

# No more corruption!



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*“Prabowo-Gibran: ‘We will fix what needs to be fixed. We will enforce what needs to be enforced, and we are determined to eradicate corruption at its roots.’”*

The statement was expressed by Prabowo Subianto, the No. 2 candidate for president, in his first presidential debate, as reported by the news agency ANTARA (December 12, 2023).

The No. 2 presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, have officially been elected as President and Vice President for the 2024–2029 term of office, based on an announcement by the General Election Commission (KPU) on Wednesday, March 20, 2024. Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka secured 96,214,691 votes, far ahead of Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar (AMIN) with 40,971,906 votes and Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud MD with 27,040,878 votes.

Corruption eradication is included in the 7th Mission of “Asta Cita”, advocated by Prabowo-Gibran in the official document, “*Bersama Indonesia Maju Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045*,” which is stated as “Strengthening Political, Legal, and Bureaucratic Reforms, as well as Strengthening Corruption and Drug Prevention and Eradication.” Prabowo-Gibran also includes corruption prevention and eradication programs in their “17 Priority Programs,” which explicitly state that corruption has negative impacts on the economy and society; thus, eradicating corruption must be achieved through a balanced elimination of the benefits obtained by corruptors and restoring state financial losses.

## Prabowo-Gibran promises to combat corruption

According to The Heritage Foundation (2022), one component of economic freedom is the rule of law, with its three indicators. First, property rights. The legal framework within a country must provide assurance and security for people to engage in economic activities. Protected property rights can give people the confidence to improve their abilities, trade, engage in entrepreneurship, save, invest, and participate in other vital economic activities.

The second indicator is government integrity. Government integrity can uphold the implemented legal framework or the potential ones to eliminate corrupt practices such as embezzlement, fraud, extortion, nepotism and others. Moreover, government integrity ensures the government’s presence to protect individual and economic freedom, rather than intervening with excessive policies that may distort the economy.

The last indicator is judicial effectiveness. The existing legal framework must operate fairly, efficiently, and effectively under its mandate to protect the rights of all citizens from unlawful acts. Even in cases of violations, judicial effectiveness must ensure appropriate legal action against perpetrators.

As previously stated, Prabowo-Gibran’s 7th mission of the *Asta Cita* program emphasizes measures that combat corruption through political, legal, and governance reforms. Political reform outlines four programs; legal reform offers twenty; and governance reform explains twenty-six. To summarize, four programs will be selected for each reform, as shown in

Table 1.

In general, Prabowo-Gibran’s political, legal, and governance reforms support the role of the Rule of Law in economic freedom. Implementing an accountable, fair, transparent, and impartial rule of law demands leadership with equitable aspects. As the elected President and Vice President, Prabowo-Gibran must achieve the

pledges of political, legal, and governance reforms, based on economic freedom to prevent corrupt practices, over the next five years. To root out corruption, there has to be improvement in government institutions, including government officials and leaders. Mr. Prabowo and Mr. Gibran, we wish to have no more corruption in our country.

Table 1. Prabowo-Gibran political, legal, and governance reforms

| Political Reforms  | Rule of Law Indicator |   |   |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|
|  | 1                     | 2 | 3 |
| Regulating the political funding and financing system, to ensure independence, transparency, corruption prevention, and maintenance of democracy sustainability.   | ✓                     | ✓ |   |
| Building a Single Identity Number (SIN) and Population Administration Information System and Database, to prevent dual identities and its misuse, and facilitate the tracking of assets, taxes, and issues related to Duplicate Identity Numbers (NIK) in the Permanent Voter List (DPT) during elections. | ✓                     | ✓ |   |
| Ensuring the conduct of general elections ( <i>Pemilu</i> ) and regional elections ( <i>Pilkada</i> ) with integrity, including management improvement in its implementation.  |                       | ✓ |   |
| Guaranteeing the citizens’ constitutional rights in the conduct of general elections ( <i>Pemilu</i> ) and regional elections ( <i>Pilkada</i> ), especially by improving voter data, using an integrated system linked with an improved population protocol.  | ✓                     | ✓ |   |
| Legal Reforms  |                       |   |   |
| Strengthening a more systematic anti-corruption movement by reinforcing the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Police, the Prosecutor’s Office, and the Judiciary.   |                       | ✓ |   |
| Establishing the KPK as a center of excellence in anti-corruption preventive efforts, through educating primary, secondary, and higher education sectors.  |                       | ✓ |   |
| Ensuring non-interference acts toward the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Police, the Prosecutor’s Office, and the Judiciary in prosecuting corruption cases.   |                       | ✓ |   |
| Prioritizing anti-corruption efforts in sectors associated with the improvement of the livelihoods of the people and protecting public resources, such as agriculture, rural areas, fisheries, education, health, forestry, natural resources, and labor.  |                       | ✓ | ✓ |
| Governance Reforms   |                       |   |   |
| Preventing state revenue and tax leakage in the natural resources and raw commodity sectors.   |                       | ✓ | ✓ |
| Halting manipulation practices (mis-invoicing) in export reporting, and mandating raw material processing domestically (smelters, oil refineries, and other processing industries).  |                       | ✓ | ✓ |
| Creating a digitalized government, to establish and enforce transparency, inclusivity, and efficiency.   |                       | ✓ |   |
| Extending and intensifying tax reforms to serve as stronger stimulants for businesses to boost competitiveness and investment in real sectors.   | ✓                     | ✓ |   |

Sources: “The Indonesia Maju Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045” document.

**The Rule of Law Indicator:**  
1. Property rights protection  
2. Government integrity  
3. Judicial effectivity

# Indonesia’s first “Virtual Best Practices Sharing” program on sign language literacy for multinational participants of the IUT, a subsidiary of the OIC

On March 22 2024, activity for the Promotion of Indonesia’s Best Experience in the field of Sign Language Literacy was carried out online for the first time, at the forum of the Islamic Cooperation Organization/OIC Subsidiary Body, namely, the Islamic University for Technology/IUT which is headquartered in the City of Gaziabad-Dhaka-Bangladesh. This online promotional activity was attended by a number of students taking Engineering study programs at undergraduate and graduate levels, attended by at least 89 participants coming from a number of OIC countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Bangladesh.

The activity was opened by the Dean of the IUT Engineering Faculty, Prof. Shamsudeen Ahmed and guided by Ir. Imrul Keyes and Ir. Rouhan. Also featured were a number of speakers from Indonesia, consisting of the Head of LPMQ-Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. Abdul Aziz Sidqi, accompanied by a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Br. Amar Makruf) who also acts as the author of articles related to Strengthening the Promotion of Sign Language Literacy, along with a number of Teams for Preparing Guidelines for Reading Mushaf Al-Qur’an for Deaf People and those with Speech Sensory Disabilities (PDSRW) and a number of leaders/administrators of the Indonesian Deaf Muslim Association/ATMI, most of whom are Sign Language experts and foreign language translators (Arabic and English).

At the opening of the activity for Disseminating Indonesia’s Best Expe-

rience in the Field of Sign Language for People with Deaf and Speech Sensory Disabilities, Prof. Shamsudeen Ahmad/IUT Senior Lecturer, as the host, stated as follows: a) The activity entitled: “Sharing Indonesia Best Practices on Sign Language Literacy for the Deaf” is the first activity held by the IUT Faculty of Engineering together with Indonesia; b) This activity is seen as a breakthrough to overcome the problems found in the world community related to mainstreaming education for all, especially for people with Deaf and Speech Sensory Disabilities (deaf) by utilizing pedagogical and technical/technological aspects of the problem, for world society; c) The activity is expected to open the door to information for the creation of opportunities for joint study activities on the role of the engineering sector in helping to increase accessibility for Deaf people and those with Speech Sensory Disabilities, both in Bangladesh and in OIC member countries; d) Indonesia’s willingness to be a resource person on the above theme provides an opportunity for IUT students from various OIC member countries to explore Indonesia’s experience regarding Providing and Teaching Sign Language Literacy and the Use of Technology that has been carried out in Indonesia; e) It is hoped that this step can encourage the creation of a revolution for the empowerment of all elements of society in various fields, including of course people with Deaf and Speech Sensory Disabilities.

In the presentation session, representatives from Lajnah Pentashih Mushaf Qur’an-Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

explained as follows: a) Background and Theological and Philosophical Basis for the Publication of the First Mushaf of the Qur’an in Indonesia with transcription of the first sign code; b) This manuscript of the Qur’an Sign was written by transcribing each letter into a sign code along with its harakat/punctuation code, so that it can apply UNIVERSALLY; c) LPMQ as a center for studying and interpreting mushaf in Indonesia also opens training activities for all groups; d) The implementation of the Qur’an Reading Guide using the required language method has been socialized at a number of public and religious schools; e) The use of digital technology has been carried out by publishing the Sign Mushaf in digital format and the application can be downloaded on the Play Store at the address: Qur’an Ministry of Religion; and f) LPMQ together with ATMI are open to discussing whether IUT needs teaching experts and also discussing the possibility of studying the use of technology to further increase accessibility for related parties (teachers, people with Deaf and Speech Sensory Disabilities and other related communities).

During this session, there was also an explanation of the publication of a Tutorial for Learning Mushaf Qur’an Signs which can be accessed through the Ministry of Religion’s Qur’an, the application of which can be downloaded via the Play Store or Appstore. The team also provided an explanation to seminar participants about how to find this application on smartphones.

After at least two hours of presentations, all participants expressed

their sincerest appreciation for Indonesia resource persons and emphasized the importance to strengthen accessibility for persons with Speech Sensory Disabilities (Deaf), through pedagogical strengthening and reviewing the use of appropriate application tools for related parties. Persons with Deaf and Speech Sensory Disabilities (PDSRW) and their interlocutors). Participants expressed their enthusiasm to find out how far Indonesia has mastered the use of technology for this issue, and the level of resistance to the use of signal code transcription.

The above queries have been answered with confidence by the Indonesian resource person, explaining that so far they have not found any problems in terms of accuracy of interpretation, because what was done in compiling the Mushaf Reading Guidelines for PDSRW was not interpreting the verses, but only coding the writing into signs so that it is universally applicable. The Ministry of Religion confirms that it is always open to efforts in developing and modernizing existing applications/tools to suit the need of the related stakeholders.

At the end of this seminar, the IUT leaders expressed their highest appreciation for this activity and consider deepening their institutional engagement in enhancing promotion of the Sign Language Literacy in their country and for their native countries of the participants.

Long Live all related Indonesia Peoples’ stakeholders and Deaf Indonesian People and Speech Sensory Disabilities (PDSRW). Keep Up the Spirit for collaboration and creativity!



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