



ANALYSIS OF CORRUPTION AND ITS IMPACT ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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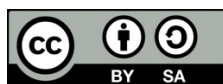
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ABSTRACT

Corruption is a common enemy that causes losses to the state through the obstruction of the development process, increasing social inequality, weakening public trust, and inefficient management of resources. This article thoroughly explores the issue of corruption and its impact on national development. By presenting a thorough analysis of the factors affecting the spread and intensity of corruption and its consequences in various sectors of the development process, this article highlights the complexity of the problem of corruption within the framework of national development. This research is a normative legal research, and the type of data used is qualitative data. The negative impacts of corruption not only include economic losses, but also damage social order, reduce public trust in the government, and hinder sustainable economic growth. This research aims to comprehensively examine the dynamics of corruption in Indonesia, with an emphasis on the legal and social efforts that have been made to address this problem. Through an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of corruption, it is hoped that we can formulate effective strategies to combat corruption and promote sustainable and inclusive national development.

.Keywords: law, Corruption, Social Developmet

1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption remains a serious and troubling problem in many countries, including Indonesia. This pernicious practice has become widespread and infiltrated various aspects of people's lives. As a complex challenge, corruption not only hinders development progress, but also destroys public trust in government and brings significant losses to society. Despite intensified efforts to eradicate corruption, cases of corruption still arise at various levels, from local officials to the central government level. In recent years, governments, international organizations and civil society groups have made fighting corruption one of their top priorities. However, despite the various steps taken, achievements in combating corruption have been limited. Corruption continues to evolve in line with changing social, economic and political dynamics (Bambang et al., 2022).

Corruption has caused significant losses to the state and hampered national development, especially at the village level. Therefore, the eradication of corruption is very important for the smooth running of national progress (Halipah, 2022). Over time, Indonesia has made various adjustments and changes in its efforts to tackle corruption. During the reign of B. J. Habibie, concrete steps to eradicate corruption were realized through the enactment of Law (Rambe et al., 2023). Number 28 of 1999, which aims to create a state administration that is clean from corruption, collusion and nepotism. When K. H. Abdurrahman Wahid, known as Gus Dur, took the helm, these efforts were continued with the establishment of the Joint Team for the Eradication of Corruption (TGPTPK) based on Government Regulation Number 19 of 2000. During the Megawati Soekarnoputri era, the commitment to eradicate corruption was further strengthened with the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) based on Law Number 30 of 2002. To date, the KPK continues to play an active role in tackling corruption in Indonesia. Furthermore, during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration, this policy was transformed with the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Team (Tas Tipikor Team) based on Presidential Decree Number 61 of 2005. All steps taken show continuity and adaptation in efforts to eradicate corruption in various governments in Indonesia (Firmansyah, 2023).

Corruption is like an octopus that grips the welfare of Indonesian society. Corruption not only threatens social stability and security, but also hampers the country's social, economic and political development. In addition to undermining democratic values, corruption also undermines the morals of society, so that slowly this is considered something common and normal (Aulia et al., 2021). Therefore, corruption is not just a violation of the law, but also a systemic problem that requires continuous and coordinated efforts to eradicate it. As a deep problem, corruption in Indonesia today has become a social disease that threatens every aspect of the life of the community, nation and state. . The phenomenon of corruption as a serious threat to the continuity of this country not only weakens the authority of the government, but also harms the country's economy and finances. Therefore, we cannot allow it to grow and penetrate various fields of life. It is important for the government to take concrete and immediate steps to eradicate it to its roots. The presence of corruption has resulted in significant material losses to state finances. Thus, decisive and planned actions are needed so that we can effectively fight corruption and create a more transparent and accountable environment (Alfarizy et al., 2021).

The high prevalence of corruption and its wide-ranging negative impacts point to the need for a deeper understanding of the factors that influence this problem. Therefore, this research aims to comprehensively examine the dynamics of corruption in Indonesia,

with an emphasis on the legal and social efforts that have been made to address the issue. By identifying changes in legal approaches and evaluating their impact, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insights in dealing with the increasingly complex challenges of corruption.

RESEARCH METHODE

This research is normative legal research, namely legal research conducted by examining library materials to find legal rules, legal principles and legal doctrines in order to answer the legal problems at hand. The type of data submitted by researchers is qualitative data, namely researchers present data in the form of words or sentences, which are then arranged as a whole in the form of legal writing. Sources of research legal materials can be divided into primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials consist of regulations related to the object of research, namely the 1945 Constitution, legislation related to corruption and other laws related to this research. While secondary legal materials consist of books and writings of scientific works on law in the form of theses, dissertations, journals, papers, and so on related to this research. Research data collection is carried out through library research (literature study) with document study techniques, namely the collection of normative-perspective legal materials, carried out by searching, collecting secondary data on the object of research. Furthermore, the data in this study is presented in the form of narrative text arranged systematically.

2. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

In general, people's understanding of corruption is currently mostly obtained through mass media, including news broadcasts on television, radio and newspapers, which account for 67.4% of all sources of information. In addition, knowledge about corruption is also obtained through horizontal communication, such as from relatives, neighbors, and friends, which overall reached 77.6%. All respondents in this study claimed to know and understand the issue of corruption in Indonesia. The following are the details of the research results:

1. Public attitudes towards acts of corruption show that 46.9% of respondents do not have a clear view, either praising or condemning such acts. A total of 46.3% of respondents felt that they did not know how to behave towards corruption, while 6.8% stated that they accepted and supported corruption. Thus, there is still a duality of pro and con attitudes in society regarding corruption.
2. In terms of public awareness, 75.2% of respondents were of the opinion that if the government does not take firm action with severe sanctions against corruption, the impact can be very destructive, even destroying society, and undermining efforts to achieve fair social welfare.
3. The public's response to corruption shows that 72.1% of respondents believe that acts of corruption harm society and undermine the wealth of the state. Therefore, they are of the opinion that:
 - Acts of corruption must be punished severely.
 - Respondents are ready to support the government in eradicating corruption.

- Respondents are willing to help the government under the condition that there is a guarantee of protection.
- Respondents are committed not to engage in corrupt behavior on a daily basis.
- Encourage families, especially children, to always behave honestly.
- Respondents and their communities are willing to contribute to efforts to overcome corruption (Soemanto, 2014).

Talking about the condition of lies is endless. Corruption seems to be a germ seed that has no cure. In Indonesia the campaign of lies is increasingly creeping time culminating day by day the increasing campaign of lies in Indonesia will certainly bring disaster, the dedication is part of the pulse of the social economy as well as the pulse of the nation and state in general. Corruption originated from the Latin dialect: corruption stemming from the task word *corumperre* which means rotten, damaged, destabilizing, mixing back, bribing while the part in the KBBI *lies Harfia* means bad, damaged, willing to ride goods (money) entrusted to him, can be bribed to pass his power before the effectiveness of the content. According to Law No. 31 of 1999, lies are any species that only rebels against nature before practicing taxation with the aim of enriching themselves *nafsi* or other species or a corporation that creates financial disasters of the earth or the economy of the earth's economy. Whereas embracing the belief of Dr. Kartini Kartono (1983) part in the literature of social pathology lies are behavioral behaviors that use tasks and have the power to extract content profits that are detrimental to public effectiveness (Desmawati, 2020).

Corruption is a phenomenon that has always existed in society, across civilizations. It comes in many forms and is triggered by a number of factors, and has diverse impacts on the economy and society as a whole. Numerous studies and investigations have been conducted to assess the impact of corruption, and the results show that corruption has significant negative effects. Some common causes of corruption include the political and economic environment, ethics and morality in the profession, as well as customs, mores and demographic factors. Corruption hinders economic growth and disrupts business activity, creating uncertainty in employment and investment. In addition, corruption leads to lower tax revenues and reduces the effectiveness of various financial assistance programs. High levels of corruption in society as a whole undermine trust in the law and the rule of law (Rambe & Sihombing, 2024). This impacts on various aspects of life, including education, as well as on people's quality of life, such as access to infrastructure and health services (Ayu, 2023).

In the context of development, the impact of corruption is serious. When corrupt practices are rampant, they can hamper economic growth, discourage foreign investment, and cause great harm to society. In the political sphere, corruption undermines the democratic process and principles of good governance, as it undermines the formal mechanisms that are supposed to function properly. Corrupt practices in elections and legislative bodies undermine accountability and the right to legitimate representation in policy-making. In addition, corruption in the judicial system hinders fair law enforcement and undermines social order(Rambe, 2024). On the other hand, corrupt practices in government agencies create inequities in the provision of public services.

Corruption also undermines the ability of government institutions to operate effectively. Officials involved in corruption tend to ignore proper procedures, siphon off state resources for personal gain, and place individuals in certain positions not based on

merit, but rather through illegal practices. As a result, corruption weakens the legitimacy of the government and erodes democratic values such as public trust and tolerance. The negative impact of corruption is not limited to the public sector; the private sector is also affected. Corruption creates legal uncertainty, unnecessary additional costs, and unfair competition, which ultimately hinders business growth and domestic investment (Ketut, 2024).

Corruption in developing countries often arises as a result of complex interactions between various factors that create an enabling environment for corrupt practices. In this context, the government is supposed to act as a driver of development, but it often contributes to corruption in various sectors. The government's significant role in the domestic economy - including the granting of business licenses, procurement of goods and services, and infrastructure development - often opens the door to abuse of power by public officials when their integrity is in doubt. At this point, they can be tempted to break the law and abuse their authority for personal or group interests, which in turn harms state finances and destabilizes the national economy. In addition, the political system and leadership style also affect the level of corruption in a country. Unstable governments that are less responsive to the needs of the people are fertile ground for corrupt practices. Political instability often triggers fears of losing positions and income among public officials. This encourages them to focus more on short-term gains through corrupt practices, rather than committing to the long-term interests of society.

Although laws have been enacted to tackle the problem, corruption in Indonesia remains a legacy that is difficult to eradicate. Corruption affects various aspects of people's lives and can be triggered by both internal and external factors. Among the internal factors that affect morality, we can find a lack of integrity, faith, shame and consumptive attitude contributing to corruption. Meanwhile, external factors such as political gridlock, diverse political agendas, low wages, the need to retain power, ineffective law enforcement, and lack of public support for the anti-corruption cause also play an important role.

In this context, Indonesia is included in the group of Southeast Asian countries that have a high Corruption Perception Index (CPI). In 2020, Indonesia scored 37, ranking fifth, and saw a slight increase with a score of 38 in 2021. The CPI, which is based on a credible global survey, provides a snapshot of the state of corruption in each country. The scale used ranges from 0 to 100, where a score of 0 indicates a very high level of corruption, while a score of 100 reflects a state that is free of corrupt practices. Singapore, with a score of 85, managed to become the country with the highest CPI in Southeast Asia during 2020 and 2021. Thus, Indonesia's score difference is still relatively low compared to other countries (Sulardi et al., 2021).

From Law No. 31/1999 on the Eradication of the Crime of Corruption and its amendments (Law No. 20/2001 on the Amendment to Law No. 31/1999 on the Eradication of the Crime of Corruption), it can be concluded that the crime of corruption is the unlawful act of enriching oneself or another person or a corporation that can harm state finances or the state economy. What is included in the crime of corruption according to Law No. 31/1999 and the actions of Law No. 20/2001 are the acts referred to in Article 2, Article 3, Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, Article 12, Article 12 B, Article 13, and Article 14.

Title II of Book I of the Criminal Code, entitled "Punishment" (*straffen*), illustrates the criminal punishment system followed in Indonesia. This system is simple, only mentioned in Article 10 of the KUHP, there are four main types of punishment, namely: (1) death penalty, (2) imprisonment, (3) confinement, (4) fine, and three types of

additional punishment: (a) deprivation of certain rights, (b) forfeiture of certain goods, and (c) announcement of the judge's decision. This simplicity lies in the idea that the severity of the punishment is principally dependent on the severity or lightness of the crime (Wirjono, 2011).

There are 9 (nine) types of offenses that are punishable by death in the Criminal Code, namely, Article 104 (treason against the president and vice president), Article 111 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code (inducing a foreign country to hostility or war, if the hostility is carried out or war), Article 124 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code (assisting the enemy when fighting), Article 124 can be Criminal Code (causing or facilitating or advocating riots), Article 140 paragraph (3) of the Criminal Code (treason against a king or president or head of a friendly state that is planned or results in death), Article 340 of the Criminal Code (premeditated murder), Article 365 paragraph (4) of the Criminal Code (theft with violence resulting in serious injury or death), Article 444 of the Criminal Code (piracy at sea, on the coast, and on rivers resulting in death), and Article 479 paragraph (2) and Article 479 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code (aviation crimes and crimes against aviation facilities/infrastructure) (Mahrus Ali, 2012).

Regulations on the death penalty are also found outside the Criminal Code, these regulations are often referred to as special criminal laws (Rambe et al, 2024), including Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropic Article 59 paragraph (2), Article 36 of Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts, Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption, Article 6 of Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government (Rambe et al, 2024). Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Terrorism, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics: Article 113 paragraph (2), Article 114 paragraph (2), Article 118 paragraph (2), Article 119 paragraph (2), Article 121 paragraph (2), and Article 144 paragraph (2) (Nata, 2014: 5).

This shows that the death penalty is increasingly becoming extra permanent in the legislative system in Indonesia. Even after the reformation in 1998-2008, the realization of death penalty application actually reached its peak momentum along with the increasing frequency of lawsuit from human rights activists to abolish death penalty in Indonesia. In the period of January-July 2008 there have been 6 convicts executed. Even in the period of July 18-19, 2008 the executions occurred with a very short time gap, not more than one hour. Even in November 2008, the world witnessed the live news release of the execution of the Bali Bombing I trio (three perpetrators) at once, namely Amrozi, Ali Gufron alias Mukhlis, and Abdul Aziz alias Imam Samudra (Abdul, 2021).

According to the Will and Opportunity Theory, corruption occurs due to two main factors: willingness and opportunity.

1. Willpower : Will is an internal factor that drives a person to commit corruption, either due to need or greed. On the other hand, opportunity refers to external factors, namely the weakness of the internal control system, which together contribute to acts of corruption. By nature, humans have a predisposition to prioritize themselves, which often leads to greed - the root of a corrupt mentality. The desire to commit corruption is directly related to the moral quality of each individual. Thus, an approach to combating corruption that focuses solely on moral development can be considered unreliable. A person's moral quality can undergo significant changes over time.

2. Opportunities : Opportunity is closely related to the condition of the existing system. If the system in place is very weak, then the opportunity for corruption will increase. Conversely, a well-structured system will reduce the possibility of corruption. Therefore, efforts to reduce opportunities for corruption can be made through system improvements, one of which is by implementing a more accountable system. Although the system has an important role due to its more reliable nature, without the support of moral individuals, such efforts can be futile. Research that adopts the theory of will and opportunity in the context of corruption will focus more on the opportunity factor represented by the internal control system and the capabilities of internal auditors (Fauzan, 2021).

Corruption is the abuse of power or public position for personal gain. In the context of development, corruption has a very serious impact. When corruption is rampant, it can hamper economic growth, discourage foreign investment, and harm society at large. In the political sphere, corruption can disrupt the democratic process and principles of good governance, as it can undermine existing formal mechanisms. Fraud in elections and legislative bodies reduces the level of accountability and representation in policy-making. Meanwhile, corruption in the justice system can disrupt order and law enforcement.

In the government sector, corruption creates imbalances in public services. In general, corruption undermines the integrity of government institutions by ignoring proper procedures, diverting resources to private interests, and appointing and promoting officials based on non-performance factors. In addition, corruption also undermines the legitimacy of government and erodes democratic values, such as trust and tolerance. In the private sector, its negative impact creates legal uncertainty, unnecessary additional costs and unfair competition. All of these have the potential to hinder business growth and investment in a country (Ayu, 2023).

In relation to corruption, there are four conditions that arise from the interaction of various factors that have created a situation conducive to corrupt practices, especially in developing countries. In this context, the role of government in development is significant, as it can facilitate opportunities for corruption in various sectors. The government's heavy involvement in the domestic economy-through the process of issuing licenses, procuring goods, government needs, and physical development-can open loopholes for corrupt practices, especially when the integrity of public officials is in doubt. Public officials may be tempted to take unlawful actions, abuse their authority, and take advantage of opportunities to enrich themselves, others, or companies, which can ultimately harm state finances and the national economy.

The political system and leadership also influence corruption; governmental instability can threaten the security and welfare of officials' positions and incomes. In situations like this, they tend to prioritize short-term interests through corruption practices and abuse of power rather than committing to building public interests sustainably. Many parties in Indonesia are currently concerned about the condition of the political system, which is highly vulnerable to corruption practices. The high political costs of attaining positions as public officials, such as governors, regents/mayors, or members of the parliament, bring significant consequences for the parties involved. This creates a dilemma where rent-seeking behavior seems unavoidable among politicians, both in the executive and legislative branches, whether at the central or regional level.

Development can be understood as a corrective action aimed ultimately at increasing public trust. Every step taken by the government in the planned development projects

must be evaluated based on its impact on the community, which is expected to become more cohesive and prosperous. If there are many people living in poverty, then the question arises about the extent of the investment made by the community in the national bank (APBN) and the regional bank (APBD) to meet their needs. The allocation of funds by the government aims to empower the people and achieve shared prosperity.

CONCLUSION

Corruption in Indonesia has become a deeply rooted and complex problem, permeating various sectors of society and government. Although the government has taken various steps through regulations, the establishment of institutions like the KPK, and anti-corruption policies, the impact of corruption is still felt at various levels. Corruption hinders development, damages public trust in the government, and disrupts economic, political, and social stability.

Systemic corruption, political intervention, and complicated bureaucracy exacerbate the situation, making the eradication of corruption a major challenge for the government. The factor of a deeply rooted culture of corruption within the government system makes eradication efforts increasingly difficult. On the other hand, the weak implementation of regulations and the ineffectiveness of coordination among law enforcement agencies pose obstacles to strict and consistent law enforcement. Furthermore, public involvement in the fight against corruption is still limited due to fear and a lack of anti-corruption education among the community. All these factors make the eradication of corruption still far from complete.

The factors causing corruption in Indonesia are complex and diverse, ranging from political, legal, and economic aspects. The government and society must work together to prevent corruption and build an effective and integrated legal system. And must develop a culture of justice and transparency that helps prevent acts of corruption. The impact of corruption on national development in Indonesia is the hindrance of development, harm to many people, and the loss of public trust in government officials.

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