corruption.

The cause of corruption also vary, among other economic issues, namely the low income obtained when compared with the necessities of life and lifestyle consumer, the culture gives tips (baksheesh), the culture of shame is low, legal sanctions weak who are not able to effect deterrent, inconsistent application of the law of law enforcement institutions, and the lack of legal supervision. In addition there are a number of figures such as Brooks in Alatas (1990: 1) defines corruption as the deliberate action or negligence of duty recognized. Vinod Pavarala (1993: 408) saw corruption as a social construction, where corruption is a contested concept.

In fact, corruption is always incur losses, especially losses in the wider community. Corruption makes people more hardship in the economic and social field, such as the fact that a lot of people angry and hate groups that engage in corruption.

Losses in the social sphere are bring negative mindset in society. This is because people who are not believed in the promise of the promise and the performance of the actors who engage in corruption.

Combating corruption institutions such as the Commission often conduct investigations to uncover corruption in Indonesia, many cases have been uncovered by the Commission and the imposition of heavy penalties. But still many persons who are not afraid and will deterrent laws, why is that? ... The person will always learn the laws made and look for the gap that still possible for them to overcome the law. This is a very clever way for seeking loopholes in the law is not easy.

You can imagine if the whole apparatus of this State do corruption, then it is clear that will happen is poverty and destruction that will be experienced by the State which consequently would make the people suffer and ultimately lead to mass layoffs would lead to unemployment and into a concrete social problems.