

THE HISTORY AND EXISTENCE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN MAKASSAR (2010-2020)

TEGUH ESA BANGSAWAN DJ¹, SURIADI MAPPANGARA², ILHAM DAENG MAKKELO³

¹ History Department, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

² History Department, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

³ History Department, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract: *This study examines the development and dynamics of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Makassar, focusing on key entities such as KoPeL (Legislative Monitoring Committee) Sulawesi, ACC (Anti-Corruption Committee) Sulawesi, LBH (Legal Aid Institute) Makassar, and Forum Komunikasi Lintas (FoKaL) NGO Sulawesi, all of which actively engage in anti-corruption efforts. Established post-reformation in 1998, with formal recognition in 2000, KoPeL serves as a pivotal case for understanding the operational effectiveness and evolution of NGOs in this region. The aim of this research is to provide a comprehensive overview of the performance and dynamics of these organizations within the societal context of Makassar, South Sulawesi. This study delves into the factors influencing NGO activities, grounded in historical perspectives from the New Order, Old Order, and Reformasi periods. A heuristic approach is employed to gather relevant data from credible sources, including books, journals, and articles. Critical source analysis, both internal and external, is conducted to validate the authenticity of the data. The findings distinguish this research by reflecting on the historical trajectory of corruption in Indonesia and its detrimental impact on equitable societal living. Furthermore, the study explores the challenges faced by anti-corruption NGOs in addressing corruption cases involving provincial and local officials, shedding light on their strategies for navigating these complex issues.*

Keywords: *Anti-Corruption; Corruption Case; Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).*

1. INTRODUCTION

The city of Makassar has witnessed the significant growth of various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) over the years, with many still actively operating today, such as KOPEL, ACC, LBH, and several others focused on anti-corruption efforts. KOPEL (Committee for Legislative Monitoring), which was officially established in 2000, emerged in the post-reform era of 1998. It initially served as a legislative watchdog, focusing on monitoring local parliamentary policies and budgets. KOPEL remains engaged in advising local parliaments (DPRD) on drafting local regulations (PERDA) and promoting transparency in governance.

ACC (Anti-Corruption Committee) was founded in 2009, in partnership with the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI). Between 2010 and 2020, ACC expanded its mission beyond anti-corruption efforts by recruiting members and focusing on social advocacy, particularly legal education. ACC operates independently, without reliance on government support, in order to ensure unbiased investigations and promote public accountability.

Legal Aid Institutions (LBH) also play a crucial role in Makassar's NGO landscape, frequently collaborating with ACC to address corruption cases. In addition to fighting corruption, LBH promotes women's empowerment and provides legal assistance to marginalized groups. NGOs focused on community empowerment often engage with government officials to implement programs such as seminars, training, and policy outreach, demonstrating the balance between independence and strategic partnerships with the government.

Makassar is also home to several well-established NGOs, such as the Anti-Corruption People's Committee (KMAK), the Cross-NGO Communication Forum (FoKaL), and the Institute for Social, Economic, Cultural, Legal, and Political Advocacy (LP-SIBUK). KMAK, in particular, unites leaders of various anti-corruption movements, including prominent figures like Abraham Samad (former ACC coordinator) and Adnan Buyung Aziz (Director of LBHM).

The fight against corruption has deep historical roots, tracing back to the separation of public and private finances in 19th-century Europe, following the French, English, and American revolutions. Corruption, derived from the Latin word *corruptio*, refers to the abuse of power for personal gain. In Indonesia, anti-corruption efforts are guided by Law No. 31/1999 and its amendment, Law No. 20/2001, which define corruption as illegal acts aimed at personal or corporate enrichment that harm the state financially.

Despite various efforts, corruption remains prevalent across government institutions, with some law enforcement officers themselves implicated in bribery. Addressing this systemic issue requires a combination of preventive and punitive measures, as outlined in anti-corruption laws. Public participation, as mandated by Article 41 of Law No. 31/1999, is critical in combating corruption through access to information, legal services, and protection from threats.

According to Emmanue et al., (2022) Corruption is the abuse of power or authority for personal gain, often manifesting through unethical practices such as bribery, fraud, or favoritism. It undermines trust in institutions and distorts economic and social development, causing significant harm in both public and private sectors. Forms of corruption include bribery—offering or receiving something of value to influence actions; embezzlement, which involves misappropriating entrusted funds; and fraud, characterized by deceptive practices for unfair gain. Additionally, nepotism favors relatives or friends in appointments or resource distribution, while extortion involves coercing someone to obtain something (Kliushyn et al., 2024; Rahman, 2019). Overall, corruption erodes ethical standards, diminishes accountability, and hampers the effectiveness of institutions.

Moreover, anti-corruption refers to a set of practices, policies, efforts, and actions aimed at preventing, detecting, and eliminating corruption in both public and private sectors (Azemi, 2022; Sujoko et al., 2023). Corruption typically involves the misuse of power, authority, or resources for personal or organizational gain, such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, and nepotism. Azzahra et al., (2024) state that anti-corruption initiatives promote transparency, accountability, integrity, and fairness within institutions, encouraging adherence to ethical standards and legal frameworks.

Beyond being a legal responsibility, eradicating corruption is also seen as a moral and spiritual duty. No religion justifies corruption, and preventing it contributes to the well-being of future generations. NGOs in Makassar exemplify this commitment through their education programs, policy monitoring, investigations, and reporting of suspected corruption cases to relevant authorities, including the police, prosecutor's office, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

The ongoing work of these organizations highlights the importance of independent civil movements in fostering accountability and ensuring sustainable governance in Makassar.

In academic writing, a literature review is essential because it provides a general overview of several references or data derived from other authors' work. This step also allows researchers to highlight fundamental differences and the scope of their research compared to previous studies, helping to prevent plagiarism.

Teguh Supriyanto's work (2015), *The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Empowering Children Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Tanjung Pinang 2014: A Case Study of Sirih Besar NGO* (Supriyanto, 2015), explains the role of NGOs in organizing people, identifying local needs, and mobilizing available resources. He discusses how NGOs evolve to empower communities through specific benefits, including: a) Acting as a platform for young graduates to apply their talents and knowledge practically, b) Developing into professional institutions, c) Becoming government partners, easing burdens in areas such as observation and enforcement of socio-political, economic, and legal justice at the national level, d) Producing future generations of leaders with nationalist values and dedication to building the nation, guided by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, e) Establishing a foundation for the creation of honest, authoritative, religious, and wise government officials, preventing future corruption, collusion, and nepotism.

Meriy's work (2017), *Oversight of Non-Governmental Organizations in Tulang Bawang Barat*, discusses the significant role of NGOs in democracy. These organizations serve to carry out activities aligned with their members' interests or organizational goals. NGOs also function as channels for public

aspirations and community empowerment, aiming to enhance participation and social welfare. Their objectives include providing social services, fostering solidarity and mutual cooperation, and promoting tolerance in social life, contributing to the nation's goals.

Sumarni, in *The Role of NGOs in the Prevention, Control, and Management of Corruption Cases in Samarinda*, published in the *Journal of Sociology* (Vol. 3, No. 2), highlights the role of NGOs as non-partisan organizations grounded in moral movements. NGOs play an essential role in monitoring government policies and decisions (Sumarni, 2015). According to Eldridge, as cited by Sumarni (2015), NGOs can be categorized based on their activities: a) Development-focused organizations - These NGOs concentrate on community-based programs, such as health, agriculture, livestock, crafts, and economic development, b) Mobilization-focused organizations - These organizations prioritize education and mobilization of underprivileged communities, assisting individuals affected by poverty or disasters.

2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This conceptual framework focuses on the concept of performance, as outlined by Mahnun (2009), who defines performance as the depiction of the level of achievement in implementing activities, programs, or policies to realize the objectives, mission, and vision of an organization as expressed in its strategic plan. Performance is measurable only when individuals or groups have predetermined success criteria, such as specific goals or targets. Without these benchmarks, performance cannot be evaluated since there is no standard for measurement.

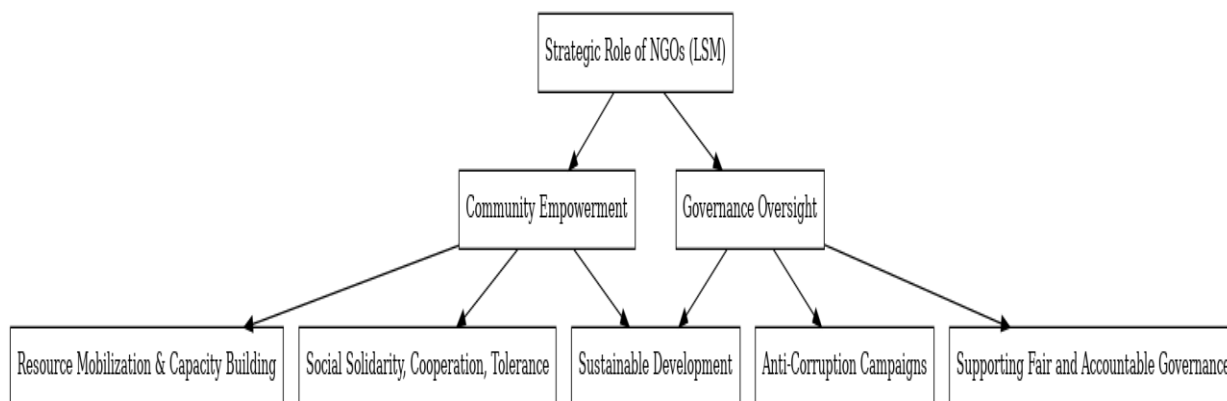


Diagram 1. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework diagram illustrates the strategic role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) in Indonesia, highlighting two main functions: Community Empowerment and Governance Oversight.

At the top of the diagram is the "Strategic Role of NGOs (LSM)," which serves as the foundation for the subsequent branches. From this central concept, two key areas emerge. Community Empowerment focuses on fostering social solidarity, cooperation, and tolerance within communities, as well as promoting sustainable development. This includes efforts in resource mobilization and capacity building, enabling individuals and groups to address their challenges and contribute to local development effectively.

On the other hand, Governance Oversight emphasizes the role of NGOs in ensuring accountability and transparency in government actions. This includes conducting anti-corruption campaigns and supporting fair and accountable governance. These efforts contribute to a political environment where decisions align with public interests and ethical standards. Overall, the diagram underscores the interconnectedness of community empowerment and governance oversight in the NGOs' strategic role, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and enhanced community resilience.

3 RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to examine the performance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by exploring the factors influencing these organizations based on their historical background, development, and dynamics from 2010 to 2020. The methodology is divided into several key steps:

a) **Heuristic Phase:** The initial step involves gathering relevant data and information from credible sources, including books, journals, and articles. During this data collection process, the researcher must ensure that the obtained data is reliable. This is crucial for establishing a solid foundation for the research.

b) **Source Criticism:** Once the data is collected, the next step is to conduct source criticism, both internal and external. Internal criticism entails examining the physical authenticity of the sources acquired. Researchers will evaluate aspects such as the materials used to create the sources, the originality of their form, and their publication dates. These criteria serve as primary standards in the evaluation process. External criticism addresses the substantive issues or the truthfulness of the content within the sources. This involves comparing the information with other available sources to validate its accuracy. Additionally, this research will delve deeper into the historical books and sources related to the development of NGOs in Makassar, which will allow for a more critical interpretation of the data presented. This thorough examination ensures that the findings can serve as references for future researchers.

c) **Data Interpretation and Writing:** After confirming the accuracy of the data, the final step involves writing the historical narrative based on the collected facts from books, articles, and journals. The researcher will analyze these materials deeply, interpreting them to explain the causes and effects relevant to the research problem. The results of this analysis will be described systematically and critically, acknowledging the emergence of subjectivity due to the interpretative nature of the research. Imagination plays a vital role in the researcher's interpretation of the available data, ultimately employing a historical methodology to present the findings.

This structured methodology provides a comprehensive approach to analyzing the performance of NGOs in Makassar, ensuring the research is both rigorous and reflective of the complexities inherent in the study of social organizations.

4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Addressing Corruption Cases in Makassar City from 2010 to 2020

The Development of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from 2010 to 2020, according to Ardiansyah (2024) ACC (Legal Researcher), automatically relates to social issues, particularly in Makassar, where the first focus is on their recruitment processes and how they recruit members. When discussing membership, for instance, one can observe how students on campus are involved and how these NGOs have a history of collaboration with students. Based on information from seniors, there are organizations focused on specific issues that invite students to engage in grassroots work. If we look at the seeds of militant membership on campus, several NGOs try to establish their own education systems. For example, LBH Makassar has a program called Kalabahu, which recruits individuals to create an educational registration system for students, training them on various issues and strategies for addressing these issues. Meanwhile, in ACC, the focus is more on internal development without offering open education. ACC typically evaluates whether individuals are willing to engage in anti-corruption movements and participate in educational initiatives and research related to anti-corruption.

There is a somewhat open recruitment process; however, the development regarding how NGOs recruit members from 2010 to the present remains in a similar context. Additionally, it pertains to how NGOs have evolved into a political force in addressing social issues in South Sulawesi from 2010 to 2020. According to Herman, Chairman of the Kopel Indonesia Foundation (Sulsel), Kopel was actually established post-reformation in 1998 but officially stood in 2000 and has been active for twenty-four years. When viewed from the perspective of its development history, Kopel was founded out of a commitment to legislative monitoring, particularly in the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) concerning budgetary oversight and local legislation, as post-reformation laws granted more authority to parliament. Kopel was thus established to oversee parliamentary affairs.

The dynamics, according to Ardiansyah ACC (Legal Researcher), indicate that the strength of NGOs in Makassar intersects with policies issued at both national and regional levels. The first dynamic is

that NGOs have advocacy frameworks, such as case advocacy and policy advocacy. For instance, ACC aims to promote transparency in procurement of goods and services. At the policy level in Makassar, ACC advocates for the establishment of a policy regarding budget transparency. After gathering background information and research findings, ACC communicates with various stakeholders to push for the importance of regional government regulations on transparency. Communication needs to be more intensive regarding such matters to clarify the policies we aim to advocate.

Herman (Chairman of the Kopel Indonesia Foundation (Sulsel)) states that the dynamics faced post-reformation include a lack of government information transparency, which used to have pressure from critical groups and NGOs. Many NGOs and community organizations were established at that time and continue to exist today. From 2010 to 2020, there was a peak maturity of NGOs, as over the past decade, their existence has become more evident in terms of their movements within policy issues. For sectoral issues, such as environmental and human rights issues, specific groups have emerged; for example, Walhi focuses on the environment and has existed for a long time, while LBHM and LBH P2I continue to be active.

According to Ardiansyah (2024) ACC (Legal Researcher), ACC has several issue concepts: first, anti-corruption, public policy, and transparency. They have handled many cases, particularly notable cases in 2010. ACC has promoted several issues and reported them, including reclamation and social assistance cases. ACC conducts annual research to map the number of corruption cases, identify patterns of corruption, and outline corrupt actors and trends, which is documented in their annual reports.

They observe how law enforcement works among prosecutors and police, as well as how corruption cases progress through the court system. They analyze verdicts and observe how corruption is interpreted in the legal process. In theory, they have conducted significant education for students and schoolchildren, entering schools to provide basic education related to corruption.

In their educational efforts, ACC also manages cases and conducts social actions as part of anti-corruption education in society. Other organizations, such as LBH, focus on women's and disability issues. They actively advocate policies and monitor cases where human rights, civil, political, and economic rights are violated by the government.

Historically, ACC was founded on December 26, 1998, during the reform movement, where civil society emerged in response to national conditions marked by widespread corruption and unfulfilled reform aspirations. ACC was established as an organization committed to realizing the goals of reform. Initially, ACC was founded by individuals involved in human rights advocacy processes in South Sulawesi.

5 CONCLUSION

The evolution of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Makassar, particularly those focused on anti-corruption efforts, highlights the significant role these institutions play in addressing corruption-related issues within the community. Organizations such as KoPeL, ACC, LBH Makassar, and FoKaL have demonstrated resilience and adaptability since their establishment in the post-reform era, particularly from 2010 to 2020. This study has illustrated how these NGOs operate within a historical framework that includes the New Order and reform periods, reflecting on the ongoing challenges posed by corruption at various administrative levels.

Through a comprehensive analysis of their strategies, accomplishments, and the obstacles faced, it becomes clear that NGOs serve as crucial advocates for transparency and accountability. They not only monitor government actions but also engage with the community to raise awareness and educate citizens about their rights and the importance of combating corruption. Furthermore, the historical reflections on the state of corruption and the evolving dynamics within civil society underscore the need for continuous support and collaboration among NGOs, government entities, and the public. Ultimately, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the performance and development of NGOs in Makassar, providing insights that may guide future initiatives aimed at fostering a more transparent and accountable governance structure in the region.

LIST OF REFERENCE

- [1] Affan Gaffar. (2002). *Politik Indonesia: Transisi Menuju Demokrasi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- [2] Afriska, M. (2017). *Pengawasan terhadap Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Barat*.
- [3] Alimsyah Syamsuddin, dkk. (2011). *Parlemen Group, Praksis Pembelajaran Demokrasi*. Makassar: KOPEL.
- [4] Ardiansyah. (2024, August 9). *Peneliti Hukum Bidang Pendidikan dan Riset di ACC Makassar [Wawancara]*.
- [5] Azzahra, A., Savandha, S. D., & Olubisi, M. G. (2024). Effective strategies for corporate governance and risk management in the public sector: Preventing corruption and abuse of authority. *Asian Journal of Engineering, Social and Health*, 3(4), 911-919.
- [6] Azemi, A. (2022). Official corruption, especially abuse of position or official authority, in Kosovo. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(8), 53-62.
- [7] Bastian, I. (2007). *Akuntansi untuk LSM dan Partai Politik*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- [8] Bambang Kuncoro. (2004). *Diktat Kuliah Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa*. Purwokerto: Fisipol Unsoed.
- [9] Cholisin. (1998). *Dinamika LSM di Indonesia dan kontribusinya terhadap perkembangan demokrasi*. *Jurnal UNY*, 26(1).
- [10] Culla, A. S. (n.d.). *Rekonstruksi Civil Society: Wacana dan Aksi Ornop di Indonesia*. Jakarta: LP3S.
- [11] Eldridge, P. J. (1995). *Government Organization and Democratic Participation in Indonesia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [12] Emmanuel, E. A., Oche, O. G., & Anjide, S. T. (2022). Analysis of incidences of corruption in the Nigerian power sector: Implications on sustainable development. *International Journal of Arts Social Science*, 5, 92-102.
- [13] Eriyanto. (2018). *Analisis Framing: Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media (Cet. III)*. Yogyakarta: LKiS.
- [14] Gaffar, A. (2006). *Politik Indonesia: Transisi Menuju Demokrasi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- [15] Hamid & Rukmini, M. (Eds.). (n.d.). *Kritik dan Otokritik LSM: Membongkar Kejujuran dan Keterbukaan LSM Indonesia*. Jakarta: Piramedia.
- [16] Kliushyn, V., Shevchuk, A., & Malakhova, T. (2024). Corruption and its consequences for society: Analysis and prevention. *Lex Humana*, 16(1), 20-36.
- [17] Korten, D. C. (1987). Third generation NGO strategies: A key to people-centered development. *World Development*, 15(1).
- [18] Mahnun, M. (2009). *Pengukuran Kinerja Sektor Publik*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- [19] Priyono, O. S. (1996). *Pemberdayaan: Konsep, Kebijakan, dan Implementasi*. Jakarta.
- [20] Rahman, F. (2019, February). Save the world versus man-made disaster: A cultural perspective. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 235, No. 1, p. 012071). IOP Publishing.
- [21] Sedarmayanti. (2012). *Good Governance*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- [22] Suharko. (2005). *Merajut Demokrasi: Hubungan NGO, Pemerintah, dan Pengembangan Tata Pemerintahan Demokratis (1966-2001)*. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana.
- [23] Sujoko, A., Rahmiati, D., & Rahman, F. (2023). The role of radio as the public sphere for public political education in the digital era: Challenges and pitfalls. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(1), 2239627.
- [24] Sumarni. (2015). Peran Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat dalam pencegahan, pengendalian, dan penanganan kasus korupsi di Kota Samarinda. *Jurnal Sosiologi*, 3(2).
- [25] Supriyanto, T. (2015). *Peran LSM terhadap Pemberdayaan Anak Korban Eksploitasi Seksual di Tanjung Pinang 2014 (Studi Kasus LSM Sirih Besar)*.

- 
- [26] Syakrani, & Syahriani. (2009). Implementasi Otonomi Daerah dalam Perspektif Good Governance. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.\
 - [27] <https://pluz.id/2020/09/22/djusman-ar-apresiasi-penangkapan-dpo-korupsi-bank-sulselbar/>
 - [28] <https://republika.co.id/share/qp716p384>
 - [29] <https://gurindam.id/2021/03/05/djusman-ar-sosok-pelapor-gubernur-sulsel-hingga-ditangkap-kpk/>
 - [30] <https://edunews.id/daerah/na-ditangkap-kpk-pelapor-djusman-ar-diteror-akan-santet/>
 - [31] <https://edunews.id/news/mengungkap-laporan-djusman-ar-ke-kpk-yang-berujung-penangkapan-nurdin-abdullah/>
 - [32] <https://youtu.be/iUHNd0M4xdo?si=qw7a28k0sVyZav7n>
 - [33] <https://pluz.id/2020/12/20/djusman-ar-konsisten-suarakan-anti-korupsi/>
 - [34] <https://rakyatku.com/read/196653/jadi-pelapor-nurdin-abdullah-koordinator-fokal-ngo-djusman-ar-dapat-hadiah-rp200-juta>
 - [35] <https://edunews.id/news/eksistensi-djusman-ar-berantas-korupsi-dapat-support-dari-aktor-ferdi-ali-berikut-videonya/>
 - [36] <https://updatesulsel.news/djusman-ar-konsisten-suarakan-anti-korupsi/>
 - [37] <https://reformasiaktual.com/2023/05/12/sinergitas-aph-sangat-membantu-pemberantasan-korupsi-di-indonesia/>
 - [38] <https://panrita.news/2020/12/22/djusman-ar-harap-aktivis-anti-korupsi-semakin-garang-di-tahun-2021/>
 - [39] <https://makassar.tribunnews.com/2023/03/01/sosok-djusman-ar-yang-diundang-kuliah-umum-anti-korupsi-di-uin-alauddin>