



## Understanding of the State Civil Apparatus on the Corruption Perception Index in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** The role of Indonesian state civil servants (ASN) in combating corruption is covered in this article, with particular attention paid to how well they comprehend the Corruption Perception Index (GPA). This study, which used qualitative research methods, found that only a tiny portion of ASNs had a thorough comprehension of and ability to communicate GPA. ASN comprehension is impacted by several factors, including a lack of knowledge about the repercussions of neglecting one's GPA, a lack of training tools, and restricted information availability. Lower-level or regional civil officials frequently need more understanding, even though those working in the legal, judicial, and legislative sectors typically have a superior understanding. Thus, improving ASN's comprehension of GPA is essential to the government's anti-corruption initiatives. With increased knowledge, public employees will be better equipped to actively participate in efforts to stop and deal with corruption in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Corruption Perception Index, Handling, State Civil Apparatus, Understanding

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### INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a problem in Indonesia. When tracking and assessing the degree of corruption in Indonesia, the Corruption Perception Index (GPA) has long been a significant problem. Nonetheless, more than the upward trend in GPA is needed, which calls for efforts from various sources, including state civil servants (ASN) who thoroughly understand GPA. This essay investigates how state employees (ASN) address corruption in Indonesia by analyzing how well-versed they are in the Corruption Perception Index (GPA). This essay focuses on ASN's comprehension of GPA and how it influences the government's initiatives to combat corruption in Indonesia.

### LITERATURE

While the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines *corruption* as the behavior of public officials, including politicians and civil servants, who unlawfully enrich themselves or others by misusing the public power entrusted to them, international transparency

defines corruption as the abuse of power for personal gain. This contrasts with the Word Bank, which makes the same claim about corruption (1997). Transparency International publishes the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), a tool for gauging countrywide levels of corruption. The CPI of Indonesia is increasing gradually; in 2020, it is ranked 102nd with a score of 37; in 2019, it is ranked 85th with a score of 40. The Transparency International Indonesia "Indonesia Corruption Perception Index 2019" report is an annual assessment gauges the country's internal corruption perception index by analyzing opinions from professionals and businesspeople in Indonesia.

The report of Transparency International Indonesia features the most recent information on Indonesia's corruption perception index. As per the report's findings, Indonesia's efforts to combat corruption in 2019 could have been more successful. In 2019, Indonesia's score on a 0-100 scale was merely 40, an increase of one point from 39 in 2018. According to the research, the political and administrative spheres in Indonesia are the primary targets of corruption, which also emphasizes corruption in the public sphere. Furthermore, as the research demonstrates, political interference and corruption that hurts the populace continue to threaten Indonesia's court.

Transparency International Indonesia underscores the importance of political reform and the establishment of an accountable, transparent, and corruption-free government system. This study is expected to serve as a valuable tool for Indonesia in its fight against corruption, as it highlights the need to uphold the government's integrity and enhance the welfare of the populace. M. Bambang Pranowo's book "Corruption: Between Authoritarian Regimes and Democracy" further explores the connection between the political system and corruption, tracing the history of corruption in Indonesia from colonization to the present.

In addition, Bambang Pranowo talked about how corruption remains a significant issue and is challenging to eradicate even in Indonesia, despite the country's transition to a more open and democratic government. Corrupt practices will persist as long as the government lacks adequate oversight. Bambang Pranowo, though, thinks Indonesia can start the significant reforms required to adequately address the issue if there is better awareness among the populace and more international pressure placed on corruption.

According to Bambang Pranowo, social and governmental oversight must be strict and uncompromising to effectively combat corruption, a complicated phenomenon directly associated with the political system. In order to combat corruption in Indonesia, the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) plays a significant role, one of which is by promoting greater awareness of

GPA. ASNs' comprehension of GPA has been the subject of numerous research. The findings indicate a continued need for more understanding among civil personnel regarding GPA and its critical role in the fight against corruption in Indonesia. The Partnership for Governance Reform found that in 2015, only 34.1% of government workers knew what a GPA was, and only 10.1% could explain it clearly.

## **METHOD**

The qualitative research methods used in this study include focus groups, literature reviews, interviews, and observational research approaches. State civil servants (ASN) from various government departments involved in combating corruption in Indonesia served as the study's participants. The regencies and cities of Cirebon, Majalengka, Kuningan, and Indramayu in West Java are among the research locations. Purposive sampling was used to pick ASNs for in-depth interviews, which produced the data. Information on GPA and combating corruption in Indonesia is also gathered from media outlets and records. The circumstances and settings that affected the research findings were considered while applying thematic analysis to the data.

## **DISCUSSION**

Depending on the level and institution where they work, ASNs have different definitions of GPA. Even so, many civil personnel still need to be taught about GPA and other crucial metrics in Indonesia's fight against corruption. Only 34.1% of federal servants understood GPA, according to a 2015 survey, and only 10.1% of them could articulate it clearly. Lack of knowledge of the effects of GPA neglect on combating corruption in Indonesia, a lack of resources for ASN training, and inadequate access to current information are some of the issues influencing ASN's comprehension of GPA. Information on corruption and GPA is typically more readily available to be understood by civil workers employed in the legal, judicial, and legislative domains. Even so, lower-level or local civil servants typically need more comprehension.

## **CONCLUSION**

In the battle against corruption in Indonesia, ASN's grasp of GPA is critical. The government has to work to increase ASNs' comprehension of GPA in order for them to be able to combat corruption in Indonesia actively. GPA is a crucial indicator of the degree of corruption in Indonesia. Knowing GPA is a critical first step toward accomplishing this goal, and ASN plays a significant part in the battle against corruption. By providing ASNs with proper training and resources, the government may work to improve ASNs' comprehension of GPA. Furthermore, to

make the information widely accessible, it is crucial to improve the openness and accessibility of GPA data among federal personnel. In order to educate civil servants on the risks associated with corruption and the acts that are committed, corruption prevention must be implemented as a socialization program.

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