

ABSTRACT

Bernadus Barat Daya, a doctoral Student of Legal Sciences Program of the University of Borobudur-Jakarta, with Student ID Number: 15730106, dissertation entitled: “**Strengthening the Corruption Eradication Commission by Expanding Its Institution in the Region to Maximize the Prevention Effort and Eradication of Corruption in Indonesia**”. Under the care of Prof.Dr. Hj. Waty Suwarty Haryono, SH, MH as the Promoter and Dr. Petrus Irwan Panjaitan, SH., MH as Ko-Promoter.

Corruption is an abysmal crime. Therefore, the handling of criminal acts of corruption can not only be conventional, but it must be done in particular ways, which requires a specific approach. In Indonesia, KPK is a supporting institution with a stupendous power. With that special authority, it is possible for KPK to be more effective in combating corruption. This study deals with the issue of corruption with a focus on corruption cases in the region.

Research is conducted to identify and offer the right alternative and effective solution to prevent and crackdown on corruption practice. Field research was conducted to determine the level of urgency, responsiveness, perception and expectations of the society on the discourse of local KPK establishment. The approach used is normative-empirical, focusing more on the phenomenon of corruption, both at the level of local government and central government. The data was obtained, from the results of field research (primary) and the literature study (secondary and tertiary). The results show that the idea of establishing KPK in the provinces is the priority needs and realistic solutions for the current Indonesian situation. The state of Indonesia over the past ten years shows that the trend of corruption in the regions has increased sharply. The local government controlling the power and management of governance has actually done a lot of corrupt practices.

The existence of the KPK that is only located in the state capital cannot cover the handling of corruption cases in all regions. Indonesia's vast territory, with 34 provinces and 514 districts/cities, has made it difficult for the KPK to combat corruption in various regions. This condition is exacerbated by the limited number of personnel owned by KPK. The small number of KPK personnel is not very proportional to the total number of local government areas in Indonesia.

On the other hand, the performance of law enforcement such as Attorney and Police is also not maximized in preventing and prosecuting corruption cases. So far, the institution that is believed to be able to handle corruption is KPK. The establishment of regional KPK is not to take over the duties of the Public Prosecution Service and the Police, but it aims to synergize the power of resources at both institutions, while maximizing corruption eradication in the regions effectively. If the KPK, the Attorney and the Police cooperate are able to synergize, the results will be very positive for the efforts to combat corruption in the region. From the aspect of legality, the establishment of regional KPK is the implementation of Article 19 paragraph 2 of Law Number 30 Year 2002 concerning KPK. Similarly, the position of KPK institutions has been in line with the Indonesian constitutional law. Therefore, KPK needs to strengthen and expand its institutional existence. The presence of regional KPK will accelerate the realization of good and clean governance.

Keywords: Strengthen KPK, by establishing KPK area, in order to maximize prevention and prosecution of corruption case.