

KORUPSI, POLITIK DAN PILKADAL

(Dalam Perspektif Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia)

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Abstract

To execute the election of local government directly has potentially to encourage opportunity to local government elected to commit corruption. Because of execution process of that election. From the pre conditioned preparation to the day of election, it requires a lot of money. The elected candidate will make serious efforts to return his exhausted funds back with unfair manners. If the funds are obtained from funder (investor), so corruption, collusion, and nepotism cannot be avoided. Such conditions are certainly contrary to the government's effort in to cope with corruption.

The Act No. 32 Year 2004 regarding Local Government as the base to execute directly the election of local government still contains incomplete provisions of the election execution process. Besides the penal sanction in the Act No. 32 Year 2004 has not anticipated the possible fraud in that election, for instance fraud committed by the head of local government who wishes to run for office for the scnd time using the official facility for private advantage.

Corruption produces a bad politics, and a bad politics produces more other corruption. Therefore, for the future, the election system as regulated in the Act No. 32 Year 2004 should be re-evaluated with the consideration of cost and its benefit.

A. PENDAHULUAN

Korupsi sebagai bagian dari permasalahan kejahatan pada umumnya, telah menjadikannya sebagai suatu komoditi. Betapa tidak, ketika berlangsungnya kampanye partai politik sampai dengan kampanye pemilihan presiden dan wakil presiden, korupsi merupakan *barang* yang layak untuk “dijual” ke publik. Karena itu, mereka yang berkampanye tersebut ramai-ramai mengusung isu korupsi, dengan menyatakan berantas korupsi sampai ke akar-akarnya, korupsi merusak pembangunan dan sebagainya.

Sebenarnya, persoalan korupsi, tidak lagi terbatas pada persoalan nasional suatu negara, termasuk Indonesia, tetapi juga sudah merupakan bagian dari permasalahan global, dan sejak dipublikasikannya panduan praktis kali pertama

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