

# Bureaucracy in a Corruption Circle

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**Abstract.** The objectives of this research are to describe and analyze the factors that contribute corruption behavior. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Research conducted at the Tegal City, found that the corruption that occurs cannot be separated from the existence of a democratic process of regional head or mayor elections which has an impact on internal conflicts in the bureaucracy with political nuances, thus ignoring the principles of professionalism and competence of civil servants. The non-job of 9 service heads and structural officials is a proof of conflict, was due to forgetting to paid them to the mayor as a compensation for their positions. As a substitute for non-job civil servants, are individuals who support the election for mayor. In addition, the mayor also places the position of the success team members in certain positions not based on professionalism but on political interests. This finding is corresponding with the theory by Klitggard about the occurrence of corruption that there is a factor of discretion plus a monopoly of power and a lack of accountability. This condition will have affect to public services.

**Key words:** bureaucracy, corruption, power

## 1 Introduction

According Max Weber whose introduce bureaucracy “*Bureaucracy is characterized by hierarical patterns of authority, a division labor and specialization of tasks, and an impersonal arrangement of offices*”

Main characteristic of bureaucracy by hierarical patterns of authority have been impact for behavior of public servants. How the mayor use of power to guides public servants. Autonomy have been given mayor is freedom to managed the regent by herself.

Today, bureaucracy can't sparate of corruption. Corruption is a disease and an enemy of governance and bureaucracy . In Indonesia, it seems that corruption is an inherent character in the bureaucracy, and various efforts have been made by the government by creating a commission to overcome this corruption issue. However, the existence of regulations and commissions made by the government has not been able to overcome the rampant or high number of corruption. This is shown by the large number of government officials in the Indonesian bureaucracy who did the corruption.

The context of the new autonomous region urged that institutions of local government and its officials as the prime mover of development to boost its order for the purpose of the

community prosper soon reached. The principle of freedom to provide decentralize with the authorities on the mayor to do its construction at once sets the Organization's bureaucracy according to needs that exist in its territory in order to make the purpose of citizens prosper soon realized.

However in reality for Tegal City implementing autonomous region thus cause problems in an environment of government bureaucracy. One of the problems experienced by employees with Civil Servants is a case of a non-job employees deemed not loyal and unprofessional by the Mayor.

"As much as 9 civil servants in the Government environment in Tegalcity are non-positioning by the Mayor off, such as Siti Masitha Soeparno. Some other Civil Servants unloaded the rank. Post arrest SitiMasitha was operation to catch hand by KPK, the Governor of Central Java, namely Mr. Ganjar Pranowo, asking the Office of the civil State apparatus that non-positioning should be returned.

They had to be reinstated again as instructed the Court Tribunnews.com with the title of Civil Servants When non-positioning Masitha ruled in Tegal City Greet Appointments from Mr. Ganjar Pranowo, <http://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2017/08/31/pns-nonjob-saat-masitha-berkuasa-di-kota-tegal-sambut-janji-ganjar> based on the empirical conditions above, then this is a reason to do research how the district head areas received authority in accordance with the Trustees ACT no 23 in 2014 implement the freedom of use of authority. The above events demonstrate that in Tegal City has occurred the corruption models bribes of the bureaucracy as one of the implementing autonomous region the ideas of power and authority.

## **2 Methodology**

In accordance with the research objectives that would like to discribed of corruption behavior at the bureaucracy. The research used of qualitative method. And by looking at the existing social reality and data interpretation are from either the primary data the results of the interviews and FGD data nor secondary data.

## **3 Finding and Discussion**

Corruption of the bureaucracy is negative behavior. Many previous studies found that there were cases of transfer or dismissal of officials in the local government bureaucracy who were moved or demoted without clear reasons. Research conducted by La Ode (2014) found that in Muna District the regional head holds full authority in every decision making, both within the party and in government administration. The administration of government in Muna Regency is inseparable from the political interests shown by the bureaucratic positions that come from officials who are loyal to political parties and officials who are committed to party interests.

Based on the findings of field models of corruption in Tegal city causes of the managerial style the bureaucrats. Mayor abuse of authority and position, accepting bribes, arrogance and intimidation, credibility is low, and nepotism.

### **3.1 Power Aspect**

Power aspect relation of the authority that is right from the mayor as a consequence of the autonomy, the less impact for both the bureaucracy in Tegal, it is improved with the sacking of 9 for no apparent reason. Authority is relation who have a power in bureaucracy. Even the officials who dismissed the average age of a senior, and had enough experience in the ranks of the bureaucracy. The behavior that is used by the Mayor of is more showing like and dislike. This is shown with the opinion that says that this time the new mayor did a policy that could not be accounted for according to existing regulations. Officials who used to never do non-positioning or a mutation without based on regulation. At a time when Civil Servants are sacked asked this in the regulation of mayor of the just say no professional even said employees will attack and make influence to another employee to do demonstrations. The head of the region that perform actions non-positioning is the wrong course of action either by the ACT of 23 in 2014 nor ACT of Civil Servant always this is a right answer and authority according the principle of decentralization. Even the head of the regional challenge please report if you want to level up.

Because of this leadership model used is very arrogant. This is shown once for 9 Servants in a non-positioning protested through the law and win at a time when the level region head, PTUN unwilling to implement the results of the verdict was. Mayor have been use power to pressure public servants to give money as return for the position at bureaucracy.

The power use to commit corruption has also been written by Fang Wang & Xunwei Sun (2014). *Absolute power leads to absolute corruption? Impact of power on corruption depending on the concepts of power one holds* School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China † Institute of Psychology Power has long been associated with the stigma of corruption. Three studies show that different concepts of power have different implications for corruption behavior and perceptions. The concept of personalized power is concerned with the strength to pursue self-centered goals for one's convenience, whereas the concept of socialized power is concerned with the strength to pursue other-focused goals to benefit and help others. Pedro Bernandez (2010) has also studied the model of governance and corruption in the *International Journal of Public Opinion Research vol 22 no 1 2010 Determinants of Political corruption a Conceptual Framework* that corruption can be seen as the power use by public officials for individual purposes.

Public servants can't avoid of structural condition at bureaucracy, they will have pressure by the mayor as the consequences of the hierarchical structure of bureaucracy.

### **3.2 Political Aspect**

From this aspect it is evident that the head area which should be free of values so served, it does not apply in Tegal City. It is found that people trust the head region is precisely not of Civil Servants in Tegal City Government surroundings but instead raised the community or other team success. To be placed at as an aide. But this is clearly not a professional placement in accordance with the required expertise as an aide. It is this person who is tasked to collect money retribution on the head of Department. In addition the policies that made the head of fixed area is the result of a proposal from party supporters through 'right hand'. Therefore the policies made by the head of the region largely for the benefit of political party supporters not to the community. Therefore the non-value means no political interest from the head area doesn't implement in Tegal City.

This is according to informant must immediately be addressed when we really want to improve the welfare of society. Political expediency is obviously detrimental to society in terms of community participation, empowerment is almost there are not qualified nor doing the road so efficient and effective expected can never be reached.

The result of research found that public servants at bureaucracy, can't escape of internal condition bureaucracy like pressure of mayor as a leaders in organization. The internal conditions of the bureaucracy can be causes of corruption behavior, such as giving bribes due to reciprocation relation of mayor for their position. This condition look at that whose public servants have forgotten to give 'money' for mayor the have been non job positioning.

#### **4 Conclusion**

1. Bureaucracy is value loaded of corruption behavior, because formal structure is the reason the mayor to pressure public servants must be give him 'money' .
2. Based on power and political dimension The mayor have opportunity to occur corruption .

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