

Analysis Of Law Enforcement Against Budget Abuse And Extortion Of Subjects By Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL)

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
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| Keywords: Abuse of budget, blackmail of subordinates, law enforcement, bureaucratic integrity | In English This article aims to analyze law enforcement in cases of budget abuse and extortion of subordinates committed by Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL). The research method used is a descriptive-analytical method by collecting data from various sources related to cases involving SYL. Data is analyzed to identify patterns of behavior that violate laws and ethical standards in public budget management. The results of the analysis show that there is evidence indicating that SYL is involved in misusing the budget for personal or political interests, as well as extorting subordinates to fulfill their wishes. The conclusion of this article highlights the need for improvements in the monitoring and law enforcement system at the ministerial level to prevent and follow up on acts of corruption and abuse of power by public officials. This effort is important to maintain integrity and accountability in the management of public budgets and the use of power. **** In Bahasa Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum terhadap kasus penyalahgunaan anggaran dan pemerasan bawahan yang dilakukan oleh Menteri Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif-analitis dengan mengumpulkan data dari berbagai sumber terkait kasus-kasus yang melibatkan SYL. Data dianalisis untuk mengidentifikasi pola perilaku yang melanggar hukum dan standar etika dalam pengelolaan anggaran publik. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya bukti yang mengindikasikan bahwa SYL terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan anggaran untuk kepentingan pribadi atau politik, serta melakukan pemerasan terhadap bawahan untuk memenuhi keinginannya. Simpulan dari artikel ini menyoroti perlunya perbaikan dalam sistem pengawasan dan penegakan hukum di tingkat kementerian untuk mencegah dan menindaklanjuti tindakan korupsi serta penyalahgunaan kekuasaan oleh pejabat publik. Upaya ini penting untuk menjaga integritas dan akuntabilitas dalam pengelolaan anggaran publik dan penggunaan kekuasaan. |

1. Introduciton

Corruption and abuse of power in managing public budgets are serious problems that have long haunted many countries, including Indonesia. The gap between people's expectations of a clean and transparent government and the reality of corrupt practices that still frequently occur is a major challenge in building good governance. One striking example is the cases involving Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL), who was accused of misusing the budget and extorting subordinates in carrying out his duties as minister.

This research aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of law enforcement regarding cases involving SYL. The main focus of this research is to understand existing law enforcement mechanisms, as well as identifying factors that influence their effectiveness in handling cases of corruption and abuse of power at the ministerial level. This research differentiates itself from previous studies with an approach that is more focused on concrete case studies involving high-ranking state officials.

Theoretically, this research is supported by relevant concepts of corruption and government governance, such as agency theory, collective action theory, and distributive justice theory. Relevant literature sources include books such as "Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform" by Susan Rose-Ackerman (1999), as well as various recent research articles that present similar case studies in global and local contexts.

The new value of this research lies in its efforts to present concrete and implementable policy recommendations to improve the government governance system, increase transparency, and minimize the risk of corruption within the Indonesian government bureaucracy.

2. Research Method

This research uses a descriptive-analytical approach to analyze law enforcement in cases of budget misuse and extortion of subordinates committed by Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL). A descriptive approach is used to describe in detail cases involving SYL, while an analytical approach is used to analyze data and explore factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Research design

Data Collection: Data will be collected from various sources such as official investigation reports, related government documents, case studies, as well as interviews with key informants such as legal experts, government officials and other related parties. **Data Analysis Technique:** Qualitative data will be analyzed using content analysis techniques to identify patterns of behavior that violate the law and ethical standards in managing public budgets and the use of power. Apart from that, quantitative analysis will also be used to measure the level of state financial losses and other impacts of the practices carried out by SYL. **Data Triangulation:** To ensure the validity and

reliability of the findings, data will be triangulated through comparison and analysis across sources. This is done to reduce bias and strengthen research results.

In-depth Literature Review: This research will be supported by an in-depth literature review of theories related to corruption, governance and law enforcement. Relevant literature includes books such as "Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform" by Susan Rose-Ackerman (1999) and recent journal articles discussing similar case studies in global and local contexts. It is hoped that this research method can provide a comprehensive and in-depth picture of cases of budget misuse and extortion of subordinates by SYL, as well as contribute to the development of more effective policies to combat corruption and improve governance in Indonesia.

3. Result and Discussion

This analysis reveals the results of research related to law enforcement in cases of budget misuse and extortion of subordinates committed by Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL). The following is a verbal description of the research results found:

- **Diversion of Project Funds:** It was found that SYL systematically diverted project funds for personal or certain group interests. This diversion of funds is often carried out by changing the purpose of using project funds from public infrastructure to interests that are not directly related to the interests of the community.
- **Use of Budget for Political Campaigns:** Research results show that SYL uses its ministry's budget to finance its personal or party political campaigns. This violates the principle of bureaucratic neutrality and causes significant state financial losses.
- **Blackmail against subordinates:** Another finding was the practice of blackmail carried out by SYL against subordinates to maintain its position within the ministry. This blackmail is often carried out with threats of dismissal or reduced financial support to disobedient subordinates.

The discussion in this article aims to interpret the results of research on law enforcement against budget abuse and extortion of subordinates carried out by Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) by linking it to relevant theories and referring to previous research that has been published in scientific journals.

Linkage of Findings to Theory

- **Structural Corruption Theory:** The finding that SYL uses its power to divert project

funds and utilize the budget for personal political interests can be interpreted with the structural corruption theory. This theory highlights how structural factors in government allow corruption to occur.

- **Bureaucratic Neutrality Theory:** Using the budget for political purposes also violates the principle of bureaucratic neutrality. This theory emphasizes the importance of a neutral bureaucracy in carrying out government functions without any political influence.
- **Social Justice Theory:** SYL's use of the budget for personal interests can be analyzed using the concept of social justice. This theory underscores the importance of fair distribution of resources for the public good, which is violated by corrupt practices and budget abuse.
- **Organizational Behavior Theory:** In the context of decision making in government bureaucracy, organizational behavior theory highlights the factors that influence individual behavior in organizations. Research shows that factors such as misguided incentives and weak oversight can exacerbate corruption risks (Jones, 2010).
- **Governance and Corruption Theory:** In the context of government in Indonesia, this theory describes how weak internal and external controls in budget management can facilitate corrupt practices at the ministry and government agency level (Santoso, 2015).
- **State Administrative Law Theory:** The principles of state administrative law regulate good governance, including transparency, accountability and public participation which can reduce the risk of budget misuse (Kusumadewi, 2018).

Linkages with Previous Research

Relevant previous studies support the findings in this research:

- Rose-Ackerman (1999) in his book on corruption and government shows that corruption can damage institutions and slow down economic development.
- Guerrero and Rodríguez (2017) in their research on the impact of corruption on development and socio-economic inequality show that corruption by high-ranking officials can worsen social inequality.
- Fitriani and Safitri (2020) in their article on public financial governance highlight the importance of transparency and accountability in managing public budgets to prevent

corruption.

- **Study by Husted (2020)** on the impact of corruption on foreign investment shows that corruption at the government level can reduce investor confidence and hinder economic growth.
- **Research by La Porta et al. (1999)** Regarding the relationship between weak legal protection for investors and levels of corruption, it shows that countries with high levels of corruption tend to have an unstable business environment.
- The study by Widodo et al. (2020) regarding the evaluation of anti-corruption policies in Indonesia shows that the successful implementation of these policies depends on good integration between law, regulations and implementation in the field.
- Research by Prasetyo (2017) on the influence of corruption on the quality of public services highlights that corrupt practices at the government level have a negative impact on the quality of services provided to the community.

Policy Implications

This discussion also offers several policy implications based on the findings and theories that have been discussed:

- **Governance Reform:** Reforms in government governance are needed to strengthen supervision over the use of public budgets.
- **Strengthening the Internal Monitoring System:** It is necessary to strengthen the internal monitoring system in ministries to prevent abuse of power.
- **Firm Law Enforcement:** There is a need for stricter law enforcement in cases of corruption at the government level to increase accountability.
- **Anti-Corruption Policy Improvement:** More comprehensive anti-corruption policy reform is needed, including increasing transparency and accountability in public financial management.
- **Education and Training:** Invest in education and training to increase awareness of ethics and integrity among public officials and civil society.
- **Increasing the Capacity of Law Enforcement Officials:** It is necessary to increase the capacity and independence of law enforcement officials in handling corruption cases involving government officials.

- **Active Community Participation:** The importance of encouraging active community participation in monitoring public budget management and implementation of government policies.

4. Conclusions

In concluding this research, several important conclusions can be drawn related to the analysis of law enforcement regarding misuse of ministry budgets and the practice of extorting subordinates carried out by Minister Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL). Budget abuse and extortion are serious problems in Indonesian public administration, threatening the integrity of government and public trust in state institutions. This research not only reveals challenges in public budget governance in Indonesia, but also provides several recommendations that can become a basis for future improvements.

The research results show that the main obstacle in law enforcement is the low effectiveness of internal supervision and the capacity of law enforcement in handling corruption cases at the government level. There is still a significant gap between the idealization of law enforcement and the reality of its implementation in the field. Corrupt practices and abuse of authority pose serious threats to the integrity of democratic and transparent government. Although there have been efforts to increase supervision and accountability, further steps are still needed to strengthen the internal and external monitoring system in the state administration system to minimize these detrimental practices.

The discussion of this research refers to current theories about good governance and effective law enforcement. Based on these findings, deeper structural reforms are needed in public budget management, including increased transparency in the budget management process and improvements in corruption prevention regulations.

The prospects for developing the results of this research include several policy recommendations. First, it is necessary to increase the capacity and independence of supervisory institutions to monitor budget use more effectively and also take concrete steps to strengthen the integrity and capacity of law enforcement officials. Second, there is a need to strengthen regulations and stricter law enforcement against corruption in the public sector by increasing public participation in monitoring public budget management. Third, the importance of increasing awareness of law and

ethics among the bureaucracy to encourage the implementation of better practices in public budget management. Fourth, the importance of evaluating and revolutionizing anti-corruption policies to ensure effective implementation

In addition, the results of this research provide a basis for further research in the field of state administrative law and anti-corruption policy in Indonesia. An in-depth study of the factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement as well as evaluation of corruption prevention policies can be a direction for further development.

In the context of implementation, these findings are expected to make a significant contribution to the efforts of the government and related institutions to improve government governance and increase the integrity of public institutions. Implementation of these recommendations is expected to increase transparency, accountability and integrity in overall public budget governance. Only with strong collaboration between government, civil society and the private sector can we build a country that is more transparent, accountable and free from corruption.

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