

The Role of Government Management to Criminal and Improve Corrupt Officials Indonesia

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Abstract: *The rise of corruption in Indonesia, from high - ranking state/government officials to private sector officials, has been caught by the Corruption Eradication Commission. This proves that government management is still fragile, so corruption is rampant in Indonesia and needs serious handling. One of the roles of government management is to eliminate corruption by: strengthening and supporting the supervisory role, punishing with the most severe punishments and confiscating the assets of corruptors, improving the quality of government management, by providing guidance that can create honest apparatus and officials, clean, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient. Future leaders will be leaders who have a strong soul, are brave, firm, honest and consistently dare to eradicate corruption at its roots.*

Keywords: Management, Government, Criminalization, Impoverishment, Officials, Corruption

1. Background

We are concerned about the rise of corruption in Indonesia. Corruption starts with high - ranking state/government officials such as ministers, governors, regents/mayors, village heads/village heads, judges, prosecutors, police, businessmen and lawyers who have been caught by the Corruption Eradication Commission. Members of the People's Representative Council and the People's Representative Council, whose role is to supervise the Government to save the budget, are also involved in corruption. This proves that corruption is rampant in Indonesia.

Recently there was news that "horrendous" the Indonesian people, namely *Rafael Alun Trisambodo*, an official from the Tax Directorate who is an State Civil Apparatus Echelon 3, claiming his assets were worth IDR 56.1 billion in the State Administrator's Wealth Report. [This article was published on Kompas.com with the title "10 Tax Employees in the Vortex of Cases, from Gaius to Rafael Alun"; <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2023/03/07/11054241/10pegawaipajak-dalam-pusaran-case-from-gaius-to-rafael-alun>]

Another shocking news from Mahfud MD, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, informed that there had been money laundering by officials, namely a transaction of IDR 349 trillion, which was a report related to the alleged crime of Money Laundering. [Read the detiknews article, Tuesday, 21 Mar 2023 06: 22 IWST. "The Bright Spot on the IDR 300 Trillion Question After Mahfud Meets Sri Mulyani" in full <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6629801/detik-terang-soal-rp-300-trillion-usai-mahfud-meet-sri-mulyani>.]

The latest information is that the Minister of Communication and Information, Johnny Gerard Plate, has officially become a suspect in the *4G Base Transceiver Station (BTS)* corruption case, it is alleged that the case cost the state IDR 8 trillion.

As an academic in Indonesia, we are "very sad", people's money is being "looted" by officials and political elites. This incident shows that this country's government management is "fragile" and many of its officials are corrupt. However, We give the highest respect to the Prosecutor's Office for arresting Johnny Gerard Plate, who in fact served as a minister. The hope of all Indonesian people is that the Prosecutor's Office can thoroughly investigate this "giant" corruption? Johnny G Plate has declared himself to be a Justice Collaborator (JC), so it will not be difficult to arrest and convict as well as impoverish and confiscate all the wealth of the corruptors behind Johnny G Plate.

On the other hand, poverty is spread everywhere. According to the Central Statistics Agency, the poverty rate for September 2022 was recorded at 9.57% or as many as 26.36 million people were below the poverty line.

Meanwhile, strangely, on the other hand, Indonesian political elites are competing to open a discourse on wanting to extend the presidential term by 2 years, the 2024 election has been postponed. [Read the CNN Indonesia article "Cak Imin Reveals 3 Reasons the 2024 Election Needs to be Postponed" in full at: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20220223173944-32-763110/cak-imin-besar-3-reasons-2024-election-needs-to-be-postponed>]

There is another anomalous judge's decision, namely the decision of the panel of judges at the Central Jakarta District Court which punished the General Election Commission not to continue with the 2024 Election stages. The judge has exceeded his authority in deciding a case that should be of a civil nature [See Article <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1698637/bangunan-penundaan-pemilu-2024>].

The discourse and thoughts of this political elite betrayed the reform of the Indonesian nation and violated the constitution. I do not mean to contradict the political elite, but as an academic I remind you: first, the extension of the presidential term in Indonesia is very dangerous and endangers national peace. Second, corruption destroys the

foundations of the nation's economic life, making many people poor. The country of Indonesia is very rich in natural resources, people call it "gemah ripah loh jinawi, fertile without tinandur" or a country that is fertile and rich in natural resources, but many people are poor. This phenomenon is different from Singapore, South Korea and Japan, which do not have natural wealth like Indonesia, but their people are prosperous. The poverty we experience is the impact of massive "corruption" in Indonesia. This is due to incompetence in "government management", so that corruption is rampant.

Government Management Problems

Government management problems that cause massive corruption in Indonesia include:

- 1) Greedy Officials.
- 2) Luxurious lifestyle.
- 3) There is no role model from the leader.
- 4) Many State/Government officials and political elites are dishonest in carrying out state duties.
- 5) Society is Divided. Indonesian society is divided into "cebong" and "kampret", *cebong* / tadpoles are baby frogs *kampret* is bat which is very sad.
- 6) National Debt.

2. Research Purposes

The aim of this research is to explain the massive phenomenon of corruption in Indonesia, it is hoped that the government will handle it seriously, so that it can improve people's welfare.

3. Research methodology

The research methodology used in this research is interpretative news. Interpretative news is information developed accompanied by research and opinions from the author.

Government Management Theory

Talking about government management, **A. Van Braam**, professor and expert in State Administration at Leiden University in the Netherlands, in one of his articles stated, "A government will carry out the essence of government, if the government looks at the interests of its citizens in the long term, and thereby creating a framework of law, order and security, where citizens are given the opportunity to organize their lives in freedom, which is only limited by the freedom of other people and by various laws that secure that freedom. [A. J. van der Aa, Biografisch woordenboek der Nederlanden. Vol.2 (Dutch) quoted by Budi Supriyatno in the Brilliant Media Publishers Government Management Book, p 1]

Another expert, **Etzioni**, in his book *The Active Society: A Theory of Societal and Political Processes*, 1968, said that an active country is a country that is able to run government actively, able to carry out necessary changes and adjustments, consciously and under control. [Ami Etzioni, *The Active Society: A Theory of Societal and Political Processes*, 1968. In the Active Society in articlenya *Toward a Theory of Societal Guidance* is "running a social government". A truly active society must have: (a)

cybernetic ability, (b) relative power, (c) Consensus building ability. When the first two capabilities are owned, it has also the ability to control] Another view put forward by **Noccolo Machiavelli**, in his book *Il Principe*, states that the state can guarantee the lives of its citizens, namely a place of shelter or protection. All people in a country always want a calm, peaceful, peaceful and prosperous life. The state is required to realize social justice for all people. [Noccolo Machiavelli, in his book *Il Principe*. Translited to Indonesia, Republished 2023]

According to **Budi Supriyatno** in his book *Government Management*, Government Management is a process of carrying out "governance" or government management by the authorities or government administrators in order to achieve predetermined goals, namely improving the welfare of the people. [Budi Supriyatno (2009). *Manajemen Pemerintahan*. Media Brilian]

In the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it was stated, "to establish an Indonesian state government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and spills Indonesian blood to advance general welfare, educate the life of the nation". [Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 3rd Alenia]

If this statement is analyzed more deeply, it can be concluded that the success or failure of a government in carrying out its duties depends on the "government management" system and/or "depends on the top leadership of the state government in carrying out the government".

This means that government management can be successful if the highest to lowest officials as government administrators emphasize the characteristics of "honest, moral, disciplined, hard working, and ready to be good state servants without corruption in carrying out their service duties to all citizens." [Budi Supriyatno. *Concept of Thought on Government Management in the Era of Globalization*. Article for Seminar, 6 October 2019]

Thus, all state officials should aim to create a more prosperous life for their citizens. Policies, regulations and decisions produced by state officials must aim at realizing the welfare of their people.

The role of government officials is very important in terms of carrying out good, transparent and accountable government duties. In other words, creating a government that has good governance, thereby creating a prosperous life for the people.

Now in the era of reform in all areas of life, government management reform is no exception. Government management reform in Indonesia has not proceeded in accordance with the demands and expectations of its citizens. This is related to the high complexity of government management problems, including the still high level of abuse of authority, the large number of Collusion, Corruption and Nepotism practices. Apart from that, supervision of the performance of state institutions is still weak. This is a reflection of the condition of government management performance which is still far from people's expectations.

On the other hand, in the industry 4.0 era, it is often said by many people. However, until now there are still many Indonesians who still do not understand what Industry 4.0 is and how it will contribute to the progress of the Indonesian nation. The term Industry 4.0 was first coined at the Hannover Fair, 4 - 8 April 2011. This term was used by the German government to advance the industrial sector to a higher level, with the help of technology. Quoting from the Forbes page, industrial revolution 4.0 can be interpreted as the intervention of an intelligent and automatic system in industry. This is driven by data through machine learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. In short, Industry 4.0, industrial players let computers connect and communicate with each other and ultimately make decisions without human involvement. In fact, Indonesian human resources have not been able to follow Industry 4.0. This makes the government's homework.

4. Research Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Discussion

1) **Greedy Officials.** If you look at the perpetrators of corruption, they are people who have high incomes, are well established and are already rich. They are corrupt because of their greedy nature, always thirsting for wealth, arrogant, arrogant, greedy, wanting to show off their wealth and power. Since the reform era and the birth of the Corruption Eradication Commission, 14 ministers have been named suspects in corruption cases in Indonesia. Some of them are still languishing in prison, not a few have breathed free air. The following are the names of 14 Indonesian ministers who participated in the "corrupted" of state funds involved in corruption cases:

2) **Rokhmin Dahuri.** Former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries under President Megawati Soekarnoputri. He was legally proven to have committed a criminal act of corruption in non - budgetary funds at the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries worth IDR 31.7 billion.

3) **Achmad Sujudi.** The Minister of Health under President Megawati Soekarnoputri was caught in a corruption case in the procurement of medical equipment at the Ministry of Health. Achmad Sujudi had a role in directly appointing PT Kimia Farma Trade and Distribution as a partner in the project to procure a number of medical devices in 2003.

4) **Hari Sabarno.** Former Minister of Home Affairs under President Megawati Soekarnoputri who was caught in corruption. He was proven to have committed corruption crimes by directly appointing PT Satal Nusantara and PT Istana Saranaraya owned by Hengky Samuel Daud (deceased) as the companies appointed to procure 208 fire trucks in 22 regions throughout Indonesia from 2003 to 2005. As a result of his actions, the state suffered a loss of around Rp.97.2 billion.

5) **Said Agil Husin Al Munawar.** Former Minister of Religion in the Megawati Soekarnoputri era. Defendant in the Ummah Endowment Fund (DAU) corruption case amounting to IDR 730 billion at the Department of Religion.

6) **Bachtiar Chamsyah.** Former Minister of Social Affairs under Presidents Megawati and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. He was proven to have committed corruption

by agreeing to direct appointments for the procurement of sewing machines, imported cattle and sarongs which cost the state up to IDR 33.7 billion.

7) **Siti Fadilah Supari.** Former Minister of Health under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. He was proven to have misused his authority in the procurement of medical equipment (alkes) to anticipate extraordinary events (KLB) in 2005, at the Health Problem Management Center (PPMK) of the Ministry of Health. As a result, the state had to suffer a loss of IDR 5.7 billion.

8) **Andi Mallarangeng.** Former Minister of Youth and Sports (Menpora) under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. He was caught in a corruption case related to the Hambalang National Education, Training and Sports School (P3SON) development project. For his actions, Andi is considered to have caused state financial losses amounting to IDR 463.391 billion.

9) **Jero Wacik.** The former Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) and Minister of Culture and Tourism under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was involved in a corruption case involving misuse of operational funds while serving as minister in the two institutions. During his time as Minister of Culture and Tourism. Jero's actions are considered to have caused state losses of IDR 5.073 billion.

10) **Suryadharma Ali.** The former Minister of Religion during President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's era, had to spend time in prison for abusing his position as minister in organizing the 2010 - 2013 Hajj pilgrimage and in using ministerial operational funds. His actions caused state losses of IDR 27 billion and 17 million Saudi riyals.

11) **Idrus Marham.** Former Minister of Social Affairs in the era of President Joko Widodo who was caught in a corruption case. Idrus was proven to have received a bribe of IDR 2, 250 billion from businessman and one of the shareholders of Blackgold Natural Resources Limited, Johannes Budisutrisno Kotjo.

12) **Imam Nahrawi.** The former Minister of Youth and Sports in the era of President Joko Widodo was proven to have committed acts of corruption in a bribery case related to the processing of KONI grant funding proposals and gratuities from a number of parties. Imam and his personal assistant, Miftahul Ulum, were deemed proven to have received bribes amounting to IDR 11.5 billion from former KONI Secretary General Ending Fuad Hamidy and former KONI Treasurer Johnny E Awuy.

13) **Edhy Prabowo.** Former Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries under President Joko Widodo. He was proven to have received bribes related to processing permits for lobster cultivation and export of Lobster Fry (BBL) amounting to IDR 25.7 billion from lobster fry exporters.

14) **Juliari Batubara.** The former social minister in the era of President Joko Widodo was proven to have received bribes in the procurement of the 2020 Covid - 19 social assistance package for the Jabodetabek area amounting to IDR 32.48 billion.

15) **Johnny Gerard Plate,** former Minister of Communication and Information (Menkominfo) in the era of President Joko Widodo, officially became a suspect in the BTS 4G corruption case, alleging that the case cost the state IDR 8 trillion.

Luxurious lifestyle

A luxurious lifestyle encourages officials and their families, such as their wives, children and in-laws, to want to own luxury goods, luxury houses, luxury cars, hold luxurious parties, show off their wealth, want to be praised and so on. That kind of lifestyle requires a lot of money, so if there is a "loophole" for corruption, they commit corruption.

There is no role model from the leader

Leaders will be role models for their subordinates. If the leader sets an example of a lifestyle that is clean, honest, disciplined and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism, a simple and reasonable level of economic life without showing off luxury, then subordinates will tend to follow the same lifestyle. However, on the contrary, if the leader's lifestyle is luxurious, excessive, greedy and corrupt, then his subordinates will tend to follow the excessive lifestyle that their leader does. Now in Indonesia, in the era of crisis reform, good and honest leaders who do not show off their extravagance are used as role models for their nation. In the Revolutionary era, we had a nationalist figure, namely Bung Karno, who was brave, honest, consistent, his life was dedicated to the nation and state, " *it's quiet and the desires are busy and there are lots of things to do,* " he had no self-interest in enriching himself and showing off his luxury. His only ambition is to be independent for his nation and country. This is an exemplary figure that the Indonesian nation needs to emulate. In the 1960 - 1970s era, there was General *Hoegeng*, a former National Police Chief who was honest and consistent until he retired and had nothing and could be said to be poor, even though he was a high-ranking police officer. This can also be used as a role model for the Indonesian nation. Many State/Government officials and political elites are dishonest in carrying out state duties. In the sense that he only cares about himself and his group. The emergence of political elites who deserve to be called "political clowns" who wish to extend the presidential term by 2 years, the 2024 election has been postponed. And there are those who propose and support *President Joko Widodo* to become president again for a third time or three terms. (Kompas.com - 11/04/2022, 13: 30 WIB). Megawati Soekarnoputri, Chair of the PDIP: Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, a true statesman, strongly rejects *Joko Widodo's* idea of three terms. Megawati's rejection was expressed in the PDIP 50th Anniversary Speech in Jakarta, January 10 2023 (See <https://www.youtube.com>). This discourse on extending positions is a "crazy" maneuver that violates statutory regulations, it could be said to be a "constitutional coup. " *Please with respect the political clowns* " Don't take advantage of opportunities. While he is close to the authorities, while he is in office, there are many who support him, he continues to use his power as he pleases by violating the constitution. This "practical" way of thinking which violates the constitution should be shunned.

Society Divided

Indonesian society is divided into "*cebong*" and "*kampret*", *cebong* /tadpoles are baby frogs *kampret* is bat which is very sad. One phenomenon that is quite prominent among the grassroots is the "lebelization of *cebong* and *Kampret*". Since the completion of the Presidential Election in 2014 until entering the Presidential Election again in 2019, the people have been divided into two opposing camps. Maybe

these political clowns don't believe in the split between these two camps, because they are already rich and have full stomachs while "*enjoying wealth*" and the "dumb" voices of the small people below. Dumb said he borrowed the term *Rocy Gerung's* brother. The word "*dumb*" from Javanese, in the big Indonesian dictionary means very dull brained; not intelligent; ignorant; stupid. Believe it or not, the lebelization of *cebong* and *kampret* actually exists among the lower classes. *Cebong* for *Joko Widodo* supporters and *kampret* for *Prabowo Subianto* supporters. Even though the two top leaders are at peace, because *Prabowo* is *Joko Widodo's* minister, the feelings of resentment between the two supporting camps are still visible. If we look at social media, whether Facebook, Instagram or Twitter, insulting each other between two camps, labeling each other with animal names has become a typical political phenomenon that only occurs in Indonesia. This kind of political phenomenon is almost never seen in general elections in other countries such as America and Europe or in other developed countries. This condition makes society politically "polarized". Indeed, our country adheres to a democratic system that allows its people to freely express their political views. But no matter how free, is slandering each other and spreading hoaxes in such a context justified? In order for Indonesian democracy to be of higher quality, it is time to abandon the labeling of animal names for people with different political preferences. Excessive political polarization can result in national division.

National Debt

The state budget or APBN is insufficient, necessitating foreign loans, which results in dependence on donor countries. The state debt is very large, Ministry of Finance data records that the government debt position as of the end of December 2022 reached IDR 7, 733.99 trillion with a debt to GDP ratio of 39.57%. This debt is already very large, burdening the APBN and burdening the people's minds.

The Role of Government Management

In carrying out government management, it must be based on the principles of sovereignty being in the hands of the people and the principles of the rule of law. [Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945] Thus, all forms of decisions and actions of officials must be based on the sovereignty of the people and the law, and not based on the mere power inherent in the official's position as government administrators.

To improve good government management, as well as the "war against corruption" requires courage and firmness from the leadership to criminalize and impoverish corrupt officials. Therefore, the role of government management needs to be strengthened by, among others:

- 1) Strengthen, support, improve the supervisory role of the Inspectorate, Development Financial Audit Agency, Financial Audit Agency, Police, Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary, and Corruption Eradication Commission in eradicating corruption.
- 2) Criminalize the corruptors with the most severe punishment, if necessary, the death penalty as in China and impoverish the corruptors by confiscating all their assets.
- 3) Proactively improve the quality of government

management, service processes and procedures that provide satisfaction to the people and avoid corruption.

- 4) Carry out guidance that can create honest, clean, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient officials and prevent corruption.

Indonesia's future leadership.

The 2024 General Election is only a few months away. Political Parties have announced their Presidential Candidates. Candidates who have emerged include Prabowo Subinto proposed by the

Gerendra Party and PKB: National Awakening Party, Anies Baswedan proposed by Nasdem: National Democrat, PKS: Prosperous Justice Party and the Democratic Party. Ganjar Pranowo was proposed by PDIP: Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle and PPP: United Development Party.

Supporters and volunteers have started to campaign openly, banners have been scattered everywhere, even though the General Election Commission has not declared that the campaign has started. Even his supporters and volunteers or his success team have started a black campaign which is the ultimate move to bring down their political opponents in media such as YouTube, Twitter, etc.

They attack the opposing party with false accusations that are irrelevant regarding their capacity as potential leaders. Accusations such as the satirical presidential candidate Pandir and his hobby of kidnapping at Bung Karno's peak month commemoration), [Butet stated sarcastically about the presidential candidate, published in Fajar.co.id, Monday 26 June 2023 Viral, with the title; The sarcasm of the Pandir presidential candidate regarding Nyuli's hobby, Geisz Chalifah: The helper you worship, which there is no evidence of you slandering.] this is an open "provocateur" who creates hostility and divides the nation. Supporters and volunteers or bazers should campaign for a good work program for their candidate, so that the people can evaluate and determine their choice of future presidential candidate.

Campaign well and politely, as stated in Article 20 of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 23 of 2018, a number of requirements that must be met by campaign materials are:

- a) uphold the implementation of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution;
- b) maintaining and improving morality and religious values as well as national identity;
- c) increase legal awareness;
- d) provide correct, balanced and responsible information as part of political education;
- e) establishing healthy political communication between election participants and the community as part of building a democratic and dignified Indonesian political culture;
- f) respect differences in ethnicity, religion, taste and class in society.

President Joko Widodo has determined leadership criteria outside of statutory regulations, such as white hair and a wrinkled face. [Quoted from this article which was published on Kompas.com with the title "Jokowi: The leader who "thinks" about the people has lots of wrinkles on

his face, his hair is white"] A criterion that is out of the book.

Researchers differ in opinion from President Joko Widodo. Differences of opinion in the academic world are commonplace, natural and legitimate to search for scientific "truth", not search for "justification". So supporters of President Joko Widodo do not need to "bully" or be blindly hostile on social media to an academic who has a different opinion from anyone, including the president. As an academic, I am neutral and do not take sides with anyone, but in choosing a presidential candidate I have criteria. In my opinion, the criteria for future leaders or presidents of Indonesia are not based on "white hair and wrinkled faces," because many officials with white hair and wrinkled faces have been caught by the Corruption Eradication Commission. White hair and a wrinkled face are not a guarantee of being a good leader. White hair and a wrinkled face are human nature. As people get older, their hair turns white and their faces wrinkle. In my opinion, it is less relevant if white hair and a wrinkled face are used as benchmarks for future Indonesian leaders who think about the people. Academically, We have never found literature, books, references, articles or scientific research results that prove white hair and a wrinkled face as criteria for leaders who think about the people.

The criteria for candidates for leadership or president in Indonesia are already regulated in law. If we had to add criteria, in my opinion future presidential candidates would be "minimal" academically:

1) Have a strong leadership spirit, be firm and brave so that you are able to eradicate corruption from its roots. To eradicate corruption, Indonesia needs a "brave" leader like the Chinese/Chinese PM: Zhu Rong Ji. He dared to implement the death penalty without bargaining against corruptors. Since he was first inaugurated as PM in 1998, Zhu Rong Ji made a statement that shocked the world, "Give me 100 coffins, I will send 99 to the corrupt. One for myself if I too commit corruption." Zhu Rong Ji did not just talk, don't play around with what he says. At the start of his assignment to send a coffin to his friend, Hu Chang - gong, Deputy Governor of Jiangxi Province, he was shot dead after being proven to have received bribes in the form of cars and jewels worth IDR 5 billion. Cheng Kejie, a high - ranking Chinese Communist Party official, was sentenced to death for being involved in a US\$ 5 million bribe. Without mercy, without bargaining even with his own colleagues. The appeal of the deputy chairman of the National People's Congress was rejected by the court. Even his wife, Li Ping, who helped her husband ask for bribes, was also sentenced to prison. Xiao Hongbo was sent a coffin. The 37 - year - old man who served as deputy branch manager of China Construction Bank, one of the state - owned banks, in Dacheng, Sichuan Province, was sentenced to death because he had caused losses to the bank of 4 million yuan or around Rp.3.9 billion. More than four thousand people in China have been sentenced to death since 2001 for crimes including corruption and terrorism. Amnesty International (AI) condemned China's methods, which they called appalling. However, for Prime Minister Zhu Rong Ji, the condemnation was considered a thing of the past. Zhu Rong

Ji said "this is the way to save China from destruction". It turned out to be true, it was proven that Zhu Rong Ji's steps and actions with the death penalty were right, corruption in that country dropped drastically, and now it has become a developed country, both technologically and economically, and is a rival to the United States. Indonesia needs a leader like this, is there a presidential candidate as brave as that in Indonesia? If there is a choice, Indonesia will definitely be prosperous.

2) **Be honest and increase trust.** The future candidate for President of Indonesia must be an honest person. **Mahatma Gandhi** reminded us, "behaving honestly is difficult, but that doesn't mean it's impossible." What Gandhi said is true. Many officials are dishonest, mentally fragile, and easily tempted by corruption. Honesty includes providing information about the origins of the president and his family's assets, such as his wife, children and in-laws, where the wealth comes from, must be willing to be audited and accountable to the people. Apart from being honest, the President in the future must try to increase public trust and be able to unite the "polarization" of society.

3) **The future president must be good governance, especially financial management which can increase state revenues:** The president must be able to find money from other sources. As we all know, there are three types of sources of State Revenue, according to Law No.17 of 2003 concerning State Finance, namely: 1. Tax Revenue, 2. Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) and 3. Grants. Revenue from taxes, according to data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS in 2022) reached IDR 1, 717.8 trillion. Meanwhile, Non-Tax State Revenue from various sources, especially oil and gas, in 2022 reached IDR 148.70 trillion, that could also be increased even more. Grants as revenue outside of PNBP, even though it is non-tax income, need to be increased. And other sources of revenue that can be explored can increase state revenue so that it can finance the APBN, without having to look for debts to donor countries.

4) **Neutral:** The future president will be a president who is neutral and free from political interference, free from corruption and corruption. And be able to hold general elections in an open, honest, fair and impartial manner towards certain parties and presidential candidates. The president as head of government and head of state should apply political ethics, "When state duties begin, political tasks stop." When serving as president, his concentration on carrying out state duties or government duties to improve people's welfare should take priority over political duties. The President should not confuse government/state duties with political duties, and there is no need to be cavalier in interfering in political matters that "favor certain candidates or parties". Because the president belongs to the entire nation and to all political parties, the president should protect all political parties. Because while in office the president has extraordinary resource powers, such as human resources, the president has the power of the army and Police, and State Apparatus, has large financial resources, and has state facilities, etc. This can be misused and will not be neutral in politics. If you want to support a particular candidate or party, the president should first resign from office, so as to avoid accusations of using state facilities.

5) **Make Changes.** As Etzioni said above, an active country is a country that is able to run the government actively, able to carry out necessary changes and adjustments, consciously and under control. The future President of Indonesia must be able to make changes which can improve people's welfare. As a great nation that wants to progress, it must not be "allergic" or "a priori" to change. In this world, everything will definitely change, the only thing that doesn't change is change itself. No need to worry or be afraid of change. A developed country is a country that is able to make changes in a good and controlled manner. In fact, the contribution of change in this era of democracy can encourage the creation of effective and efficient government in improving people's welfare. However, the ruler's response to change is often "panic" because he is afraid that the policies and programs that have been implemented will not be continued by his successor. This will cause problems in government management.

To find people who meet the above criteria, apart from the three figures who have been put forward by the party as presidential candidates for 2024, such as Prabowo Subianto, Anies Baswedan and Ganjar Pranowo, there are other figures who need to be considered as presidential and vice presidential candidates or other high-ranking state officials in the future in Indonesia. The figures worth choosing are:

- 1) *Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwana X.* King of the Yogyakarta Sultanate, and also Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
- 2) *Prof. Dr. Mahjud MD, S. H., S. U., M. I. P.* The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, is also an academic.
- 3) *Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono, MSc (AHY),* Politician, Chairman of the Democratic Party.
- 4) *Dr. Karni Ilyas, S. H.* A prominent Journalist/Senior Journalist and Indonesian Legal Warrior.
- 5) *Ahok / Ir. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, MM.* Former Governor of DKI.
- 6) *Drs. Rocky Gerung,* intelligent and critical philosopher, academic and intellectual.
- 7) *(HC) Puan Maharani, S. Sos,* Chair of the DPR and PDIP Politician.
- 8) *TNI General Ret. Muhammad AndikaPerkasa, S. E., M. A., M. Sc., M. Phil., Ph. D,* former TNI Commander.
- 9) *Dr. Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, B. B. A., M. B. A.* PPP politician, Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy.
- 10) *Dr. Ir. Rizal Ramli, M. A.* Former Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs.
- 11) *Sri Mulyani Indrawati, S. E., M. Sc., Ph. D,* Minister of Finance, also academic.
- 12) *Prof. Dr. Denny Indrayana SH, LL.M,* activist, academic and intellectual, and former Deputy Minister of Law and Human Rights.
- 13) *Prof. Dr. K. H. Said Aqil Siroj, MA,* former General Chair of the Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU) Executive Board.

Some of the names mentioned above are not taken into account by survey institutions, nor are they included in political party cadres. However, they have undoubted high integrity for the nation and state. I am sure that if they are given power they will definitely have the courage to

eradicate corruption at its roots. Like and dislike, pros or cons, even though they are not taken into account in the political arena, these names deserve to be taken into account as future leaders of Indonesia.

5. Conclusion

From the description above, we can conclude as follows:

- 1) Corruption is rampant in Indonesia, starting from high - ranking state/government and private officials who have been caught by the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK), this proves that government management is still fragile, so corruption is rampant in Indonesia and needs serious handling.
- 2) One of the roles of government management is to eliminate corruption by: strengthening and supporting the supervisory role, punishing with the most severe punishments and impoverishing by confiscating the assets of the corrupt,
- 3) Improving the quality of government management, by providing guidance that can create honest, clean, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient apparatus and officials.
- 4) Future leaders will be leaders who have a strong soul, are brave, firm, honest and consistently dare to eradicate corruption at its roots.

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