

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

KPK is an institution that has gained high trust from the public. This institution was created specifically to maintain the stability of state officials in maintaining the mandate of the community to always work honestly. KPK is also one of the important organizations prepared exclusively by being selected by a special committee. This happens because the task of being a member and official of the KPK is very heavy, so the mechanism in the election must also be strict and mature. The journey to perform KPK tasks is certainly not as easy as thought. There needs to be a strengthening of integrity in every individual who dares to enter this field (Tysara, 2023).

As is well known by the general public, studies on the KPK have been widely circulated and become interesting research, especially the study of the problem of the recruitment mechanism for KPK leaders. In the process of selecting the leaders of this non-governmental institution, previous researchers in his researches entitled “The Recruitment System for KPK Commissioners by the House of Representatives and the President in the Perspective of Checks and Balances” also entitled “Problems in Filling the Position of Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission” proved that the mechanism used was still very weak and did not meet the standards of the checks and balances perspective.

The problem that the compiler saw based on previous research was that there were many obstacles in the election of KPK leaders (Martaon, 2023). Today, too many parties that should not be included in the election of KPK leaders are actually authorized by immature laws to be implemented as parties who participate in choosing who is worthy of serving as KPK leaders. This shows that the law that was inaugurated as a guideline in choosing KPK leaders does not actually strengthen one of the parties that has been formed for the clearest reason, namely selecting candidates for KPK leaders or commonly referred to as Pansel or Selection Committee (Ashari, 2016). Therefore, the previous literature suggested that the executive and legislative parties listed in the law should serve

as ratifiers of prospective KPK leaders rather than being parties who participate in selecting because Pansel's duties will be shifted and their implementation will overlap.

According to the view of Jimly Asshiddiqie in a scientific journal written by M. Beni Kurniawan stated that independent institutions must fulfil three forms, namely as a form of institutional independence reflected in the mechanism of external relations between state institutions, functional independence reflected in decision making, and finally administrative independence in the form of support for the two-independence mentioned earlier (Kurniawan, 2018, pp. 140-147). The concept and strategy of corruption are discussed in detail in an international journal entitled "What Works to Curb Political Corruption?". This journal dissects what things can be opportunities for political corruption and how to control it so that it does not occur in state-building institutions including the KPK. Please note that the journal is needed as a solution material and also a dissector of the causes of the many political corruption that grows in Indonesia.

The journal created by transparency international, 'The Global Coalition Against Corruption' provides academic concepts about corruption, one of which is carried out in elections. In this section, the authors explain that in theory written by the Transparency International Helpdesk in 2014 and Birch in 2011 states that election corruption involves rules full of manipulation in the voting process (David Jackson., 2016, p. 6). The political aspect plays into the campaign process, where political parties violate the Election Law for deceptive campaign tactics or vote-buying. This fraud can be seen from the many false reports, impersonation, and involving ballot filling. If drawn into the point of view of discussion analysis, political concepts that often arise and become a place for massive corruption are indeed in the election period. In this situation, the KPK should be at the forefront of eradicating the evils committed by political parties, but in the current KPK recruitment process it is considered not open, full of controversy, and not in accordance with the perspective of checks and balances.

Reflecting on the KPK leadership recruitment system that is not in accordance with the perspective of checks and balances, it makes it difficult to believe that this agency is far from political interest. Where political interest is very closely related to the phenomenon of political corruption. Such as several controversial events revealed by the KPK in the 2019-2023 period, namely, starting from the selection method that is

considered deviated from what it should be, such as the many names of leading candidates who fail to pass the screening even though this is already included in the category of criteria for KPK leadership candidates, there is a Pansel focus in the principle of not choosing candidates for KPK chairman based on radicalism issues (who have beards and wear crouch pants), and many concerns about double standards in the selection process (Ismoyo, 2019).

This continued in reports of other controversies during Firli Bahuri's leadership of the KPK initiated from *Republika News*, such as the Constitutional Court ruling in the addition of one year of office of the KPK leader which reaped many comments because in his tenure, Firli did not have significant achievements and instead had many cases, the weakening of the KPK from the KPK Bill passed by the DPR which was actually supported by Firli Bahuri who at that time had not even been inaugurated, there is evidence that Firli was determined to have violated ethics by the Supervisory Board for receiving helicopter ride gratuities on September 24, 2020 (this incident is one of various reports of violations committed by Firli), the massive dismissal in 2021 with a total of 75 KPK employees with good achievement records who did not pass the National Insight Test from 1,349 employees (the test was considered a violation of human rights by Komnas HAM and maladministration by the Ombudsman RI), the resignation of the Deputy Chairman of the KPK, Lili Pintauli Siregar who at that time was being examined by the KPK Dewas regarding the Mandalika GP ticket gratification report on July 11, 2022, the Transparency International report just released in early 2023 stated that the corruption index placed Indonesia in the worst position throughout the reform (one of the indicators was that there was no significant progress made by the KPK), Firli returned several KPK officials from the procuratorate and police to their original institutions on the grounds that there was a connection in the handling of Formula E cases in the DKI Provincial Government, and the last one that happened on May 8, 2023, when the KPK Dewas began examining a number of KPK officials regarding alleged corruption leaks at the Ministry of BUMN (Ramadhan B. , 2023).

As mentioned in the media, political corruption can occur due to significant problems as those phenomena above. The statement underlined by Amundsen in 1999 in the journal contains that corrupt practices with the formulation policy process can damage the system of rules, which will later lead to politics of personal interests or certain parties

(David Jackson., 2016, p. 6). The politics of self-interest means that leaders or influential parties are more concerned with their interests and consolidation of power than serving the public interest. In the journal, the authors, David Jackson and Daniel Salgado Moreno implicitly explain that political interest is one of the many sources of political corruption. This political interest is dangerous to become one of the strongest drivers of corruption. Interested parties will do anything to solve their interests, including damaging the system or changing the system in order to advance their interests. The concept of corruption in question resides in corruption carried out in political decisions or in the policy-making process.

Corruption in the policy-making process is found in many executive and legislative institutions. Both of these institutions have strong power in politics. According to Kupfershmidt in 2009 and Kaufmann in 2000 stated that political power as a high-ranking civilian official, corruption can occur through many things, such as involving many parties to win illegitimate influence in the decision-making process (David Jackson., 2016, p. 7). This is closely related to the recruitment mechanism for KPK leaders whose laws were suddenly passed without meeting clear requirements and needs, the executive and legislative parties involved in the election of KPK leaders, to the KPK as an institution that plays in politics. Based on an article from The Jakarta Post entitled “Political Situation to Blame for Lack of Interest in KPK Job”, reported in 2014 that interest in becoming a KPK employee was declining due to the political situation in the KPK. The existence of an election system that is less open to the public and does not involve the public makes the KPK institution considered less desirable. Coupled with the assumption that the selection committee did not make sufficient efforts to inform the public regarding the selection process according to an ICW Researcher, Emerson Yuntho (Halim, 2014).

Another analysis came from Indonesia Corruption Watch or commonly known as ICW, one of the independent organizations that works with the Indonesian people to fight corruption, present as an analysis reinforcement of political observer, Rocky Gerung. ICW, in its article entitled “Public Trust in the KPK Decreases / The Bad Impact of KPK Leadership Selection and the New KPK Law” stated that this anti-corruption institution has undergone many changes, one of which was triggered by the latest KPK Law as well as the way of recruiting leaders which was recorded to be very controversial. ICW noted

that in 2019 during the election process of KPK leaders' crucial findings were revealed. The crucial thing that can be seen is the trail of the selection committee that ignores aspects of the integrity of each candidate which then the results of the five KPK leaders do not match the criteria and many violate the code of ethics with low compliance in LHKPN reporting. Furthermore, the issue of the KPK Law which was found to have many irregularities in the process of drafting it by the DPR and the Government or the President (Ramadhana, 2020).

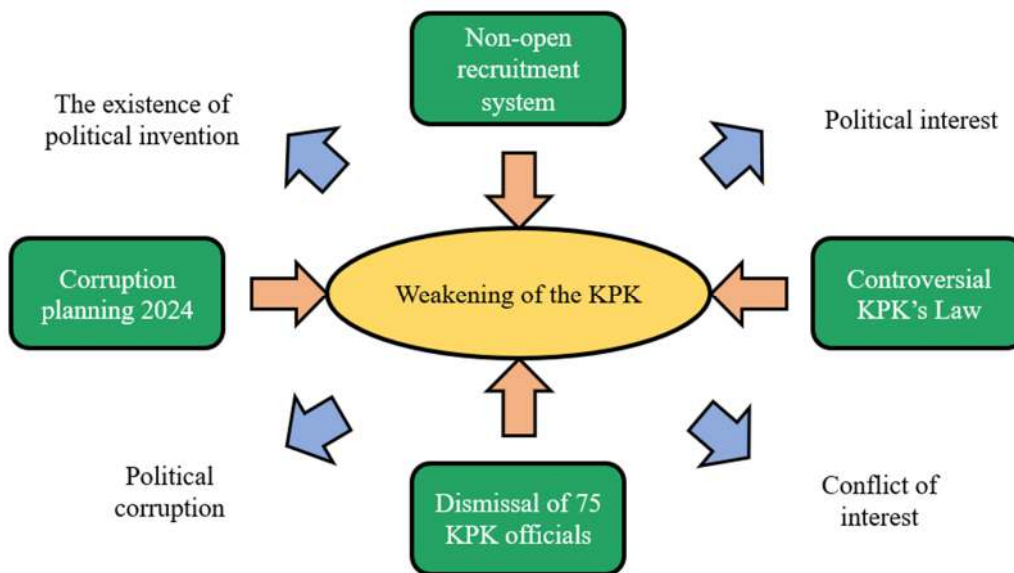
ICW analyzes real irregularities that occur in the recruitment process of KPK leaders where actually in 2019 the KPK Law was not included in the Priority National Legislation Program, but suddenly the law was smuggled in order to speed up the revision and legalization process. In the article, the ICW stated that the phenomenon was exacerbated by endorsements that did not meet the quorum. ICW suspects that only 80-90 members were present out of 560 members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The validity of the KPK Law leads to a law whose status is in doubt. Even more so the problem in the substance of the revision. ICW noted that there are 15 important and crucial points in the new KPK Law, which in fact intend to weaken the KPK. In relation to all data bound in the preparation of this study, the compiler describes the research matrix and stakeholder analysis as a guide for issues to discussions that will be described as a complement to previous studies. The picture can be seen in the table and chart as follows:

Table 1. Research Matrix

Research Matrix					
Title	Problem Formulation	Variable	Indicator	Data Sources	Research Method
Political Interests in the Recruitment Mechanism of KPK Commissioners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why the recruitment of KPK leaders for the 2019-2023 period is considered controversial and what are the problems identified by experts/scientists? Using stakeholder analysis, what are the political interests that explain the controversy behind the recruitment mechanism for KPK leaders for the 2019-2023 period? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment process in electing KPK commissioners Political interest in recruitment process The results of the recruitment carried out 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes that have occurred in the Law on the KPK and its function in eradicating corruption The changes in functions and overlap roles in the recruitment process of KPK commissioners 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Key informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex employee or ex commissioners of KPK Anti-corruption NGO (ICW) Supporting informants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media (articles, videos, journals, books, documents, and news) Political observers Previous researches 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type of research (Qualitative research) Object of research (Recruitment proses of electing the KPK commissioners) Data sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primer data (Interview (open and closed)) Secondary data (books, library materials, literature, previous research, and documents.) Data analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Data reduction Data presentation Conclusion drawing

*This table made by the writer

Table 2. Analysis Stakeholder



***This chart was created by the writer**

Based on the line of thinking studied by the compiler, some academic data in this paper is also included as written in the book entitled “Don't Kill the KPK”. This book describes the theory and practice in several countries that use this institution as an

independent institution to eradicate corruption. This book discusses the problem of political aspects of corruption that are present and developing within the KPK. The political aspect that is present is in the form of termination of policies or laws that are suddenly presented and do not meet the standards of legalization requirements. Politics also plays by using the power held on the basis of maintaining their status and wealth as power holders. This discussion continued on the institutional evaluation of the KPK's performance whose indicators produced four parameters, namely, independent institution theory, basic principles of the anti-corruption commission, comparison of the same institutions in various countries, and Constitutional Courts decisions related to the KPK Law. Then, this pattern is in line with the formula that has been built as a definition of corruption, namely $\text{corruption} = \text{authority} + \text{monopoly} - \text{transparency}$ (Indrayana, 2016, p. 175). This means that a corrupt system will always thrive if there is monopolistic, uncontrollable, closed authority.

Denny Indrayana, author of the book *Don't Kill the KPK* argues that if you want to produce an effective KPK and suppress the growth of corruption, three important elements must be done, namely institutional independence, powerful authority, and controlling system. The formula that describes these three elements according to the book is Effective Anti-Corruption Commission or E-ACC = $\text{Independency} + \text{Authority} + \text{Control}$ (Indrayana, 2016, p. 176). This means that the formula of guaranteeing independence, strong authority and full control is effective as three complementary elements. However, if this formula is incomplete or only a few elements are linked, then the results obtained will not be as expected and unbalanced.

At the heart of all related explanations, this study bases that many signs point to political interests in the mechanism for electing KPK leaders. Various evidences have been written to be the reason for the continuation of this research, because starting from the whole series of controversies have been listed then continued to academic explanations from scientists on the issues discussed stating implicitly or explicitly that the phenomenon regarding the KPK will become a prolonged and complicated problem if there is no solution and solution. In addition, the analysis described by the author shows the way of thinking on the discussion to what data indicators will be managed.

Given that the research written by the compiler is devoted as a complement or complement to previous research, this study will focus on examining the reasons why the KPK commissioner recruitment process is vulnerable to political invention and conflicts of interest. Then, the main problem will later be continued with a detailed analysis in accordance with the findings that have been studied by previous researchers. Then the previous studies that became the highlight of this study some provided the same perspective, but in the explanation of conflicts of interest, political invention, political interests to political corruption were questioned by researchers both implicitly and expressly. Therefore, this research was headlined by the compiler with the title “Political Interests in the Recruitment Mechanism of KPK’s Commissioners”.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

1. Why the recruitment of KPK leaders for the 2019-2023 period is considered controversial and what are the problems identified by experts/scientists?
2. Using stakeholder analysis, what are the political interests that explain the controversy behind the recruitment mechanism for KPK leaders for the 2019-2023 period?

1.3 Research Objectives and Benefits

1.3.1 Research Purposes

This study aims to complement previous research, on also aims to determine the reasons for the vulnerability of political invention and conflicts of interest in the KPK commissioners’ election mechanism can occur in depth.

1.3.2 Benefits of Research

This research is expected to be useful as a contribution practically as well as theoretically. From a practical point of view, this research is expected to be a complement in the formulation of a more ideal and realistic recruitment process. As for theoretically, this research is expected to complement the academic information that has been contained in previous research so that it can produce broader and detailed insights.

1.4 Literature Review

There have been quite a lot of studies on the KPK organization, but there are still not too many studies on the mechanism for selecting KPK commissioners (Ashari, *Recruitment System for KPK Commissioners by the DPR and the President from a Checks and Balances Perspective*, 2016, p. 8) . Throughout the search for the compiler, there are only a few specific themes in discussing the mechanism for recruiting KPK commissioners and the current constituent research is more towards complementing or perfecting previous research. In this regard, the following is the urgency of previous studies that are used as references, guidelines, benchmarks, and consideration materials by the compiler in writing this research.

From the conclusion of the thesis written by Ridwan Ashari entitled *KPK Commissioner Recruitment System by the DPR and the President in the perspective of checks and balances*, it was found that there was political interest in the systematics of KPK commissioner recruitment. Although in this thesis, the author does not focus so much on his political interests, but rather focuses on discussing the overlapping roles between the President, DPR, and the Selection Committee (Ashari, *Sistem Perekrutan Anggota Komisioner KPK oleh DPR dan Presiden dalam Perspektif Checks and Balances*, 2016, pp. 85-89). The author also focuses the discussion on the perspective of checks and balances whose perspective has been used by two journalists, namely Zainal Arifin Mochtar with Iwan Satriawan in the topic of recruiting state commission commissioners with *the title Effectiveness of the State Commission Officer Selection System in Indonesia* (Zainal Arifin Mochtar., 2009, p. 163).

The conclusion of the thesis written by Ridwan Ashari explained that the recruitment of the KPK commission was indeed written in Law Number 30 of 2002. However, he saw a number of weaknesses in the recruitment process because it was not in accordance with the perspective of checks and balances, both in relations between branches of power and intra-branch of state power. This makes it clear that the KPK commissioner recruitment process has not been in line with the checks and balances framework. This study also has three problem points that have been identified, namely the stages involving at once carried out by the DPR on the recruitment of KPK commissioners, its authority is not balanced. The second point is that the election

conducted by the DPR on the recruitment of KPK commissioners does not meet the principle of checks and balances. This is also clarified because of the closing of the door to active participation from the community in the selection stage. The last point explains that the recruitment process of KPK commissioners at the legislative level actually weakens the sovereignty of the people on the one hand and weakens the rule of law on the other.

As a result of the three problem mappings, the author questions why the KPK commissioner recruitment process is vulnerable to political invention and conflicts of interest. This subject matter will be raised by the compiler as a complement to previous research. With the problems that have been successfully studied, the author gives several suggestions to the main problems taken, namely the need to revise Law Number 30 of 2002 in articles 10 and 11 concerning the rules for the recruitment process of KPK commissioners. The second suggestion refers to legislation that involves the legislature and executive in the process of recruiting KPK commissioners. Then there needs to be firmness in the law on how the presidential mechanism in appointing and forming the Pansel Team. The last suggestion from the author is that there needs to be a door for civil society in the recruitment process of KPK commissioners (Ashari, 2016, pp. 85-87).

The difference between the findings of the thesis above and the journal entitled *Problems in Filling the Position of Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission* by M. Beni Kurniawan lies in a critical study of the authority of the DPR in choosing KPK leaders. Although between these two studies use the same perspective, the subject matter is very significant.

The results of the second study view that there are many things that need to be evaluated. The most important evaluation is in filling the position of KPK leader with the role of *Pansel*. The study emphasized that the authority of the DPR should be abolished and all its duties transferred to a selection committee that was formed specifically in selecting KPK officials. In addition, the author argues that if the President and DPR are further involved, then the objectivity and running of the check and balance mechanism in the selection of KPK officials will not be optimal (Kurniawan, 2018, pp. 146-147).

Through the perspective of checks and balances used by the two authors in two different discussions, the compiler found that there was an interest in political parties to

fill positions within the KPK by first weakening the revised law so that the movement of the KPK could be limited. This is also evidenced by the interference of executive and legislative institutions in the process of selecting candidates for KPK leadership. Both parties have the right to submit names to be chosen as KPK commissioners. In the last section of the journal, the second author suggested that the selection committee formed is expected to be the main guard that will determine whether the KPK leaders produced are in accordance with the criteria, both academically and professionally (Kurniawan, 2018, pp. 147-148).

The authors agree that the President and the House of Representatives are involved only as “ratifiers” of candidates who have been selected by the selection committee. This is so that the election of KPK leaders can be carried out objectively, effectively, and efficiently. If the President and DPR are still involved too far, then the potential for elected leaders who are the “entrustment” of corruptors with the aim of destroying the KPK from within will be much greater. The second author also advised the committee to conduct two formations of selection results to the President. In addition to selecting and selecting selected people to become KPK leaders, the second author stated that the selection committee directly selected by the President also needs to be qualified and credible in their fields. This is so that the perceived interest of the presidential institution in this election process can be countered.

Unlike the results of studies from other studies, the study written by the KPK as an anti-corruption institution in the strategic plan provides data that the KPK needs to prioritize transparency to return to public trust. Moreover, it is transparent in the process of selecting its leaders. In this study, the compiler did not find a statement from the KPK directly regarding the concept of what kind of importance is carried out in the KPK leadership election mechanism, but based on the reported GPA data shows that the KPK has not fully succeeded in achieving strategic goals (KPK, 2020, p. 7), due to the fact that there are still many components of the GPA (Corruption Perception Index) that have not been reached by the KPK due to many weakening of the KPK's function from outside and from within the institution. Seeing this phenomenon, transparency Indonesia suggests strengthening checks and balances, limiting political influence, ensuring broad involvement in every political decision-making within the KPK (KPK, 2020, p. 2).

The connection of this phenomenon with research conducted by the compiler on the one hand provides evidence with the many cases of corruption in various regions in Indonesia with the peak of corruption politics being at major election events. The political parties involved try to win elections by doing various ways indiscriminately. They play underground or play secretly. Not to mention that the corruption design carried out is as strong as the strategic design made by the KPK as an anti-corruption institution. This study also explains that there are aspects of political party interests in elections so that related political parties try to reduce the performance of the KPK so that the corruption plan prepared can run well according to Harun Al Rasyid, a former KPK OTT King. The views expressed by him also alluded to the revised KPK Law which is not part of the form of strengthening the KPK, because this clearly makes new problems that are much more complex without addressing past problems (UII, 2021).

In relation to the revised law, the KPK indicates a relationship between the selection committee – the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia – the President in the process of selecting candidates for KPK leadership. Which is explained in detail with the results of a comparison between the State of Indonesia - Pakistan - Maldives in the issue of parliamentary relations with anti-corruption agencies. The study provides another aspect that occurs in the mechanism for selecting KPK leaders. The assessment of relations in Indonesia is described as a political context. Where a parliamentary oversight mechanism over all state institutions exists, as regulated by the DPR Law. This creates a contentious relationship in the name of ambiguity between right and wrong. The author also reveals the fact that this is used as one of the reasons the KPK leadership election mechanism is not trusted by the public, because there is the fact that parliament, especially the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, has become one of the least trusted institutions in Indonesia (Glušac, 2021, p. 28).

Another study found by the compiler raised the perception of “The end of the KPK – at the hands of the ‘good’ president’. One of the arguments of critics and the media is that amid the chaos caused by the KPK revision law, the government still continues to claim that the law is intended to strengthen the KPK. This is a narrative blindly supported by Jokowi's allies in civil society, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary (Mudhoffir, 2019). The statement was underlined by the compiler to provide another view

that in the mechanism for selecting KPK leaders there is an aspect of interest in the presidential institution.

In line with the discussion above, an important suggestion taken from the web site of Universitas Gadjah Mada expressed by the former chairman of the KPK, Abraham Samad called for the need for students' contribution in the case. Given that the executive and legislative institutions are not the protectors of the KPK, it is the public, especially students, who need to be its protectors by voicing the controversy in the KPK Bill and political interests in the KPK leadership election mechanism.

An important phrase from him taken by the compiler as an argument reinforcement is a criticized proposal about the Supervisory Board which is said to function to ensure that there is no abuse of power by the KPK, such as wiretapping. This was denied by Abraham and PUKAT (Researcher of the Centre for Anti-Corruption Studies), Zaenal Arifin Mochtar both stated that the supervisory board is not needed by the KPK because the KPK already has a clear mechanism. KPK is not like other institutions, because this institution is an institution that carries out routines, but it is wrapped in struggle. The KPK does not need a Supervisory Board, but it does need a leader who can protect all its members from the terrors that exist in their duties (Gloria, 2019).

This issue is not only a national study, but issues related to the weakening of the KPK ranging from closed and non-transparent election mechanisms to revised laws are also highlighted by the East Asia Forum media. Many arguments from international critics against the KPK suggest it should be reinvented as a 'watchdog' focused on corruption prevention. This is taken by the compiler as nothing but the view of international argumentation.

At the end of 2019, the argument began to be highlighted as an argument that had appeal and expected the revised law to be in accordance with what was required by the KPK, but when this news came to the fore, critics who were optimistic about the role of both the president and civil society in defending the KPK from political attacks actually received the opposite response. Critics argue that what is happening in Indonesia is a factor in terms of intra-elite contestation and the way the president deals with competing political bosses. Of course, if the KPK, which is supposed to be an independent institution

that is firm on corruption, is weakened, then political corruption will remain in balance on behalf of the institution. (Jeremy Mulholland, 2020).

The latest episode of intra-elite contestation in Indonesia, which is included in the political interest that develops political corruption, is not in line with deep democratization according to Michael Johnston's view in his book entitled *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power, and Democracy*. Democracy, which is supposed to be a transparent and open ground, seems to be only a formality in many mechanisms. Therefore, reform must ultimately involve deep democratization. The author's intent is not only that elections are competitive or should have transparency schemes, but rather allow citizens to pursue and defend their values and interests freely (Johnston, 2005, p. 218). Provide an open space for the public to elect state officials with trust and openness, including in the process of choosing KPK leaders.

The journal entitled *KPK dan Daya* written by M. Zainor Ridho is a complement to the study written by the compiler. Broadly speaking, this context states that the KPK is also included in legal and political institutions. The study from this journal explains that the KPK leadership election process explicitly states that the role of the DPR and the President as part of the legislative and executive institutions in the KPK leadership election mechanism has power interplay. The results of his thoughts are described in commission III of the House of Representatives, each of which comes from a different political party. Then the election results will be very visible when determining the five candidates for KPK leadership. Moreover, when one of the candidates is more relied upon by a particular political party, because it has a certain relationship with the person in question. Similarly, the picture when the President proposed the names of candidates for KPK leadership, because the considerations taken were certainly not only about the competence, integrity, professionalism, or courage possessed by each candidate, but political considerations (Ridho, 2017, pp. 24-25).

The journal written by M. Zainor Ridho also highlights the main problems that occur within the KPK due to the political influence of the legislative institution on the election process of the KPK leadership. First, the power structure held by the executive undermines the implementation of the KPK's function as an institution to prevent and eradicate political corruption in Indonesia. Second, the presidential system greatly

influences the dynamics of eradicating political corruption in Indonesia in the dynamics of national political leadership. The third point discusses Commission III of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia which is vulnerable to power interplay in the mechanism for selecting KPK leaders. Finally, the elaboration of the pattern of the majority of investigators from the Prosecutor's Office and Indonesian Republic Police, where this job is a category of civil servants and this type of work still cannot be independent or in accordance with the criteria of the KPK leadership (Ridho, 2017, pp. 26-27).

The difference between previous research and that conducted by the author lies in the difference in the subject matter. Where, in the previous study discussed four main problems starting from the power structure by the executive agency – the influence of the presidential system – power interplay which is mostly carried out by commission III of the House of Representatives – the majority of investigators who come from civil servants. Meanwhile, the research reviewed by the compiler focuses on the political interests that lie in the recruitment system for KPK leadership candidates. Which these two studies can complement each other and create new knowledge in the same study.

The above discussion is clarified by one of the international books entitled *Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts* written by Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston in the third edition. The results of the study stated that political corruption with all concepts and contexts often occurs in systems of state institutions, including systematics in the election of state officials. The study is reinforced by comparative analysis as evidence that corruption is very rampant. The construction of these data makes the development of the concept of corruption in which it is developed with economic, cultural, language dimensions of the problems raised, and critical analysis of approaches to reform.

Different concepts and contexts in each country as a comparison to strengthen the data in this book provide the same focus of the problem but in different backgrounds. This is influenced by how all aspects in the state exert their respective influences, especially executive and legislative institutions as the largest power holders in the state. This is strong evidence of the reason for the appointment of the drafting study that today many policies no longer depend on observers' judgments or according to needs, but policies that

have the potential to produce corrupt actions will depend on desired or undesirable policies (Arnold J. Heidenheimer., 2011, p. 9). Of course, this can be juxtaposed with the phenomenon of the KPK Bill in the mechanism for selecting KPK leaders.

The difference in study between the book in question and the researcher's study is at the subject of the problem. This book focuses on comparing concepts and texts from various countries regarding acts of corruption which are reinforced by data as well as observations of expert observers on an international scale. Then this will be a data reinforcement for the research researched by the compiler, because the content of the context and concepts learned from this book can be an enhancer of the compiler's insights and discussions. Meanwhile, the discussion written by the compiler will be more specific to the analysis of political corruption caused by political interest in the mechanism for selecting candidates for KPK leadership.

In relation to this study, the authors found a common thread. Where political interests can be a trigger factor for conflicts of interest. This is made clear by the existence of conflict diagrams that actually involve trust in them (Whitton, 2005). This phenomenon occurs in Myanmar with the highest corruption cases in Southeast Asia. The damage to public trust is encouraged by anti-corruption institutions that are supposed to eradicate corruption independently and are also weakened from various sides. A weak political system, weak government institutions, many opportunities for corruption in any institution, to monopolistic leadership mechanisms are the four main factors for corruption that is rife in Myanmar. Therefore, the advice emphasized by the ACC is that if you want corruption to be reduced, get rid of the real criminals (ACC, 2023). Where the criminals in question are institutions holding power in the state that have political interests and cause political conflicts.

The closing discussion in all reviews reviewed in this section refers to the view of the World Bank as one of the solutions in reviving the KPK with an open and balanced election systematics at the eighth and ninth points, where the points read 'act globally and locally' as well as 'build capacity for those who need it most' (Hunja., 2015). These two things need to be an important foundation in the KPK mechanism which has begun to fragile internally. In the review above, there are several opinions that corruption has become a global culture based on interests and Indonesia needs to create useful capacity

to maintain the best governance. This can be done by promoting integrity in government and affirming the duties of each party bound by the electoral mechanism (Assembly, 2017).

In short, all previous research, followed by all other supporting documents provide different views according to the results of their respective findings. Which of these phenomena is very useful to complete the discussion and insight into this research. In addition, there are several important points that do need further analysis related to the issues raised, but overall, the literature is divided into two parts. First, which analyzes all aspects, factors, frameworks, causes, and consequences of political interests in the mechanism for selecting KPK leadership candidates and the second discusses solutions, check and balance perspectives, and the role of civil society. As an in-depth analysis, the discussion section in accordance with the selected literature encourages the author to compile starting from the factors and aspects of the occurrence of the KPK Bill – analysis of conflict interests in the KPK leadership election mechanism – solutions and suggestions on the issues raised.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

1.5.1 Corruption and Corruption Eradication in Democratic Governance

Theoretically, corruption and its definitions have been found. In a broad sense, corruption means using office for personal gain. Corruption means exerting money for services that should be provided or using authority to achieve illegitimate ends (Robert Klitgaard., 2005, p. 3). Corruption is a symptom of society that can be found in various regions to countries. Based on its history, almost every country has a history of corruption cases, both major cases to the smallest cases. The more developed the times and technology, the greater the opportunity to how to launch acts of corruption. corruption comes from the Latin *corruptio* or *corruptus* which means corruption, evil, corruption, depravity, ugliness, bribery, and immorality (PEA, 2023). The word *corruptio* was absorbed into English into *corruption* and in Dutch into *corruptie*. Another definition comes from the World Bank which states that corruption is an act of misuse of state money or companies, organizations, foundations, and so on for personal or other people's benefit (Bank T. W., 2020).

Another definition also comes from the Asian Development Bank which states that corruption is used as a reference for large amounts of shorthand in illicit or illegal activities. This definition is reaffirmed by the understanding taken in The Oxford Unabridged Dictionary which states that corruption is an act that destroys integrity in its responsibility to carry out public duties with elements of bribery. The Merriam Webster's Colligate Dictionary also defines corruption as inducements in an improper or unlawful manner (Bank A. D., 1998, p. 9).

Various definitions that have been listed above, a common thread can be drawn that states that corruption is indeed an illegal activity that is detrimental to the state and benefits individuals or certain groups, as a simple thought conveyed by Vito Tanzi in the Fiscal Affairs Department. He stated that corruption is the abuse of public power for private benefit. The higher the position, the greater the opportunity to commit acts of corruption (Tanzi, 1998, p. 8). If this action continues, especially carried out by countries whose foundation of the government system is not strong such as Indonesia, then the destruction of the country caused by corruption will be even higher. Therefore, efforts to eradicate corruption are carried out in every country to maintain the stability of state money and state development.

Eradicating corruption itself has a meaning as a series of actions to prevent corruption and how to overcome it. The act of eradicating corruption itself can be carried out in various ways, such as through monitoring, investigation, prosecution and examination of court proceedings, coordination, and conducting investigations (KPK, 2023). According to Robert Klitgaard, eradicating corruption is also a strategy to fight corruption by changing policies and systems, making new regulations and laws, and issuing appeals so that everyone can improve their own morale (Robert Klitgaard., 2005, p. 25).

According to Zainal Abidin, corruption has two types. The first type, bureaucratic corruption and the second type, political corruption. Bureaucratic corruption or commonly called petty corruption is corruption that occurs in the bureaucratic environment and the perpetrators are bureaucrats or low-level employees. A form of corruption in this area is accepting or asking for bribes in relatively small amounts from the public. While political corruption is corruption committed by politicians in

parliament, high-ranking officials in the government, and law enforcement inside or outside the court. Corruption involves relatively large money and people who have high positions in society, the business world, to the world of government. This type of corruption is also called grand corruption (MetroTV, 2022).

Based on Wicipto Setiadi, there are five points of concept and danger of corruption. First, there is the concept of the danger of corruption to society and individuals. Where, in this section, the author states that this concept will kill society slowly. Not only does it make society chaotic because there is no social system that applies well. It can also make every individual in society only selfish or even selfishness (Chapra, 1995, p. 220). Second, a concept with the danger of corruption to the younger generation. Then, the concept of the danger of corruption to politics, the concept of the danger of corruption to the nation's economy, and the concept of the danger of corruption to the bureaucracy (Setiadi, 2018, pp. 251-252).

Unlike the concept of corruption described by Robert O. Tilman, according to his view, the concept of corruption is just like beauty. The real concept of corruption depends on how and from which angle people look at it. The use of one particular perspective will not result in the same understanding of the meaning of corruption as the use of other perspectives. The use of a juridical perspective, for example in conceptually understanding the meaning of corruption, will produce an understanding that is different from the concept of corruption from sociological, criminological and political approaches (Tilman, 1988, p. 59). In interpreting the concept of corruption, Wertheim uses a slightly specific understanding. The idea is that the concept of corruption begins when an official receives a gift from someone whose purpose is to influence him to make decisions that benefit the interests of the gift giver or can be said to be a form of blackmail (Wertheim, 1977, pp. 13-14).

David H. Baley gives a broader meaning to the concept of corruption. He said that the concept of corruption associated with bribery is an umbrella term that uses authority in the wrong way, because it is interpreted as greater and heavier than just a form of bribery. There is embezzlement of funds, utilization of resources and facilities for personal interests, to nepotism in corruption which is conceptually much broader and leaves losses for the community and the state (Muzaffar, 1986, p. 11). This understanding

continues on the sociological concept of corruption proposed by Syed Hussein Alatas. In his thinking, Alatas distinguishes between the concept of corruption and criminal behavior. There are four types of phenomena covered in the term corruption, namely bribery, embezzlement, extortion, and nepotism. All that is covered are different meanings, but have one common thread that can connect all these phenomena, namely the placement of personal interests to certain groups by committing treason, fraud, violating norms, violating duty agreements, secretive leadership, and making the public a container of suffering (Alatas, 1983, pp. 12-14).

The last understanding taken by the compiler is the concept of corruption from Piers Beirne and James Messerschmidt who view corruption as something closely related to power. Both describe four types of corruption, namely political bribery, political kickbacks, election fraud, and corrupt campaign practices. Political bribery means politics related to power in the legislative field as a law-making body. Corruption carried out in this type is usually in the form of making laws that are actually not needed or conceptually do not help the parties in carrying out their duties, but rather to harm the parties referred to in the law. This is often referred to as a bogus law that only benefits certain parties. Political kickbacks are corrupt activities related to the wholesale work contract system between officials and employers that provide opportunities for both parties. While election fraud is corruption that is directly related to fraud in general elections, whether committed by candidates for power or candidates for parliament, or by election implementing agencies. Finally, corrupt campaign practice is corruption related to campaign activities using state facilities and even the use of state money by prospective rulers who at that time held power (Djaja, 2010, pp. 17-18).

In eradicating corruption, of course, every country, especially developing countries that are not yet strong, the system will experience various obstacles. According to Wicipto Setiadi in his journal, there are four complexities that need to be lowered in intensity. First, structural barriers. This obstacle stems from the practices of state administration and government which make the handling of corruption crimes not work well. Second, there are cultural barriers. Of the existing obstacles, this point is the most difficult point to be implemented by the government, because this stems from negative habits that develop in society. Similarly, hesitancy is still normalized among government officials so that it seems protective and tolerant of corrupt behavior. The next point is

instrumental resistance. This obstacle stems from the lack of supporting instruments in forming laws and regulations that make the handling of corruption crimes not run properly. Finally, there are management barriers. This obstacle stems from the neglect of good management principles or those established by formal and informal law, such as being committed in a fair, accountable, and transparent manner (Setiadi, 2018, pp. 252-253).

From all the theoretical explanations submitted, the compiler concludes that there is a common thread between handling corruption and every understanding adopted in a particular country, including countries that embrace democracy with a government system based on people's sovereignty. Success in efforts to eradicate corruption turns out to depend on how strong the foundation of government is built. This will also greatly affect the quality and development of the established democracy. Democratic development in countries that are particularly still on the verge of transitional government or are trying to develop their democratic systems such as Indonesia, will be fundamentally much more complicated and have many obstacles to achieving a reduction in the amount of corruption.

This statement was expressed because the foundation of democracy set by the Indonesian government is still fairly fragile. Given that Indonesia has historically experienced authoritarian regimes before entering into democracy, making this effort even more difficult and complicated. This statement is corrected by the opinion of Montinola and Jackman of the University of California in the same case study that the relationship between democracy and corruption related to autocratic and democratic systems of government is not linear at all. In semi-democracies or unconsolidated countries, corruption is more prevalent than in authoritarian countries. In fact, new democracies have the effect of reducing corruption when they are consolidated and institutionalized as best as possible (Gabiella R. Montinola., 2002, pp. 153-154).

The cause of the new democratic regime actually results in a greater amount of corruption, because the institutional approach can explain the non-linear relationship between corruption and democracy. During the transition to real democracy, law enforcement did not work well. Officials who intend to corrupt more feel confident that they will not be arrested if they commit corruption and abuse of power. Coupled with

democratic production institutions to corruption eradication agencies that have also not worked convincingly. Then in semi-democratic regimes, corruption was decentralized and fragmented. Like only Indonesia, where post-reform shows unpredictable and widespread corruption patterns. The messy and unstructured design of institutions makes resource capacity and monitoring systems inadequate at the same time (Gabriella R. Montinola., 2002, p. 155).

This proves that actually in eradicating corruption, the state needs many parties and many things to be involved. Such as, lawmakers, corruption eradication institutions, the foundation of a stable government system, to the psychology of the people in the government so as not to have a corruption mentality. If one of them is damaged, then most likely the damage will spread and end up becoming a common phenomenon.

1.5.2 Politics of Corruption Eradication Policy in Developing Democracies

The political system in a country cannot be separated from the presence of interest groups. Where this interest group begins with the concept of interest in politics or in the bond of parties related to policies, institutions, to society. The existence of the concept of interest in politics, resulting in an interest group. These interest groups are a number of people who have a common goal in organizing themselves to protect and achieve goals. The ultimate achievement of these interest groups lies in their influence in political decisions by convincing public officials to act in their planned interests or in plain language influencing policymakers to carry out their plans by passing unnecessary policies. The strength of the interests of this group comes from the status of membership as well as human resources as well as funds and networks owned. This group greatly influences the course of politics in a country, because they are the determinants of the agenda of raising issues, spreading ideas, and urging the government (Isabela, 2022).

Although the creation of interest groups is based on political interests with common goals and aims to represent the interests of their members, it is not uncommon for members of interest groups to also have personal ambitions. With the existence of elements and concepts of political interests like this, it will be very difficult for developing countries, especially countries whose government foundations are not yet strong in dealing with corruption. This happens because there are too many parties involved in the initial arrangement.

According to Benjamin A. Olken and Rohini Pande, the beginning of corruption that often occurs in developing countries is when it can have efficiency consequences through impacts on the provision of government goods and services. This shows that it seems as if the government is the most blatant perpetrator in blackmailing its own people for the benefit of its group or even its individuals. This refers to price effects in the impact on government provision of goods and services category mentioned by Olken and Pande (Benjamin A. Olken., 2012, p. 492). The second point in the same category is distortions. What often happens in developing countries in the process of corruption is the distortion of facts, rules, and making deviations with the intention of benefiting themselves. This exists and happens because corruptors have to hide their activities. Olken and Pande state that there are two types of distortions in the procurement of government activities. First, distortion is done because corruption is a secret where it is very unlikely that the government will know the amount of money known. Second, they need to keep corruption a secret because procurement officials can change the type of goods that facilitate the hiding of corrupt activities (Benjamin A. Olken., 2012, p. 493).

This phenomenon shows that political interests in governments whose systems are not yet strong and still developing, can easily commit acts of corruption. The higher the position achieved, the greater their chances of corruption. If high positions have been achieved, groups with specific interests also influence officials or political decision-makers until the law launches their agenda by passing legal regulations that do not benefit the people and tend to be hasty so that civilians are not included in the agreement. Then, for countries that are still developing in their democratic systems, the governments involved with it will distort it on the grounds that this is good for the people.

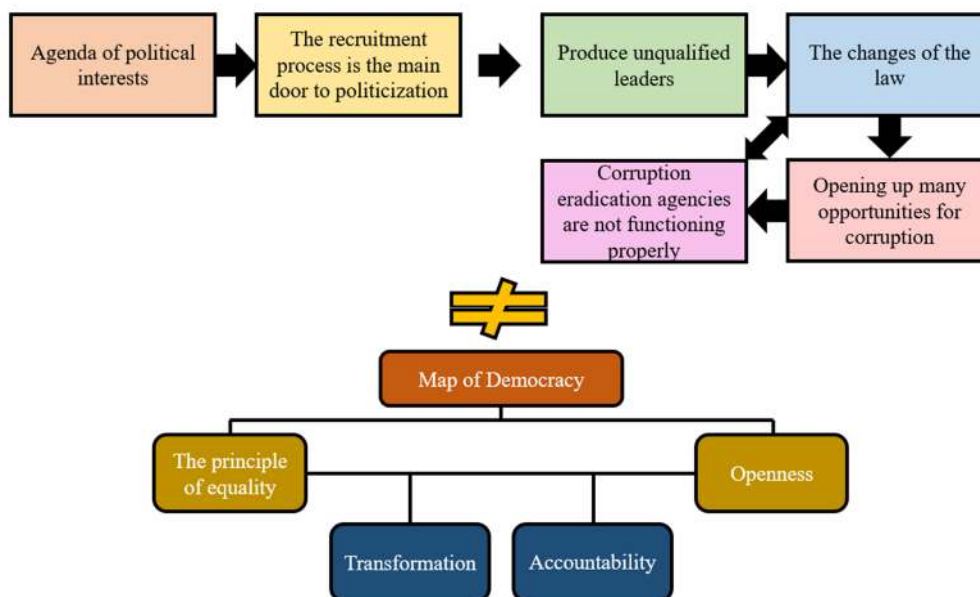
The explanation is similar to what was presented by Alan Doig and Stephen Riley in the Journal of Integrity Improvement Initiatives in Developing Countries. Both argue that in many cases states, the main source of corruption may be self-serving political leadership and large, inefficient, politically misguided state frameworks. Where the self-interest of individuals and groups takes priority over the common good. Political officials have considerable discretion to accumulate personal wealth through the exploitation of their monopolistic, underpaid, often colluding with indigenous or foreign, and irregular politicians and businessmen (Alan Doig., 1998, p. 49).

According to Ahmad Khoirul Umam in the Indonesian Journal of International Studies, stated that the cause of success in efforts to eradicate corruption is strongly influenced by the system and understanding of the country, especially countries that use democracy. Democracy which in theory is believed to be a powerful instrument in eradicating corruption, because there are at least two principles inherent in the democratic system, namely the principle of equality and the principle of openness. The democratic system provides clear mechanisms and procedures to the public to demand accountability or commonly referred to as accountability and transparency in government (Umam, 2014, pp. 51-52). However, the entire system to the related principles will not work correctly if the political interests in it are much greater, the government system is weak with insignificant or immature developments, especially for countries that adopt a democratic system, political competition involving individuals and groups so that the state becomes a competition for their interests, and irresponsible power holders.

1.5.3 Commissioners' Recruitment as a Key for Pursuing Political Interest in Corruption Eradication Policy: A Stakeholder Analysis

According to the view of John R. Schermerhorn, the meaning of recruitment is basically a process of attracting a group of candidates to fill the required job openings. The existence of a recruitment system makes it easier for an organization or institution to get human resources in accordance with the terms and conditions that have been set, because this process must only gather people with the same specifications (Schermerhorn, 1997, p. 50). The meaning of recruitment that should help facilitate the search for suitable human resources to be employed in a particular institution, now recruitment is seen as the main door to politicization of handling corruption. This is evidenced by the pattern that always repeats in every operation to catch the hands of leaders involved in corruption by the Corruption Eradication Commission. This arrest phenomenon always involves at least one bureaucratic official or one administrative official. These two figures present that political officials and administrative officials are bound to the wrong recruitment process from the beginning of the election period (Wibowo, 2021).

Table 3. Analysis Stakeholder of Political Interest



***This chart was created by the writer**

The existence of a recruitment process should be able to produce qualified leaders and be able to achieve the vision-mission of the institution they lead. Given that this process is a process of hope to get the best, but nowadays the recruitment process is often interfered with group interests so that the results of the process are not as desired. In the table above, it shows a general analysis of the interests in politics that greatly influence the course of recruitment.

The first chart displays the agenda of the interests of groups that have their own visions and missions beyond the interests of the state and the people. According to (ICW, 2009), This interest then results in a recruitment process that becomes the main door to politicization. The purpose of interfering in the recruitment process with matters of political interest is the initial stage so that the agenda of interested actors can be carried out smoothly and safely. The simple term is because this interest group has a desire that is detrimental to the state and the people, the agenda or plan they make must involve many parties, including officials who have high power and political tools in the form of the recruitment process for prospective officials, so that the result of this recruitment is the person who can best launch the agenda of the political group or in another sense, the result of recruitment is not the best result but vice versa.

This then continued with state officials who had been authorized to become leaders with high power from the results of dirty political recruitment, began to permeate in their influence on the establishment of policies and applicable laws. Thus, these useless and harmful policies were passed hastily and looked stealthy from the people. Of course, in the sense of 'tend to harm' this has been read more and more opportunities for the upper class to be more corrupt casually and safely. With so many corruption cases that continue to be gradual, it should further strengthen the foundation of integrity for corruption eradication institutions, but this is difficult to happen because one of the stipulations of laws related to these institutions actually weakens the function of the institution itself as expressed by Antoni Putra (Putra, 2020).

Regarding the analysis of the recruitment process and results carried out, it is certainly not in accordance with or contrary to democratic principles that are the focus of the problem of eradicating corruption. According to Kristina Agustiani Sianturi in her journal entitled "Strengthening the Recruitment Function of Political Party", she explained that almost 97 percent of countries around the world adhere to a democratic system. However, the fact is that many of these countries do not include a uniform concept of democracy on their proper understanding (Sianturi, 2015, p. 2). Henry B. Mayo states that democracy as a political system should include common policy determined on the basis of a majority by representatives effectively supervised by the people. Which word meaning of democracy itself is based on the opinion of the people. So, the recruitment system must also be shown truly without having anything covered (Purnama, 2008, pp. 17-18).

Similarly, C.F. Strong stated that every country that holds democracy as a whole, needs to link adult members and political communities in participating in giving opinions to determine who has the right to lead (Strong, 1966, p. 11). This is done so that the supervision of the recruitment process is not tainted by the interests of certain groups, because in essence, the public can find out if there are irregularities in the recruitment process. The existence of the voice of the people as supervisors also makes it more difficult for elites who have interests to carry out their interests psychologically, because the best democratic watchdogs come from the people themselves. If the foundation of democracy is strong in a country, then the recruitment process will run well in accordance

with its political system. The recruitment process will achieve the principles of equality and openness, so that transparency and accountability can be achieved easily.

1.6 Research Methods

1.6.1 Type of Research

This research uses a qualitative type of research. Qualitative research according to Eko Murdiyanto in his book entitled “Qualitative Research Methods: Theory and Application with Proposal examples” is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be processed using statistical procedures or by calculation (Murdiyanto, 2020, p. 19). Then according to John W. Creswell, the qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on methodology that investigates a phenomenon and also social problems (Creswell, 1998). The nature of this research includes descriptive research which means the form of research shown to the description and description of the object of research in detail. Qualitative descriptive research also aims to analyze and describe the results of research related to all actual phenomena or events studied in accordance with those mentioned by Lexy J. Moleong in quotes taken from Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong L. J., 2000, p. 3). The author took a descriptive qualitative method because this study analyzed in detail the political interest in the KPK commissioner election mechanism.

1.6.2 Object of Research

Based on Miftahus Sholehudin, the object of research is an abstract social phenomenon so that a detailed and in-depth study is needed by looking at the facts behind the event (Sholehudin, 2020, p. 2). Sugiyono also thinks that the object of research is defined as the scientific nature of the purpose of obtaining certain data and functions regarding an objective, valid, and reliable matter about certain variables (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 13). Based on the definitions of the object of the study, the compiler stated that the object studied in this study was the recruitment process of KPK commissioners. Referring to stakeholder analysis table 3, the compiler focuses on every detail of the findings in the KPK commissioner recruitment process along with the influence and causes of the phenomenon.

1.6.3 Data Sources

The sources of data taken by the compilers in this research method include the following:

1. Primer Data

Primary data sources are data acquisitions that are studied directly by the author. According to Husein Umar, primary data is defined as data obtained from the first source both from groups and individuals by interviews or filling out questionnaires (Umar, 2013, p. 42). In line with Bambang Supono and Nur Indrianto who interpret primary data as a source of data obtained directly and genuinely without social media intermediaries (Nur Indrianto., 2013, p. 142). In connection with the brief definition above, the primary data used in this study are open and closed interviews with resource people who are closely related to the KPK commissioner recruitment mechanism, namely interviews with ex-KPK commissioners, ex-KPK employees, and NGO who related to the study like ICW.

2. Secondary Data

According to Nur Indrianto and Bambang Supomo, secondary data is a source of research data obtained by researchers indirectly or through intermediary media (Nur Indrianto., 2013, p. 143). While according to Hasan. M. Iqbal, secondary data is data obtained or collected by people who have done research from previously studied sources (Hasan. M, 2002, p. 58). Secondary data is used to support primary information that has been studied previously, namely books, library materials, YouTube videos, literature, previous research, and documents. In this study, secondary data was obtained from existing data at the KPK Office regarding the KPK commissioner recruitment mechanism.

1.6.4 Data Processing Techniques

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the purpose of this data collection technique is to obtain data, as stated by Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 224). Meanwhile, according to Undip Journal, data collection techniques are very important activities in research activities. The content of this activity is a proof of the formulation of the problem in question and determines the success or

failure of a study (Undip, 2009, pp. 33-34). So that in the selection of data collection techniques used by the compiler are interviews and documentation.

1. Interview

The interview according to Lincon and Guba in 1985 in Basrowi and Suwandi is a way of obtaining data by constructing about people, organizations, events, demands, motivations, care, expanding information, validating, reconstructing possibilities that will occur in the future (Basrowi., 2008, p. 127). The interview in this study was used to find out the opinions of parties related to the KPK commissioner recruitment mechanism through questions and answers, so that questions regarding the problems studied could be answered according to data in the field.

2. Documentation

Documentation is one way to collect data in the form of records of events that have occurred. This document can be in the form of writing, drawings, or monumental works of a person. In this section, documentation is divided into two, namely, documents in the form of notes or documents in the form of images in accordance with the definition put forward by (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 240). Therefore, based on the definition above, the compiler took documentation techniques in the form of records to collect data regarding the recruitment mechanism for the election of KPK commissioners.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

Noeng Muhadjir defines data analysis as an effort to find and organize records systematically and regularly from the results of interviews, observations, and so on with the aim of increasing the constituent's understanding of the topic under study and presenting it as findings for others. Meanwhile, to improve this understanding, analysis needs to be continued with the aim of finding meaning (Muhadjir, 1998, p. 104). Based on this understanding, what needs to be underlined is the effort to find data with the intention of field processes with various pre-field preparations. Then, systematically organize the findings in the field. The third point is to present field findings and closed with the last point, which is looking for meaning. The search for meaning here means the search for meaning deeply and continuously until there is no other meaning to turn it

away. In the last point, there needs to be an increase in understanding for the compiler of the events that occur (Rijali, 2018, p. 84).

This understanding is in line with that explained by Bogdan, where Bogdan emphasized that there must be differences in analysis while in the field with post-field analysis. Analysis during the field focused by Bogdan includes: (a) narrowing the focus of the study which means thinking holistically which is phenomenological or not the same as specifying the object of study that has a partial positivistic view. (b) establish the type of study. (c) develop deeply and continuously analytic questions to the foundation of grounded theory. (d) write comments made by the compiler himself. (e) efforts to explore research ideas and themes on respondent subjects as an exploratory analysis. (f) re-reading relevant literature during research in the field. (g) use analogies of concepts and metaphors. Post-field analysis is defined as taking a break for some time and returning to work in a healthy state and a refreshed mind (Muhadjir, 1998, pp. 104-105).

With the basis observed on this understanding, the compiler can understand that qualitative analysis activities related to the topic of political interest analysis in the KPK commissioner recruitment mechanism are processed with data collection activities, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion of research results.

1. Data Collection

Data collection is always carried out while in the field to find validity regarding the event in question or under review. To collect data, the compiler will always need the main data source recorded through the results of written documents or audio or video recordings of interviews with sources. Therefore, field notes are indispensable as the main instrument attached to data collection. In this station, the compiler collects data obtained from interviews as well as documentation in a field note containing observations heard, read, and seen. Then, the compiler interprets to the deepest meaning of the research results in order to obtain information in order to answer questions in the problem formulation section.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, eliminating, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming rough data that arises from all records collected in the field. At this stage, the compiler reduces the data including: summarizing data, coding, searching for topics, and making groupings. Data reduction is operated by being preceded by strict selection of data. Followed by a brief description and classifying it into a more specific pattern. The existence of data reduction is intended to find out the core data and what additional data is needed by the compiler based on validity with information to answer the problem under study.

3. Data Presentation

The presentation of data is briefly defined as the activity when a set of information is arranged, so as to facilitate the drawing of conclusions. Usually in this section, the presentation of data is displayed in the form of charts, narrative text, graphs, networks, tables, and so on. The presentation of data serves as a tool to make it easier for compilers to understand all data obtained in the field. In this process, information is simplified in language that is easier to understand.

4. Conclusion Drawing

Withdrawal efforts must continue to be carried out by researchers while in the field so that there is no incorrect or inappropriate information. However, at this stage the possibility of a suitable answer to answer the problem statement is quite large. Then, these conclusions are also verified throughout the progress of the research by: rethinking during writing, reviewing field notes, brainstorming to develop intersubjective agreement, and extensive efforts to place copies of findings in other data sets.

1.7 Research Sites

This research was conducted at a place that has been promised with related parties (ex-commissioners of KPK or ex-employee of KPK), University of Diponegoro and also at the ICW office, Jl. East Kalibata IV-D No. 6, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, DKI Jakarta.