method, namely research that approaches a problem through a combination of normative analysis with a non-legal science approach in viewing the law. Socio-legal research is a study that examines legal science by including social factors while within the limits of legal writing. This socio-legal research still prioritizes the discussion of legal norms, then examines it comprehensively from the study of non-legal science / factors outside the law, such as history, economy, social, political, cultural, and other.⁶

Arif Sidharta stated that in socio-legal research, it was not rigid in the use of methodology. The methodology used is not determined at the beginning of the study but depends on the problems to be studied, meaning that the methodology follows the problem at hand.⁷ Whereas if we use the Erlin Indarti methodology in discussing this problem, we use qualitative methodology, namely by looking inductively, tracing the formation of mutual and simultaneous determinants, the study design is built together, where categories are identified during the process, bound to context, developing patterns (and also a kind of 'theory'), to be understood, accurate and reliable through verification.⁸

⁴ACCH, Bribe Case for Husband and Wife for Mayor's Position, <https://acch.kpk.go.id/id/component/content/article?id=153:kasus-suap-suami-istri-demi-jabatan-walikota>.

⁵If the consumptive lifestyle of the wife, this lifestyle can be assessed as contributing to encouraging husbands to commit acts of corruption to fulfill their desires. This was stated by the Head of the Bali Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Didik Krisdiyanto, that 93% (ninety-three percent) of corruption perpetrators were men caused by women's roles in the Dharma's Anti-Corruption Program 2015 Promotion Wanita Persatuan (DWP) Bali Province at Wisma Sabha Utama, Bali Governor's Office, Friday, October 30, 2015, merdeka.com.

⁶Introduction to the Sosio Legal Research Methodology Course, ferrykoto-pasca15.web.unair.ac.id/artikel_detail-154176-Pendi%20dikan-Pengantar%20Kuliah%20Metode%20Research%20Sosio%20Legal.html.

⁷Arief Sidharta, delivered during Socio-Legal Education at the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung June 13, 2014, Introduction..., Op. Cit.

⁸Erlin Indarti, Lecture VI of the Doctoral Program in Law of UNDIP, Philosophy of Science: A Paradigmatic Study, X/2015.

So in this paper we use socio-legal theory, we will use a normative juridical approach⁹ or according to Wignjosoebroto is doctrinal research,¹⁰ that is. research that uses positivist legislation, which states that law is identical to written norms made and promulgated by an institution or authorized official. In addition, this conception views law as a normative system that is autonomous, closed, and detached from people's lives. Satjipto Rahardjo said that this research is to see law as an abstract regulation, its attention will be directed to truly autonomous institutions, that is, what we can talk about as separate subjects, regardless of their relation to matters outside the regulation. The concentration will lead to a normative method, and according to the analysis discussion, this method is called normative analysis.¹¹

In this paper we will explain clearly the background of women involved in acts of corruption and the reasons for women committing corruption. Many factors and supporting reasons why women want and are involved in acts of corruption. Apart from economic, social reasons, there are also many other reasons that encourage women to do so. In addition to the role of women as perpetrators and the involvement of women in corruption, we will also describe how women can also play a role in the prevention and eradication of corruption.

DISCUSSION

In the context of implementing the principles of transparency and accountability, acts of corruption are a threat to the establishment of a democratic government. Corruption is one of the big problems that can hinder the running of government and the development of a country. Moreover, the act of corruption is carried out by officials or those who have positions and powers, both those who sit as decision makers (in bureaucratic positions), state officials, politicians, public service officers, and business people at all levels of government. Corruption is very contrary to the basis and ideology of the Indonesian nation, namely Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Corruption in Latin, "corruptio" or "corruptus", which comes from the verb "corrumpere". In English "corruption" or "corrupt", in French "corruption", in Dutch "corruptie" or "corrupt",¹² which has the meaning: rotten, damaged, destabilizing, distorting, bribing, is an act carried out by public officials, both politicians and civil servants, and other parties involved in these actions that are improperly and illegally abusing public trust that is authorized to them to get unilateral profits.¹³ In Greek, "corruption" or "corruption" is an act that is not good, bad, fraudulent, can be bribed, immoral, deviates from purity, violates religious, material, mental, and legal norms.¹⁴

If we look at the notion of corruption according to Article 1 of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 24 of 1960 concerning Investigation, Prosecution and Corruption Criminal Investigation, corruption is an action taken to enrich yourself or another person or entity that is detrimental to the country's or regional finances or economy by abusing position and position. Whereas according to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 3 of 1971 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime, corruption is an act of enriching oneself or another person, or an Agency, which is detrimental to the state's finance and / or the country's economy, by abusing authority, opportunity because of position or position, and give promises or gifts to civil servants. According to Article 2 and Article 3 of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime, corruption is an act of enriching oneself or other people that harms the financial or economic state by misusing authority, opportunity or means due to position or position.

According to Johnston, corruption can be said to be a public authority or a publicly owned asset for personal gain.¹⁵ Dziki Ramadhan, states that corruption is the act of someone who misuses trust in a problem or organization to get a profit.¹⁶ While corruption according to Dr. Kartini Kartono is a behavior that uses position and authority to extract personal gain, harming state finances.¹⁷ And many more experts provide a definition of corruption, but we will limit the notion of corruption, corruption is an act carried out illegally, causing losses to the state to enrich or benefit themselves, others, or groups by abusing their position or authority.

So that we can classify them as acts of corruption, among others, giving or receiving gifts or promises (bribery), embezzlement in office, harming state finances, extortion in office, participating in procurement (for ASN/state administrators), receiving gratuities (for ASN/state administrators), and cheating. Thus an action is said to be a criminal act of corruption if it fulfills the following elements: (1) Act against the law; (2) abuse of authority, opportunity, or means; (3) enrich yourself, others, or corporations; and (4) detrimental to the country's finances or the country's economy.¹⁸ Factors that cause corruption, among

⁹Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, Normative Legal Research, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1985, p. 15.

¹⁰Bambang Sunggono, Legal Research Methodology, Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 1997, p. 42.

¹¹Ibid., P. 67-68.

¹²Definition or Definition of Corruption (Full Version), <https://mukhsonrofi.wordpress.com/2008/09/29/pengertian-atau-definisi-korupsi-versi-lengkap>.

¹³Corruption, <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korupsi>.

¹⁴Nurdjana, <https://www.sekolahpendidikan.com/2017/07/pengertian-korupsi-menurut-para-ahli.htm>, 1990.

¹⁵Michael Johnston, Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power and Democracy, Cambridge: University Press, 2005, p. 12.

¹⁶Corruption, <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korupsi>.

¹⁷Understanding Corruption According to Experts, sekolahpendidikan.com.

¹⁸Corruption, Op. Cit.

others:¹⁹ (1) internal factors, that is a trait that originates from ourselves, among others: greed²⁰ and consumptive lifestyle²¹; and (2) external factors, among others: political factors,²² legal factor,²³ economic factors,²⁴ and organizational factors.²⁵

State losses when associated with corruption are related, namely actions that are detrimental to the country's finances by removing or taking state money. According to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes as amended by Act Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes (hereinafter referred to as the PTPK Law), state financial losses must be replaced by convicted corruption cases. The meaning of state financial losses has been explained in the Elucidation of Article 32 paragraph (1) of the PTPK Law:

"Significant loss of state finances" means losses that can already be calculated in amounts based on the findings of the authorized agency or designated public accountant. "

According to the PTPK Law, corruption can be classified as follows:²⁶ (1) state financial losses,²⁷ (2) bribe,²⁸ (3) embezzlement in office;²⁹ (4) extortion;³⁰ (5) cheating;³¹ (6) conflict of interest in procurement;³² and gratification.³³ According to Andi Hamzah, the causes of corruption were committed in Indonesia, among others:³⁴

1. Lack of salary or income of civil servants compared to needs that are increasingly increasing.
Some experts state that one of the factors in corruption is the lack of salary and increasing needs. This opinion is reinforced by a number of expert opinions, among others, stated by B. Soedarso,³⁵ Guy J. Pauker,³⁶ Chief Justice Warioba in Tanzania in 1970,³⁷ Schoorl.³⁸
2. The background of Indonesian culture or culture which is the source or cause of widespread corruption.
3. Poor management and less effective and efficient controls.

¹⁹Dzikri Ramadhan, Definition of Corruption and Factors Causing Corruption, <https://www.kompasiana.com/dzikriramadhan/57f693238823bd2d1a4c749e/pengertian-korupsi-dan-faktor-penyebab-korupsi?page=all>.

²⁰Greedy nature is a trait possessed by humans, every day humans surely want more needs, and always lack something that is obtained. Finally, this greed arises in a person to have something more by means of corruption.

²¹This consumptive lifestyle is felt by humans in the world, where humans must have their own needs and to meet those needs humans must consume those needs, with these behaviors that cannot be balanced with opinions obtained which eventually lead to corruption.

²²This political factor is one of the external factors in corruption. In a politics there will be a competition in gaining power. Every human being competes for higher power, in various ways they do to occupy that position. Finally, criminal acts of corruption or bribery emerged in obtaining power.

²³This legal factor is one of the external factors in the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption. We can know in our own country that the law is now blunted up and down sharply. In law itself there are many weaknesses in overcoming a problem. It has been proven that many bribery practices for legal institutions occur in overcoming a problem. So that in this case it can be seen that the practice of corruption is very likely to occur because of the many weaknesses in a law that discriminate against a problem.

²⁴It is very clear that these economic factors are the cause of corruption. Humans live definitely need needs, especially with economic needs that are very important for humans. Even leaders or rulers have the opportunity if they have the power to want to fulfill their wealth. In other cases, many employees whose salaries are not in accordance with what is done, eventually when there is an opportunity, they are encouraged to commit corruption.

²⁵These organizational factors are external factors from the causes of corruption. Somewhere there must be an organization that stands, usually the criminal acts of corruption that occur within this organization are the weaknesses of the organizational structure, the rules that are declared unfavorable, then the lack of firmness in a leader. In an organizational structure there will be a criminal act of corruption if in the structure there is no honesty and self-awareness of each manager or member.

²⁶Prevention ... Op. Cit.

²⁷According to Prof. Komariah as quoted by Hukumonline.com, the PTPK Law adheres to the concept of state losses in the form of formal offenses. The element "can harm state finances" should be interpreted as harming the state in the direct or indirect sense. That is, an automatic action can be considered detrimental to the country's finances if the action has the potential to cause state losses. We can also see this in the Elucidation of Article 2 paragraph (1) of the PTPK Law which states that the word before the phrase harms the country's finances or economy shows that corruption is a formal offense, namely the existence of a criminal act of corruption is sufficient to fulfill the formulated not with the emergence of consequences. See in the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption, preventionofcorruption.blogspot.com/2016/06/7-kelompok-tidpupsi-menurut.html.

²⁸Bribery can be interpreted as giving or promising and accepting something or a promise so that the person does or does not do something in his duty, which is contrary to his authority or obligations concerning the public interest. See in the formulation of Article 2 and Article 3 of Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning Bribery Crimes.

²⁹According to the PTPK Law refers to embezzlement by weighting, namely embezzlement committed by the person holding the item in relation to his job or position or because he gets a salary (Article 374 of the Criminal Code).

³⁰Based on Article 12 letter e of the PTPK Law, extortion is an act / act carried out by a civil servant or state administrator which is intended to benefit himself or another person unlawfully, or by abusing his power forcing someone to give something, pay or receive payment in pieces, or to do something for himself.

³¹According to Article 7 and Article 12 letter h, fraudulent acts are any fraudulent acts that can endanger the security of people or goods or state safety in a state of war and conflict with laws and regulations.

³²For example in this case we can see a conflict of interest in the procurement of government goods / services, namely a situation in which a civil servant who obtains power and victory based on legislation has or is suspected of having a personal interest in any use of authority that can affect quality and performance which should. Factors causing conflicts of interest include: (1) power and authority of civil servants; (2) double positions; (3) affiliate relations; (4) gratification; (5) organizational system weaknesses; and (6) personal interests.

³³Husain Syahatah, Bribery & Corruption in the Sharia Perspective, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika Offset, Second Print, June 2008, p. 3.

³⁴Andi Hamzah, Eradicating Corruption Through National and International Criminal Law, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, Revised edition 4, 2008, p. 13022.

³⁵B. Soedarso, Corruption in Indonesia, Jakarta: Bhartara Karya Aksara, 1969, p. 10-11.

³⁶Guy J. Pauker, *Indonesia 1979: The Record of three decades*, Asia Survey Vol. XX Number 2, 1980: 123.

³⁷Philliat Matscheza & Constance Kunaka, No Corruption Mechanisms and Strategies in Southern Africa, p. 26.

³⁸J.W. Schoorl, Modernization. Translation R.G. Soekadijo, Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1980, p. 180.

4. Modernization.

The cause of corruption is caused by several factors, including: (1) moral weakness; (2) economic pressure (push for needs); (3) the absence of strict legal action; (4) weaknesses of religious and ethical teachings; (5) lack of education regarding corruption; (6) scarcity of a fertile environment for anti-corruption behavior; (7) administrative structure barriers; (8) social structure barriers; (9) government structure; (10) increasingly pluralistic conditions of society; (11) encouragement of greed; and (12) opportunities.

If we look at the position of a woman, according to the Minister of Religion, Lukman Hakim Saifuddin, the power of women is very extraordinary in preventing corrupt attitudes and behavior in the family environment. The strength of women in their gentleness teaches awareness to all family members about the dangers of corruption.³⁹ Because the victim if a husband commits corruption is his wife and children, and his extended family will also feel the consequences.

Because of the above, the role of women in eradicating corruption is very large, this is because anti-corruption education can be started from home life, which starts from oneself, provides no-corruption teaching or honesty to children and husbands, has understanding of high integrity, understanding and understanding that acts of corruption are acts that are not good and are strongly opposed, and must understand the consequences of corruption. A wife can ask her husband well whether her husband's income comes from corruption or not, and emphasizes getting everything in a halal way. Women are educators in the presence of their children. The family environment is the earliest and most basic place for children to learn about the planting of basic values and ethics, because in elementary schools there has not been much taught about character learning.

According to J. Danang Widoyoko, moral education is vital in educating children starting from a young age, regarding responsibility, honesty, what is good and what is wrong, what actions are corrupt and what is not, in the context of everyday life. However this shows that a woman must understand how important these values are to be taught to her children. The method of teaching with examples and deeds is the most effective method. If children see their parents in their real life daily away from corrupt actions that are carried out consistently and act according to the principles of honesty, integrity, and clearly defined disciplines, they are likely to absorb the same positive values and adhere to these principles in their consciousness when they become adults. However, if children are not taught from an early age about the value of hard work and the value of money; if they are not taught to realize that there is no shortcut to achieving success and to being able to enjoy a good life; and if they are directed towards a lifestyle that exceeds the amount of income their parents have, so it is not realistic to expect them to be able to accept corruption as a bad deed.⁴⁰

Women can also be victims of corruption. Lifestyle factors, ignorance, and utilization of women's position can make women victims of corruption. As a result of the act of corruption is also very large for women, both women as themselves, as wives, and as mothers of their children. So that prevention of corruption has a huge effect if done by a woman. The low access to information and lack of knowledge about corruption for women can cause women to be less involved in fighting corruption.

If we associate with one of the government agendas in national development, in terms of eradicating corruption, we increasingly believe that acts of corruption are actions that can disrupt the growth and development of a country. Corruption can be said to hinder development, therefore one of the KPK programs involving the role of women is the Saya Perempuan Anti-Korupsi (SPAK) movement.⁴¹ Other organizations formed which constitute a forum for women in preventing and eradicating corruption include: (1) the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), which together strengthens civil society, organized and knowledgeable women's groups at the base level to fight against all acts of corruption; (2) Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI); (3) Gerakan Pemberdayaan Swara Perempuan (GPSP).

Opinions that say, "Behind the success of a man, there is a great woman behind him." If we see that opinion, surely we will agree with that opinion. Women can deliver a man to success. The success referred to in this paper is a successful man who is far from the element of corruption, a man who is truly successful with the results of his own sweat and effort with good morals and ideals.

Results of a 1999 World Bank study, *Are Women Really "Fairer" Sex? Corruption and Woman in Government* shows that women have a lower desire to accept bribes or commit corruption.⁴² The study recommends that if the number of women parliamentarians is quite large in a country, it has the potential to significantly reduce the level of corruption.⁴³ Anna Marie Goetz of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which studies India, Bangladesh, Uganda and South Africa, conducted a study that resulted in Anna doubting the notion that women have an no-corruption tendency compared to men.

³⁹Lukman Hakim Saifuddin, *Important Role of Women in Preventing Corruption, Socialization of the Corruption Prevention Program Training of Trainer (ToT)*, Lumire Hotel, Central Jakarta, Thursday, March 8, 2018, at 18.18 WIB, republika.co.id.

⁴⁰J. Danang Widoyoko, *Civil Society and No-Corruption Social Movement*. See in Editor: Wijayanto Ridwan Zachrie, *Corruption Corrupts Indonesia, Eradication, Causes and Prospects of Eradication*, Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Main Library, 2009, p. 773-774.

⁴¹This movement meant that women were very instrumental in preventing corruption. Women or mothers are still considered central figures in providing moral education to children and families. This fact provides an opportunity to mobilize prevention of corruption through women. This result later became a strong foundation for giving birth to the movement I, Women No-Corruption (SPAK).

⁴²This is disputed by Lord Acton, who stated, "power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupt absolutely". When women occupy public positions, there is encouragement/desire to support their families and opportunities to gain profits. In situations and opportunities of great power, it does not cover the possibility of women forgetting their ideal ideas about morals which are considered more anti-corruption than men. See Lia Toriana, *The Role of Women in Eradicating Corruption in the Gender Perspective*, simakstiami.com.

⁴³David Dollar, Raymond Fisman, and Roberta Gatti, *Are Women Really the 'Fairer' Sex? Corruption and Woman in Government*. The World Bank, 1999. Policy Research Report on Gender and Development Working Paper Series Number 4.

According to him, such an assumption is a myth that was created. In his writing, *Political Cleaners: How Women Are the New No-Corruption Forces*. Does the Evidence Wash? Anna considers that the myth does not only see that we are wishful thinking, but more severe than what seems "almost desperate" (almost desperate thinking) in an effort to fight corruption.⁴⁴

The number of corrupt women in Indonesia today is increasing, this is due in part to this:⁴⁵ First, there are no more women in public positions than men. Women's access to public office is also in the spotlight of feminist groups. The patriarchal system, injustice and discrimination are the main factors why women do not occupy many strategic positions in public office. The opportunity for women in public office then needs to be accompanied by efforts to cultivate values of integrity and no-corruption. This means that this effort is not only given to women, but also men. So, women should have the same potential in public/government positions, but at the same time women also have the potential to commit acts of corruption. Second, when women occupy public positions, there is encouragement/desire to support their families and opportunities for profit. Third, referring to the corruption concept proposed by Transparency International that corrupt behavior does not only involve officials, it needs to be seen more carefully that women who are not in public positions also have the potential to commit corrupt behavior.

According to Lia Toriana, the background of a gender perspective in the problem of corruption in Indonesia, namely:⁴⁶ first, the driving factor for someone committing corruption is: by need, by system and by greed. There is a need factor, there is a corrupt system and individual greed. Second, a gender perspective tries to emphasize that women are victims of corruption because basically the impacts experienced by women and men are different. The more corruption develops and persists, the more it strengthens and perpetuates gender inequality and injustice. In fact, in Indonesia, in the midst of this very "crazy" patriarchal system, women have very little access to economic and political power, and consequently women are excluded from the network that allows them to have access to institutions or agencies decision maker or policy. When these institutions are controlled and monopolized by men, at the same time it shows how women do not have the power as men, to fight corruption. Third, continuing the critical review above, that a gender perspective needs to be in the anti-corruption movement itself. Not only public institutions dominated by men, efforts to eradicate corruption have not yet accompanied gender perspectives and active involvement of women.

Efforts to eradicate corruption really need to be upheld. Corruption, which is most often carried out by a man, in this case a husband, is more intended for other dream women, aka their WIL, not given to their wives or children.⁴⁷ From the results of a survey conducted by the KPK, core family members, namely wives, children, and close relatives will only be the ones who suffer most and must bear the shame of their husbands or fathers who are caught or proven to be corrupt.⁴⁸ Apart from being a factor of WIL, the encouragement of male corruption is the encouragement of the wife to have a glamorous/consumptive lifestyle. There is a high sense of prestige that wants to match the lifestyles of neighbors, family and their friends, pressure from colleagues/colleagues, thus encouraging civil servants to do everything they can and effort to earn extra income, even though their income capacity is insufficient to cover their lifestyle.

Men and women involved in corruption are generally caused by their own greed and extravagance. So that to reduce or prevent corruption, it is very effective to be carried out by involving women, because a woman has more sensitive and feminist feelings, so that if a woman both herself, her husband and her partner commit corruption, the shame experienced by women and children the child is very high, even though the results of the corruption are intended for WIL, but still the wife and family will receive the consequences. In modern times, a woman must be able to be like a man, must be equipped with the knowledge and skills to understand and understand why corruption should be shunned or eradicated, even though she must still understand her nature as a woman, wife and mother for husband and child children. For this reason, it is highly expected that a woman must have high integrity and dare to say no to acts of corruption, even if her husband or superiors ask. Women must have the principle and commitment to not want or be involved in corruption. Women must understand that acts of corruption are strictly prohibited by religion and can destroy their lives and their families. For that women must be able to be a wonder woman in the face of corruption.

The KPK as a corruption eradication institution and law enforcement has a very big role, they have a vision not only to eradicate corruption but also to prevent it, because prevention measures are more effective. And the KPK must also be able to provide knowledge about corruption to women, both women as employees, entrepreneurs, public officials, housewives. The perpetrators of corruption must also be given punishments or sanctions that are commensurate with their actions, which can deter and become an example of others to avoid corruption.

Sanctions that can be imposed on a corruptor that is detrimental to the state, among others:

1. Criminal sanctions (body punishment);
2. Penal penalties for fines (fines)⁴⁹, which can be distinguished, among others, fines as criminal sanctions and fines as administrative sanctions;

⁴⁴Anna Marie Goetz, *Political Cleaners: Woman as The New Anti Corruption Force?* USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2007, Development and Change.

⁴⁵Lia Toriana, *Op. Cit.*

⁴⁶*Ibid.*

⁴⁷HM Prasetyo, *Woman in the Corruption Corps*, [https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2016/08/29/15524491/perempuan.dalam.pusaran.korupsi,29/08/2016,15:52 WIB](https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2016/08/29/15524491/perempuan.dalam.pusaran.korupsi,29/08/2016,15:52%20WIB).

⁴⁸Women in the Corruption Vortex, *Kompas.com*, August 29, 2016, at 15.52 WIB.

⁴⁹The criminal sanction of fines in cases of corruption is an additional sanction for the accused of a criminal act of corruption to replace the state money that has been taken by the Defendant. <http://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/lt54bf044fdb1c0/hukuman-tambahan-bagi-koruptor-yang-tidak-membayar-uang-pengganti> is accessed Saturday, January 14, 2017, at 22.00 WIB.

3. Returns the results of corruption.

The purpose of being given additional penalties for corruptors in the form of fines, among others: (1) to enrich the country⁵⁰ or return losses incurred by the perpetrator against the state or victim; (2) bankrupt the perpetrator. So that efforts to eradicate corruption should be carried out by all parties, both personal, family, gender, groups, organizations, governments, public officials to launch an Indonesian development program.

CONCLUSION

Eradication of criminal acts of corruption can be done by means of prevention and prosecution. Prevention efforts can be carried out by anyone who already has high awareness, while enforcement can only be done with limited effort, only by law enforcement officials. However, prevention efforts will not experience significant progress if only carried out by law enforcement officials, bureaucrats, and corruption eradication commissions. But it really needs participation from all people to fight and stop various acts of corruption, regardless of gender.

The development and expansion of anti-corruption education against women is very important. Women are the earliest and basic teachers of their children, and the earliest instructors are about ethics and the prohibition of corrupt practices in their domestic life. Women must instill in their children to place public interests (interests of the people) above personal interests.

The most important thing in the prevention of corruption is the need to be included in the education and teaching curriculum in schools and colleges and other educational institutions with the presentation of substances tailored to the level of curriculum of students regarding learning corruption.

As a woman who has a goal in handling criminal acts of corruption, women must dare to act and behave like wonder woman. As a wonder woman, you have to be brave to speak the truth, declare no corrupt behavior, fight against acts of corruption, and become exterminators of corruption, both in the family environment, work environment, and in the social environment.

As a wonder woman in the prevention and eradication of corruption, women must dare to say no (no corruption) if there are opportunities, opportunities, and the desire to commit corruption. A wonder woman, when listening, seeing, and knowing the plan and desire to commit acts of corruption, must report to the institution that has authority over the acts of corruption in accordance with the legislation. And we must have confidence that in the next 5 (five) years corruption eradication can be implemented properly and corruptors and people who intend to make money through corruption will not do so because of their awareness and understanding that these actions are actions that must be avoided to done because it will harm all parties including the nation and the state and especially society in general. All aspects and layers of society already understand and understand the acts of corruption that must be avoided and integrity must be improved.

REFERENCES

Book

- Goetz, Anna Marie, *Political Cleaners: Woman as The New Anti Corruption Force?* USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2007, Development and Change.
- Hamzah, Andi, *Eradicating Corruption Through National and International Criminal Law*, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, Revised Edition 4, 2008.
- Johnston, Michael, *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power and Democracy*, Cambridge: University Press, 2005.
- Matscheza, Philliat & Constance Kunaka, *No Corruption Mechanisms and Strategies in Southern Africa*.
- Schooli, J.W., *Modernisasi*. Translation R.G. Soekadijo, Jakarta: PT. Gramedia, 1980.
- Soedarso, B., *Corruption in Indonesia*, Jakarta: Bhratara Karya Aksara, 1969.
- Soekanto, Soerjono and Sri Mamudji, *Normative Legal Research*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1985.
- Sunggono, Bambang, *Legal Research Methodology*, Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 1997.
- Syahatah, Husain, *Bribery & Corruption in the Sharia Perspective*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika Offset, Second Print, June 2008.
- Widoyoko, J. Danang, *Civil Society and Anti-Corruption Social Movement*. See in Editor: Wijayanto Ridwan Zachrie, *Corruption Corrupts Indonesia, Eradication, Causes and Prospects of Eradication*, Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Main Library, 2009.

Scientific Work

- ACCH, Bribe Case for Husband and Wife for Mayor's Position, <https://acch.kpk.go.id/id/component/content/article?id=153:kasus-suap-suami-istri-demi-jabatan-walikota>.
List of KPK's Biggest Catches, dw.com.

⁵⁰The country is enriched, meaning that fines are paid to the state and become part of non-tax state revenues. <https://krupukulit.com/2012/03/06/tentang-denda/> accessed Saturday, January 14, 2017, at 22.00 WIB.

- Didik Krisdiyanto, Head of Bali's Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Socialization of the 2015 No Corruption Program, Dharma Wanita Persatuan (DWP) Bali Province at Wisma Sabha Utama, Bali Governor's Office, Friday, October 30 2015, merdeka.com.
- Dollar, David, Raymond Fisman, and Roberta Gatti, Are Woman Really the 'Fairer' Sex? Corruption and Woman in Government. The World Bank, 1999. Policy Research Report on Gender and Development Working Paper Series Number 4.
- <http://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/lt54bf044fdb1c0/hukuman-tambahan-bagi-koruptor-yang-tidak-membayar-uang-pengganti>, accessed on Saturday, January 14, 2017, at 22.00 WIB.
- <https://krupukulit.com/2012/03/06/tentang-denda/di>, accessed Saturday, January 14, 2017, at 22.00 WIB.
- Indarti, Eryln, Lecture VI Doctoral Program in Law of UNDIP, Philosophy of Science: A Paradigmatic Study, X/2015.
- KPK Gait in the Year of Politics, Vol. 42/TH.VI/November-December 2014.
- Komariah, Hukumonline.com, Prevention and Eradication of Corruption, preventionofcorruption.blogspot.com/2016/06/7-kelompok-tid-pidara-korupsi-menurut.html.
- Corruption, <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korupsi>.
- Nurdjana, <https://www.sekolahpendidikan.com/2017/07/pengertian-korupsi-menurut-para-ahli.htm>, 1990.
- Pauker, Guy J., Indonesia 1979: The Record of three decades, Asia Survey Vol. XX Number 2, 1980.
- Introduction to the Sosio Legal Research Methodology Course, ferrykoto-pasca15.web.unair.ac.id/artikel_detail-154176-Pendidikan-Pengantar%20Kuliah%20Metode%20Research%20Sosio%20Legal.htm.
- Definition or Definition of Corruption (Full Version), <https://mukhsonrofi.wordpress.com/2008/09/29/pengertian-atau-definisi-korupsi-versi-lengkap/>.
- Understanding Corruption According to Experts, sekolahpendidikan.com.
- Women in the Corruption Corps, hukumonline.com, Tuesday, April 21 2015.
- Women in the Corruption Vortex, Kompas.com, August 29, 2016, at 15.52 WIB.
- Prasetyo, HM, Women in the Corruption Corps, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2016/08/29/15524491/perempuan.dalam.pusaran.korupsi>, 29/08/2016, 15:52 WIB.
- Ramadan, Dhikri, Definition of Corruption and Factors Causing Corruption, <https://www.kompasiana.com/dzikriramadhan/57f693238823bd2d1a4c749e/pengertian-korupsi-dan-faktor-penyebab-korupsi?page=all>.
- Saifuddin, Lukman Hakim, Important Role of Women in Preventing Corruption, Socialization of Corruption Prevention Program Training of Trainer (ToT), Lumire Hotel, Central Jakarta, Thursday, March 8, 2018, at 18.18 WIB, republika.co.id.
- Sidharta, Arief, delivered during Socio-Legal Education at the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung June 13, 2014, Introduction to the Sosio Legal Research Methods Course, ferrykoto-pasca15.web.unair.ac.id/artikel_detail-154176-Pendidikan-Pengantar%20Kuliah%20Method%20Research%20Sosio%20Legal.html.
- Toriana, Lia, The Role of Women in Eradicating Corruption in the Gender Perspective, simakstiami.com.

Legislation

- Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning Bribery Crime (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1980 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3178).
- Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 387).
- Criminal Code (Wetboek Van Strafrecht).

Wilma Silalahi

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat Number 6, Jakarta Pusat – 10110

E-mail: silalahiwilma@gmail.com