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Research Article

7 **Analysis of Local Head Leadership (Study Behavior Deviate Leader Regional Headin Lampung Province)**

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Abstract.

Corruption is a wrong behavior, one can deviate. Case corruption inside the government that involves head area happened in Lampung Province, it can be seen from KPK arrests Regent of Mesuji (Khamamik), Regent Tanggamus (Bambang Kurniawan), South Lampung Regent (Zainudin Hasan), Central Lampung Regent (Mustafa), and North Lampung Regent (Agung Knowledge Mangkunegara). Destination study this for knowing form behavior deviant (corruption) Leader Head of corruption in Lampung Province. Method used descriptive qualitative. Data obtained from study theory, letter news, books, online media, and source/reference other. Results study show form behavior deviate head area are (1) Differential Association, corruption occur because studied; (2) Anomie, corruption because weak supervision and control social; (3) GONE, corruption because greed (Greed), opportunity (Opportunity), needs (Needs), and disclosure (Expose); (4) Rationalization, corruption considered a justification; (5) Profit, corruption will get profit; (6) Capability, corruption because ability; (7) Structure, corruption is reality crime that is not free from structure and agency human; (8) Function, corruption because position head area susceptible cheating. From various form behavior deviate, the form of labeling is not apply in corruption by the heads area in Lampung Province, because there is no a label or nickname people in the area who see negative to head the area before occur case corruption that triggers head area for To do action corruption that.

Keywords: Leadership, Regional Head, Corruption, Behavior Deviate

1. Introduction

Behavior deviate leadership in government organizations area the more bloom happened, which is very crucial is corruption. Behavior deviate leadership is deviation social leader with behavior that is not in accordance with norm social environment Public nor applicable rules. On basically, behavior deviate often associated with deed nor negative action. Next in Law No. 20 of 2001 corruption is action oppose law with meaning enrich yourself, someone else, or corporations that result in harmful finance country or economy country. Behavior deviate in form corruption bloom happened in the province Lampung. Case corruption The regional head involves a number of

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Regent, namely Agung Ilmu Mangkunegara as North Lampung Regent, Mustafa as Regent of Central Lampung, Zainudin Hasan as South Lampung Regent, Khamami as Mesuji Regent, and Bambang Kurniawan as Regent Tanggamus. All of them have been convicted and thrown in jail.

Agung Ilmu Mangkunegara is the Regent of North Lampung two period, last 2019-2024. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has named North Lampung Regent Agung Sains Mangkunegara as a suspect in bribery related to projects at the Trade Service and PUPR Service in North Lampung. Agung is suspected of receiving bribes totaling Rp 1.2 billion from the two official projects¹. Next Dr. Ir. H. Mustafa, MH is incumbent politician as Central Lampung Regent 2016-2018, before he take office as Deputy Regent of Central Lampung for the 2010-2015 period. KPK arrested Mustafa because guess case bribery, he suspected give instruction to the ranks for give bribe to Central Lampung DPRD. bribe the for smooth out step Government Central Lampung Regency borrowed funds of IDR 300 billion to wrong one State Owned Enterprise, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur. Loan that the plan will used for development project infrastructure that will done Service Work General and Central Lampung² Regency Public Housing.

The Regent of South Lampung Regency for the 2016-2021 period, Zainudin Hasan (ZH) was officially named as a suspect in receiving bribes related to the procurement of goods and services in the South Lampung Regency 2018 budget. In the construction of this case, businessman Gilang Ramadhan gave a bribe of 10-17 percent of the project fee to Zainudin Hasan. Zainudin Hasan directs all project procurement to the Lamsel PUPR Service, must go through Agus Bhakti Nugroho. Then Zainudin Hasan asked Anjar Asmara to coordinate with Agus Bhakti Nugroho regarding the project fee. Anjar Asmara was asked to collect project fees as operational funds or tactical funds for the PUPR Office. In the OTT, the KPK has secured a total of Rp 399 million, allegedly from the disbursement of advances for 4 projects worth Rp 2.8 billion.

Khamami is Regent Selected Mesuji District on period 2012–2016, later on Pilkada Simultaneously 2017 Khamami return selected on period 2017–2022. Khamami was officially named by the KPK as a suspect in a bribery case for an infrastructure project in Mesuji Regency amounting to Rp 1.28 billion from companies working on projects in the area. Bambang Kurniawan is Regent Tanggamus to 3, with period position 2013-2018. KPK detains Regent Tanggamus Bambang Kurniawan after checked as suspect case guess act criminal corruption gift bribe to members of the district legislature Tanggamus, Lampung related 2016 budget discussion at home prisoner Guntur Pomdam.

The data shows how sad the corruption cases are Regent Regional Head in Lampung Province. If what happens within the government area it is precisely this kind of deviant behavior, then how will the ideals of the Region be achieved. This issue becomes interesting to study because lately corruption cases are so rampant. The deviant behavior of the Regional Head Leader needs to be discussed in depth, because the true leader must set an example through good and correct behavior to achieve organizational goals. Leaders who are supposed to be role models and the driving force of the organization are actually caught up in cases of violating the law. Study this trying to analyze how the shape Regent 's deviant behavior as Leader Head of Region in Lampung Province.

2. Method

Study writing this is qualitative descriptive because it aims to describe in detail and thoroughly the various conditions and situations that arise object writing. Poerwandari [1] describes that study qualitative produce and processing data that is descriptive. Data obtained from study theory, letter news, books, online media, and source/reference other. Focus study is on form behavior deviate of the Regents who did action Corruption.

3. Result and Discussion

Deviant behavior is the behavior of citizens or society that is considered not in accordance with the rules, customs and social norms that apply [2]. Deviant behavior is the act of a person or group of people that is considered despicable and beyond the limits of tolerance. Deviant behavior is not always based solely on bad behavior, or happiness when seeing other people suffer, but personal needs that must be met. This personal need drives perpetrators to commit deviant actions such as corruption [3]. The definition of corruption according to Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption is any person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself or another person or a corporation that can harm state finances or the state economy. ⁶Corruption is a form of deviation through the act of abusing public trust that is authorized to someone to gain unilateral advantage. Corruption includes ⁵abuse of authority, opportunity, or means intended to enrich oneself, other people or corporations and harm other parties or state finances (the state economy).

Corruption in Indonesia has robotically penetrated every day sports and exists within the administrative shape of public servants. Ideological explanation occurs, along with the denial of responsibility, social weighting, and the disclosure of loyalty to

superiors helping tremendous corruption. The essence of this explanation is the low salaries of public officials. Vulnerable accountability, and corrupt management on the level of presidency management.

Senior [4], Additionally observes that corrupt political leaders are unlikely to illustrate the desired political will to cut back corruption due to the fact they might be “killing the goose that lays the golden eggs”. Since they “manipulate and make the most every body and everything for non-public gain”, corruption allows them to convert the financial system into “an tool of chief wealth creation” and declare as their own the end result of the nations labor.

According to Edwin H Sutherland [5], deviations originating in the *Differential Association* are learned through the process of cultural transfer or *cultural transmission*. Furthermore, through the learning process, one learns a *deviant sub-culture* or a deviant sub-culture. Factors that cause corruption by several regional heads in Lampung Province can be seen from this theory, that:

1. Crime is learned, not inherited;
2. Crime is learned in an intimate circle of association;
3. Crime is learned through a communication process.
4. What is learned is encouragement/motivation, as well as techniques for committing crimes.

Nurhasanah [6] describe that The Leader (Village/region leader) should adhere to local values (regional identity) in personal good behavior to bring comfort and peace to the society. It is inseparable from the mistakes of a regional leader or chief committed by eliminating political ethics as an honest, fair and responsible leader of the position he holds without practices harmful to the country or his own region as corruption. The head regional conduct corruption in various ways, such as, birbes head regional, how can they function smoothly [7].

The newly elected regional head as regent is an important part for each individual in occupying a leadership seat at the regional level. Without experience and also mature readiness, the potential for deviation is very large. As soon as they become regional heads, these leaders will immediately go into the field and meet with various groups, ranging from ordinary people to other state officials, whether they are working in the private or public sector. These meetings and friendships, whether for official or not, require regional heads to communicate and adapt to each other, including studying the situation, conditions, behavior and others from these various parties. Existence Regional

heads who have previously committed several irregularities, including direct and indirect corruption, are a learning process, the longer and more intense the association and meetings between them, the more will be known to the regional head. This can make the fortress of moral, cultural, idealism and others owned by the regional head collapse to further carry out deviant behavior in the form of corruption. Regional heads in Lampung Province such as Mustafa in Central Lampung, Zainudin Hasan in South Lampung, the Regent of Mesuji (Khamamik), the Regent of Tanggamus (Bambang Kurniawan), and the Regent of North Lampung (Agung Ilmu Mangkunegara) are tempted to abuse power for personal gain because of the communication process. intense, learning process, and finally motivated to commit corruption. The regents seek as much profit as possible to enrich themselves with bribery, money laundering, and others. Thus, the supporting factors for the realization of the crime of corruption in terms of the Differential Association theory are caused by the existence of a close association to study crime, if the social environment is bad it will affect someone to behave badly as well.

Corruption deviant behavior can also be seen in the perspective of the Anomie theory proposed by Emile Durkheim. Anomie in which crime occurs due to weak supervision and social control, this results in a decline in morals which in turn causes individuals to find it difficult to adjust to changes in norms, and often conflicts of norms in relationships occur. The regional head official considers that corruption is a common and natural thing to do. As a result, they do not have a culture of shame and even feel innocent if they commit acts of corruption. The factor of regional heads committing corruption on the one hand begins with their inability to control their passions. On the other hand, regional heads also lack religious, moral and social norms, so that they become greedy, always lacking and unable to contain their passions when faced with tempting amounts of money, committing fraud, swapping, money laundering, and other forms of corruption to enrich themselves but harm the people in their area through instant actions that violate the law.

Other forms of deviant behavior carried out by regional leaders based on the GONE theory by Bologne [8], namely greed (Greed), opportunity (O), needs (Needs), and disclosure (Expose). Perpetrators of corruption generally have a greedy nature, do not feel enough with what they have. Opportunity is an opportunity which in the context of deviant behavior means negative because the opportunity is a certain situation that provides an opportunity to commit corruption. Needs relate to everything that is needed to support life, whether primary, secondary, or tertiary. The problem faced by perpetrators of corruption is that if they feel their needs are always unfulfilled, so to fulfill them they commit acts of corruption. The disclosure factor is usually at the end

when fraud or acts of corruption are known, meaning that the perpetrators are held accountable for their corruption.

In relation to corruption carried out by regents as leaders in their regions, all elements of GONE apply. The desire to have something that is not their right, even though their right has been fulfilled is a form of greed. In the context of corruption, greed is associated with materialism. Manfred [9] mentions that greedy people need material things to be happy and wealth is a sign of success. Then the power, authority, and position are opportunities that are not properly utilized by regional heads who are perpetrators of corruption, instead they use them as tools to enrich themselves. Likewise, needs, of course, if calculated quantitatively, there are many human needs and what applies to perpetrators of corruption is that all of these needs must be met, even though the ability to fulfill them is very limited, eventually taking shortcuts with these corrupt acts. As a last step, the corruptors try to defend themselves by revealing what happened, usually in their version stating that they refuse to be declared if they have committed an act of corruption, although in the end the judge's verdict stated that they were proven to have done so. This disclosure also implies that the perpetrators of corruption should have thought about and considered the lack of action they were taking.

In the case of corruption, sufferers are frequently events outside the corrupt interplay consisting of society, or the corporation where the corrupt actors work, for example whilst a construction corporation offers a bribe to an respectable in public procurement in change for undertaking contract, the opposite bidders are unaware that their failure is because of a mystery transaction among bribe giver and bribe taker. Furthermore, due to the fact the procurement isn't primarily based totally on goal qualifications, the execution of a undertaking that changed into obtained via a corrupt procedure should be of poor quality. Deteriorating public services [10]

The *rationalization factor* is another form of deviant behavior from the regents. Justification is one of the indicators of *The Fraud Triangle (FTT)* which was pioneered by Crassey in Abdulahi et al [11]. Justification means if committing fraud is the right thing, because it has been instrumental in leading the region, providing welfare to the community, has contributed, and so on so it is natural and not wrong to commit acts of corruption. Regardless of whether it is true or not, but for regional heads who commit acts of corruption, what they do is still within reasonable limits and not a mistake, because they feel they have sacrificed and raised the region, including providing prosperity to its people.

Furthermore, the deviant behavior of regional head leaders also occurs because they believe that the results of corruption will still provide more and more benefits even if

they are detained as stated by *Ramirez Torres in Tedika et al* [12]. This makes regional heads take unusual (deviant) steps by means of corruption. The amount or value of the money they have corrupted is seen as being able to ensure a comfortable life for them and their families in the next few decades. So that even if they are punished, they feel safe, especially because the cost of living is still abundant, especially if the demands for punishment from the court do not impoverish them.

Corruption of behavior is the loss of state, the destruction of character states, the destruction of infrastructure, economic collapse, political destruction, destruction of national democracy and moral values, loss of publicity. Loss of public trust in democracy, loss of public trust in institutions and countries, loss of public trust in the law. Corruption behavior from head local leadership forced enforcement and confident in the credibility of regional.

Such Political dynamics have an effect on decision making techniques that generally tend to thrill positive groups. Public participation could be desecrated as part of this political contestation, and that is what make the regional head constantly hold the populatiry quo via way od means of retaining sympathizers dependable to him [13].

Finally, capability is the last factor in the deviant behavior of regional heads who commit acts of corruption. Many people have the will but are not supported by the ability, or preferably. According to *Wolfe and Hermanson* [14] that the ability factor is also a trigger for the deviant behavior of regional heads in committing acts of corruption. Like wise with the deviant behavior of regional heads, the ability in this case is not enough only with opportunities and opportunities that are supported by the position, position, and power they have but further is that regional heads with awareness without hesitation and assuming that problems morals, ethics and others are not important so that they continue to carry out these deviant behaviors. They are confident and confident that they can carry out these corrupt acts, and even feel safe with their deviant behavior.

Deviations can also be sourced from the structure (Robert K Merton). Corruption is a crime reality that cannot be separated from human structure and agency. The perspective of structuration theory emphasizes the duality relationship between agent and structure. Structure includes rules and resources, as well as social systems that are mobilized in space and time by social agents. Corruption as a structural crime involves a micro structure, where corruption occurs because of omission and habituation. In the macro structure, corruption is supported by a comprehensive modernity factor that occurs in all events and in all places. The agents are those who have an intervention value (effect) against a corrupt act. The rationale is justification for acts of corruption.

According to *Merton*, the emergence of deviant behavior is a form of structural adaptation to certain situations. This structure has a great opportunity to be used as a tool to implement ideas that deviate from the rules and norms. Most of the regents who were caught by the KPK in Lampung have communicated with parties who jointly committed fraud and helped initiate plans for bribery, money laundering and others. Based on the structure of the regional government, vertically the regent has invited officials under his coordination such as the Head of the Service to jointly commit irregularities, as well as horizontally the regent has conditioned so that council members can participate in smoothing out his corruption action plans.

In the end, deviant behavior is also influenced by the function theory initiated by Emile Durkheim. According to him, the moral awareness of all members of society cannot be the same and simultaneously because everyone is different depending on heredity, physical environment, and social environment. When a regent occupies the position of regional head, it is environmental factors that will lead to the direction of the leadership of each regent, and will coordinate each OPD so that conditions can be seen which are relatively good or vice versa. The interaction carried out by the regional head will determine the mindset of each program and policy that will be carried out. Almost all Regents in Lampung Province are able to develop networks and potentials that exist in each region so that the fulfillment of needs can be fully controlled by the Regent in a sustainable manner. The factor of buying and selling positions is a vulnerable environment for services that are considered wet for the regent to take advantage of to seek as much profit as possible. For example, the OTT Khamami case was officially named by the KPK as a suspect in a bribery case for an infrastructure project in Mesuji Regency. because he received a bribe of Rp 1.28 billion from a company working on a project in the area. This is part of the collaboration between the regent and the private sector who manages the project, which is a deviant behavior as a leader in an area.

There are several theories of deviant behavior that do not apply in the context of corruption committed by several regional heads in Lampung. The theory is labeling and Edwin M Lemmert as the initiator. According to the view of this theory, a person commits deviant behavior because of the process of labeling, giving nicknames, stamps, etiquette, and brands given by the community. Thus, someone commits a social deviation because of the bad influence due to the labeling. Because society has given a negative label or nickname to someone who has started it by committing a deviation, there is a tendency for that person to repeat the deviation.

The regents who were caught red-handed by the KPK did not start with negative labeling because they had committed irregularities. They even have a positive image in

leading their respective work areas. On the other hand, the regents who were affected by OTT in Lampung were relatively much considered good in running the government in their respective districts. The figure of khamamik in Mesuji Regency is a regent who is very simple and close to the community, this has a very positive value influence for the people of Mesuji Regency so that people's perceptions of the image and bad label on Khamamik are almost non-existent in the thoughts and assumptions of the people in Mesuji Regency. Besides Khamamik, the Regent of Central Lampung, Mustafa can almost be said to be the same as the Regent of Mesuji, regarding the closeness to the community and the idea of developing Central Lampung, it is almost unthinkable by the community that there will be acts of fraud and violating the norms and ethics of the regional head. So when it is proven that the regent has committed acts of corruption, the new labeling process begins. The community began to give a negative label to the regent, some dubbed him as a corruptor, a fraud, eating people's money and so on.

4. Conclusion

Corruption committed Leader Regional Heads in Lampung Province include on behavior deviate. Behavior deviate from action corruption of the regents awakened from a number of shape. Form behavior the could categorized as on internal factors and external. part big originated from internal/ individual factors, namely *Differential Association*, corruption occur because studied; GONE (greed, opportunity, need, and disclosure); rationalization (justification), benefits, and capability (ability). Whereas by external behavior deviate anomie (weak supervision and control social); stricture; and function. No form of labeling apply in corruption by the heads area in Lampung Province, because no there is a label or nickname people in the area who see negative to head the area before occur case corruption that triggers head area for to do action corruption that.

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