ACTOR NETWORKS THEORY IN PREVENTING VILLAGE FINANCIAL CORRUPTION

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Abstract

Village financial management can be a new epicenter of corruption. The findings of Indonesia Corruption Wacth (ICW) in 2023 showed that corruption in the village government sector was the most common corruption case compared to corruption cases in other sectors. Although the ratio of corruption cases is small compared to the number of villages in Indonesia, it could be an iceberg phenomenon where uncovered corruption cases are actually much more. Government agencies or institutions that are mandated according to laws and regulations to carry out control and prevention efforts are not running optimally to close the space and loopholes of corruption, so it is necessary to involve actors outside the government through the participation of community groups that have less access. To maximize the leverage of community involvement in corruption prevention, it is not enough to be partially played by each actor or community group, but networking is needed as an effort to build strength and legitimacy. Through the actor networks theory (ANT) approach, community involvement can be identified to formulate the role of actor networks in preventing corruption. The writing of this article uses a descriptive qualitative approach by using literature studies from various relevant sources. Based on the results of the actor network study in preventing corruption in village financial management, it is divided into 2 (two) clusters, namely primary and secondary actors. Where the community becomes an actor with a primary cluster because it can minimize gaps and spaces for corruption through control and supervision of the performance of village government administrators.

1. Introduction

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) released the findings of corruption cases that occurred in Indonesia throughout 2023. The results show that corruption cases in the village financial sector are the highest at 187 cases, while corruption in the government and utilities sectors are only 108 and 103 cases respectively. The number of corruption cases in the village financial sector is relatively small when

compared to the 75,265 villages throughout Indonesia (Saptohutomo, 2024). But this could be an iceberg phenomenon where the actual cases that occur and are not revealed are much larger.

Corruption that occurs in the village financial sector indirectly contributes to Indonesia's corruption perception index (CPI), which has stagnated and even tended to decline in the last 5 years. Based on the release of survey data in 2023 by Transparency International, an organization concerned with observing corruption issues around the world, Indonesia's CPI in 2022 was the worst since 1995 with a score of 34 and ranked 110 out of 180 countries surveyed (Transparency International Indonesia, 2024). Although in 2023 the CPI score stagnated at 34, Indonesia's position in the rankings has decreased to 115 from the previous year's 110 (Sustain.id, 2024).

Weaknesses in the control and supervision aspects become a loophole and space for the growth of corrupt practices in village financial management. Actors that have the role to carry out supervisory functions do not run optimally. The Village Consultative Body (BPD) as a supervisory institution at the village level does not have critical power due to the limited quality of human resources (Pratama et al., 2021). On the other hand, the role of civil society in preventing and monitoring is still minimal. Whereas community involvement in aspects of governance shows a positive influence on aspects of eradicating criminal acts of corruption (Epakartika et al., 2019; Pratama et al., 2021).

Community involvement in corruption prevention is in line with the concept of govenance that the involvement of groups outside the government through community participation is given access in solving various public problems, one of which is related to corruption prevention (Agu & Eneiga, 2024). Meza & Pérez-chiqués (2020) state that controlling corruption through preventive and supervisory aspects cannot only rely on formal institutions. Because not a few cases of corruption experience obstacles in the supervision aspect due to the immunity of certain parties or institutions. Even Makarova (2019) found that many of the corruption cases that occur are difficult to control because the state or government often positions itself as the sole player in preventing and eradicating corruption. In fact in other parts of the world, preventing and eradicating corruption by involving a number of stakeholders including civil society is quite successful, such as the successful experiences of Hong Kong and Singapore (Gong & Yang, 2019).

In the perspective of the actor networks theory of Michel Callon, Bruno Latour and Jhon Law (1987), society does not only contain a number of people or individuals but all move to form a network (Martomo, 2020). In a number of public policies related to policy implementation in preventing corruption in village financial management, networks are important and substantial in directing the work of non-government groups. As Callon et al (1987) state that actors cannot stand alone in carrying out actions but need other actors. To get optimal results in an action, actors will build strength through actor networks.

The involvement of non-government actors in corruption prevention becomes strategic when the effectiveness of corruption prevention at the government level is not optimal. In addition, non-governmental actors are directly affected by the corrupt policies of government officials, so they are more objective and do not have conflicts of interest to hinder corruption prevention measures. Civil society as a hidden actor can maximize its role in preventing corruption in village financial management, especially through the role of non-formal groups in the community such as posyandu cadres, youth organizations, farmer groups, religious leaders and other community leaders. As the purpose of this article is to identify actor networks to realize collaboration in preventing corruption in village financial management.

2. Method

This article is a study of policy implementation in preventing corruption in village financial management through actor networks through the development of the concepts of Actor Network Theory and Collaborative Governance. The approach used is descriptive qualitative through literature review and supported by data from factual online media and analysis of official government documents. As part of the literature study, the analysis technique is carried out by reading, studying and reviewing literature related to the theme of the study, namely corruption, village financial management and actor network analysis as policy implementation in preventing corruption in village financial management.

Straus & Corbin (2009) state that literature review for a professional or disciplinary interest and paper in the form of theoretical or philosophical papers, while non-technical literature such as biographies, diaries, documents, manuscripts, notes, catalogs and other materials that can be used as the main data or as supporting research. The data used is secondary data obtained from books, journals, research report articles and sites on the internet.

Literature Review

Putra's research (2022) in the perspective of looking for the root causes of corruption in Indonesia, found that one of the causes is the lack of supervision. Highlighting the BTS corruption case in the Ministry of Communication and Information, it is also inseparable from the aspect of political pressure so that openness and public participation are needed in guarding government programs. Although this research does not specifically review the prevention aspect as a solution, it can at least illustrate the importance of the active role of the community. Research by Emmy Ollong, Rukiah Latuconsina, Ali Tamrin Wasolo (2021) also concluded that the lack of community participation in exercising control or supervision is one of the factors supporting corruption. The expected village-level supervisory institutions have not been able to do much in preventing corruption. This research is only limited to reviewing the factors that cause corruption and does not specifically discuss corruption prevention strategies.

Affirming the findings of Emmy Ollong, Rukiah Latucoznsina, Ali Tamrin Wasolo (2021) on the effectiveness of the role of oversight institutions, Pratama et al.'s research (2021) found that the weakness of the oversight aspect became a gap and space for the growth of corrupt practices. The Village Consultative Body (BPD) as a supervisory institution at the village level is faced with the problem of the quality of human resources which has implications for the ability and lack of critical thinking in dealing with problems in the village. Although the research is only limited to highlighting the role of BPD as a form of involvement of one element of society in the aspect of corruption prevention. The importance of community involvement in preventing and eradicating corruption is reviewed in research (Epakartika et al., 2019) by analyzing the role of civil society in the movement to save natural resources. The result is that the involvement of civil society has a real positive influence on corruption prevention efforts. Even though this research does not specifically mention the elements of society involved.

Meza & Pérez-chiqués (2020), through research related to corruption control schemes, found that the tendency to prevent corruption still relies on formal institutions. Because not a few of the corruption cases are difficult to reveal due to the compromise between the perpetrators and the supervisory institutions. Although this research focuses more on the scheme or flow of actions of the perpetrators of corruption to avoid the corruption prevention strategies that have been designed. Makarova's research (2019) explicitly presents findings related to the difficulty of preventing corruption because the state or government is often the sole player in preventing and eradicating corruption. As in the study, it analyzes the corruption prevention model carried out by three civil society organizations in Russia that play the functions of the state and civil society. Broadly speaking, it illustrates that the anti-corruption movement of civil society in Russia has the spirit and strength even under the threat of authoritarian rule. So that the role and existence of civil society in preventing corruption in Russia is quite real and impactful.

Gong & Yang's research (2019) found slightly more advanced conditions related to community involvement in the prevention and eradication of corruption. involving the community is a successful experience carried out by countries such as Hong Kong and Singapore. In Dedy Suryana's research (2020), which raised the issue of the role of community leaders in preventing corruption, it was found that the role of community leaders is the spearhead for mobilizing public awareness in preventing corruption. With a research locus on indigenous groups in Bali, corruption prevention with community involvement has been able to think about the aspect of legitimacy through rules as a means of supporting the community's anti-corruption movement through awiq-awiq. This research has not discussed the network of involvement of community groups, but at least the involvement of the community through Balinese traditional groups is able to illustrate the role of society in preventing corruption is quite strategic.

Yansyah's research (2021) in the context of implementing that community involvement in corruption prevention has become part of the national corruption prevention strategy (Stranas PK). Through a normative juridical approach with the aim of knowing community participation in corruption prevention,

the results of the study reveal the effectiveness of the role and involvement of the community optimally if the involvement is carried out at every stage of the government administration process, namely planning, implementation, reporting and accountability. However, this research focuses more on systems and governance that discuss the scope of community involvement, so that it does not elaborate much on the actors in the community who need to maximize their involvement through the networking concept framework.

In village financial management, cooperation in preventing corruption has actually been given space by the rules through the involvement of all elements of both government, private and community. As the results of research by Zulfa et al., (2022) that the concept of cooperation through Collaborative Governance has been actualized in the formal work of government institutions in their duties and functions. Because in the context of collaboration, community involvement is also present, although it has several problems, one of which is low community participation. So it is recommended to improve this research by using the Collaborative Governance implementation model based on principle engagement, namely community involvement in principle through a more massive network.

According to Zakariya's research (2019), community involvement in corruption prevention must be carried out more concretely through accessibility to all information in village financial management followed by the growth of public awareness to participate. Especially maximizing the role of institutions, namely BPD and LKMD in preventing corrupt practices. This research still generally reviews the importance of community involvement but does not elaborate much on the elements or parties of the community that need to be involved. Meanwhile, Wijayanti & Kasim's research (2022) more specifically explores community involvement in corruption prevention. The results show that the importance of community participation through the involvement of non-government actors is an emphasis to balance structural corruption prevention strategies that have been considered less effective. Although the implementation of research conducted within the scope of corruption in Indonesia in general, still has obstacles and obstacles in the context of the corruption prevention movement, one of which is the absence of a form or model of civil society involvement.

In the perspective of Tu et al. (2020) that efforts to encourage community groups and other stakeholders outside the government to be involved in corruption prevention require stimulation even though in the instinctive aspect a rejection attitude has been formed by not tolerating the corrupt practices of government officials. So that indirectly the lack of public awareness is often an obstacle in preventing corruption. At least in this study, it illustrates that research subjects have different attitudes in responding to corruption, from firmly rejecting to tolerating. So this condition requires a different view when asked to actively take action to prevent corrupt practices. As research by Peiffer & Walton (n.d.) states that the collective awareness of community groups to prevent corruption is strategic in order to oversee the realization of community welfare through village development programs and policies. Even for some community groups, corruption is seen as a common problem that needs to be fought even though it is often faced with obstacles in the form of kinship relationships at the local level.

Research by Goodin et al. (2009), in fact, not a few of the efforts to prevent corruption are carried out progressively by inviting the public, albeit in a slightly coercive manner, to want to care and be involved in anti-corruption movements. The education and awareness provided has not been able to mobilize the collective awareness of the community to be actively involved in preventing and eradicating corruption. Nalyvaiko's research (2022) proves that the role of actors from the NGO element in preventing and limiting corruption is carried out through education and community empowerment. Even the trend in several developed countries with a minimal number of corruption cases is influenced by the existence and presence of NGOs through massively built social networks as the results of Kopotun et al.'s research (n.d.). Even according to Rifaid & Rusnaedy's research (2019), many cases of corruption in the government sector were able to be brought to the realm of law due to the success of NGOs and corruption eradication networks.

In the perspective of actor network theory, interest groups need access and networks to make efforts to prevent corruption. Actor networks theory developed by Michel Callon, Bruno Latour and Jhon Law (1987) relies on the concept that society does not only contain a number of people or individuals and the norms that govern their lives but all move as a network of both humans and other inanimate objects (Martomo, 2020). Based on the results of research by Utomo et al. (2023), that in a number of public

policies, the success of the actor network in overcoming problems is influenced by one factor, namely enrolment, which is able to encourage the interest of actors to get involved.

The prevention and eradication of corruption in village financial management through the actor network theory approach proposed by Callon et al, at least it is not enough just to have the ability and awareness, but requires a network that is able to provide space for actors to make their best contribution. Although in Ryan's research (2020) that in every form of policy implementation is still faced with a number of obstacle problems such as the difficulty of coordination between actors. So that in Moerni & Darmawan's research (2021) illustrates that the actor network can be one of the strategies of choice for the government in taking preventive steps against corrupt practices.

Of the various studies on corruption prevention in village financial management, so far there has been no research that uses the actor networks theory by Michel Callon, Bruno Latour and Jhon Law (1987) as an approach to explore the role of actor networks in the implementation of corruption prevention policies in village financial management. Corruption prevention as an action taken by actors will be effective when supported by networking through actor network patterns as a structured and systematic movement. As Callon et al (1987) in actor network theory convey that actors cannot stand alone in carrying out actions but need other actors. To get optimal results in an action, actors will build networks through actor networks.

The involvement of actors in the non-structural sector in corruption prevention is considered quite important and strategic when the effectiveness of corruption prevention at this level is not optimal. In addition, these actors are also directly affected by the consequences of corrupt practices that occur, so they are considered more objective and do not have conflicts of interest with the perpetrators of corruption. Therefore, non-structural actors played by civil society are hidden actors that can be maximized to play a role in controlling and supervising as a preventive measure against corruption in village financial management.

The polarized actors in the village financial management corruption prevention network are divided into three classifications, namely primary actors including community groups including youth groups (karang taruna), women's groups (posyandu cadres), religious leaders, community leaders and NGOs or NGOs. Meanwhile, secondary actors include the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Community Resilience Institution (LKMD), Sub-district Head, Community and Village Empowerment Office (PMD) and tertiary actors consisting of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP), Police, Prosecutors, Regional People's Representative Council.

The emphasis on the involvement of non-structural actors in preventing corruption in village financial management is a state of the art that strengthens the novelty in this research. The actor network to analyze the role of non-formal groups in society through the Actor Networks Theory approach is a research area that has not been widely studied.

Discussion

Departing from the problem of the many cases of corruption in village financial management, a policy implementation strategy through prevention is needed. When government agencies or institutions that are mandated to carry out prevention through inherent supervision do not have a significant impact, the alternative choice is to mobilize other actors outside the government who can more effectively control and supervise the performance of village government organizers.

Agu & Eneiga (2024) in this context view that community involvement in corruption prevention is in line with the concept of govenance where groups outside the government must be given access to solve various public problems including in terms of corruption prevention. The non-governmental groups referred to here are communities from groups such as posyandu cadres, youth organizations, farmer groups, breeder groups, recitation groups, tourism awareness groups (pokdarwis), community leaders, religious leaders and other groups.
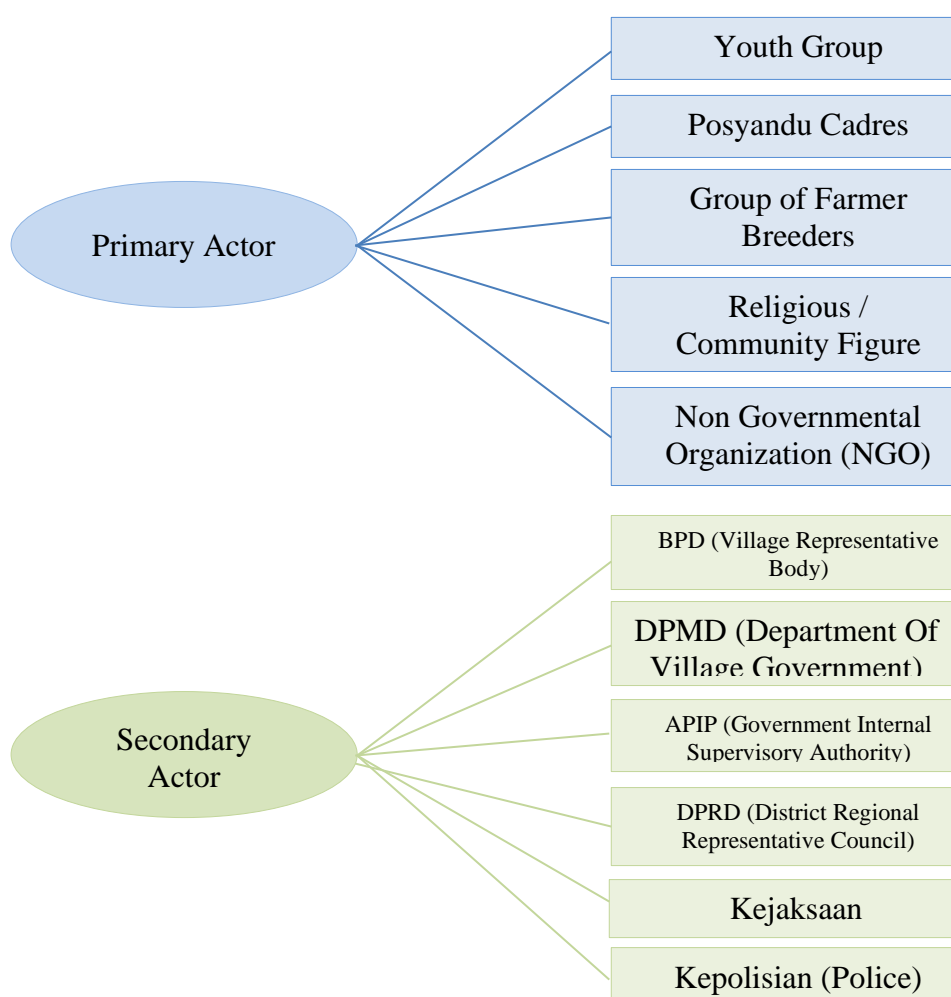
The existence of actors in these groups requires a medium or channel to be able to make efforts to prevent corruption in village financial management through a more structured network. With the actor networks theory approach, community groups can be identified into potential actors who are involved

in preventing corruption and can be measured to what extent the role of actor networks can be a strategy for implementing corruption prevention policies in village financial management.

a. **Actors in the implementation of village financial management corruption prevention policies**

Potential actors involved in corruption prevention can be classified into 2 (two) groups, namely primary actors and secondary actors. Primary actors are non-governmental actors consisting of community groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that pay attention to anti-corruption. Meanwhile, government actors consist of institutions from the village level to the district level government that are concerned with the anti-corruption movement, including the Village Council (BPD), the Village Community Empowerment Office, the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus, the Police and the Attorney General's Office.

So that the two classifications of actors in preventing corruption in village financial management are mapped according to the following matrix :

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                              ┌─────────────────────┐
                              │     Youth Group     │
                              └─────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────┐
                              │   Posyandu Cadres   │
                              └─────────────────────┘
     ╭───────────────╮        ┌─────────────────────┐
     │ Primary Actor │────────│  Group of Farmer    │
     ╰───────────────╯        │      Breeders       │
                              └─────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────┐
                              │     Religious /     │
                              │  Community Figure   │
                              └─────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────┐
                              │  Non Governmental   │
                              │  Organization (NGO) │
                              └─────────────────────┘

                              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                              │ BPD (Village Representative  │
                              │            Body)             │
                              └─────────────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                              │ DPMD (Department Of          │
                              │ Village Government)          │
                              └─────────────────────────────┘
     ╭───────────────╮        ┌─────────────────────────────┐
     │  Secondary    │────────│ APIP (Government Internal    │
     │    Actor      │        │ Supervisory Authority)       │
     ╰───────────────╯        └─────────────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                              │ DPRD (District Regional      │
                              │ Representative Council)      │
                              └─────────────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                              │         Kejaksaan            │
                              └─────────────────────────────┘
                              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                              │     Kepolisian (Police)      │
                              └─────────────────────────────┘
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b. **Network of actors in the implementation of corruption prevention policies in village financial management**

In the implementation of corruption prevention policies in village financial management, the actors involved are connected in a network cycle where all actors have the same goal in carrying out control and supervision as part of a form of prevention in village financial management. The Actor Networks Theory (ANT) developed by Michel Callon, Bruno Latour and Jhon Law (1987) is used in this study to determine the role of actors to form networks in preventing corruption.

In the perspective of actor netoworks theory, Martomo (2020) states that society does not only contain a number of people or individuals and the norms that govern their lives but all move as a network

of both humans and other inanimate objects. So that from a number of public policies, the success of the actor network in overcoming problems is influenced by one factor, namely BY enrolment, which is able to encourage the interest of actors to get involved (Utomo et al., 2023).

The actor network model in preventing corruption in village financial management can at least be described in the following actor network scheme.
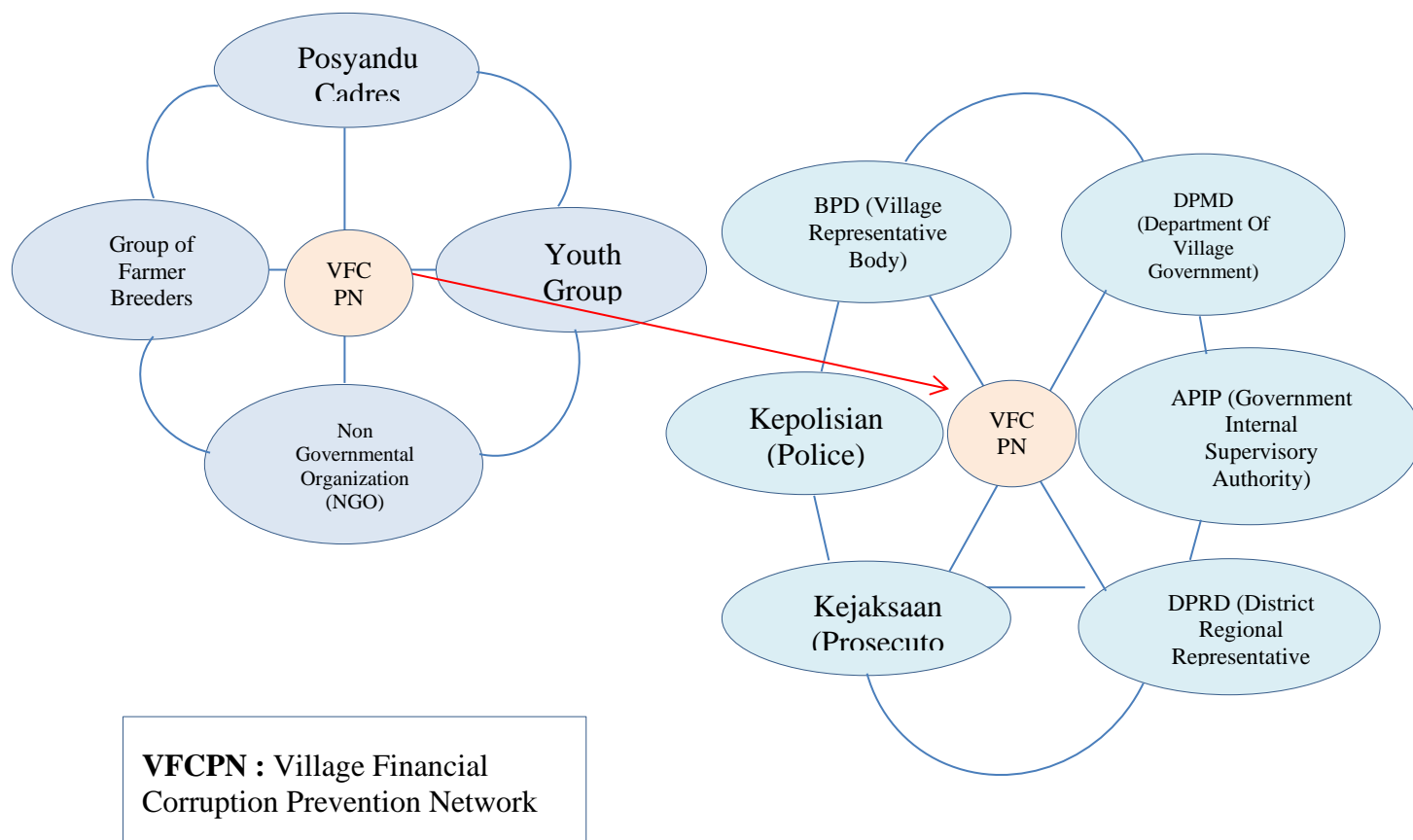

VFCPN : Village Financial Corruption Prevention Network

Figure 1: Actor Network Model in Corruption Prevention Policy for Village Financial Management

Based on the flow chart in Figure 1, it can be described that actors in community groups can proactively make efforts to prevent corruption in village financial management. From the network that is built, each actor, namely posyandu cadres, youth organizations, farmer and breeder groups, religious leaders, community leaders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), has the same potential to carry out corruption prevention movements. As part of the primary actor network, community groups are the most interested parties in ensuring that village financial management is clear and clean from fraud or corrupt practices of village heads and other government officials.

The primary actor network's proactive measures to prevent corruption in village financial management are not only through supervision but are directly involved in every stage of village financial management, including planning, implementation, administration, accountability and reporting. As a form of prevention in the planning stage, community groups are proactively involved in aspiration absorption activities as a series of deliberations from the hamlet level to the village level (musdes) through village development plan deliberation activities. Meanwhile, in the implementation and reporting stages, the role of the community is more in the aspect of supervision to see and assess the suitability of the implementation of activities based on the plans that have been determined in the Village Development Work Planand the Village Budget.

In addition to being proactive through direct involvement in every stage of village financial management, the actor network also provides space and channels for preventing corruption for community groups to coordinate and consolidate with other actors in both the government and non-government sectors. In the government sector, communities can actively establish communication and coordination in addressing issues related to aspects of village financial management as a form of

preventive and anticipatory efforts against the potential for corrupt practices by village government organizers.

A number of government institutions or institutions become a network of actors that can be maximized from the village government level to the regional government. These institutions or institutions in the network of actors preventing corruption in village financial management are included in the network of secondary actors, where the actors in it are parties who have an important role in prevention. Although according to Meza & Pérez-chiqués (2020), relying on corruption prevention by formal or government institutions has been less effective because of the tendency of corruption perpetrators to compromise with supervisory institutions.

Collaborative work is an integral part of developing a network model for preventing corruption in village financial management, in line with ANT theory. The involvement of all elements of government, private sector and society in preventing corruption is a big concept of governance. Zulfa et al. (2022) understand collaborative governance is a form of actualization in the formal work of government institutions by involving other parties, both public and private, to produce more optimal and participatory program and policy outputs.

3. Conclusion

Cases of corruption in village finances are the highest in 2023 based on the findings of Indonesia Corruption Wacth, this condition makes villages the new epicenter of fraud or corruption practices in governance. Government institutions that have the mandate to conduct supervision have been less effective in closing the space and loopholes of corruption in village financial management. The role of actors outside the government, manifested by the existence of community groups that have played a lesser role so far, has great potential as a party that is played to prevent corruption through massive control and supervision.

Through the actor network theory approach or ANT, community groups are identified as the primary actor network that has the most strategic and effective role in preventing corruption in the village. In addition to being the target object of village government policies, actors in the community are the ones who are most affected by the corrupt policies of village government organizers. Therefore, enthusiasm and commitment are the basic capital for community participation to provide space and loopholes for corruption in village financial management. Collaboration with other actor networks in the government and non-government sectors further expands and strengthens the actor network in corruption prevention.

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