

The political disenfranchisement of convict corruption

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ABSTRACT

The preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 the Government of Indonesia commissioned to build the nation and the country to realize the well-being Development that uses tax funds and foreign loans effectively and efficiently. But public officials often take advantage of opportunities to enrich themselves through corruption. The interior Ministry mentioned that between the years 2004 until 2012 there were cases of corruption involving regional chiefs and 277 of about 1,500: An official area as well as members of the legislature. But, among the corruption the, only a small part was fined for his political rights

In the last four years, the majority was sentenced to the average corruption of light prison under four years, to give a systemic deterrent effect that was worth additional penalties such as political disenfranchisement. According to international human rights documents, corrupt political corruption as a violation, but national legislation, therefore, legitimizes the existence of human rights restrictions to defend the rights of others, the nation and the state alone. Restricting human rights through corrupting political defranchising by attempts to make it a deterrent, simplifying the law enforcement process, saving the state money, as well as simplifying and simplifying the use of welfare development funds General

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I. Introduction

Indonesia as a state law as it stated to 1945 the Constitution of article 1 paragraph (3) states that "the state of Indonesia is a legislating country."¹ have comprehensive human rights regulation in the Article 27 of the Constitution 1945 up to article 34 article Constitution 1945. These shows Indonesia's commitment to upholding human rights set in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 governing human Rights, among others: civil, political, economic, cultural and social rights. The concept of human rights that have previously tended to be theological, a philosophical, ideological, or polite skepticism, with the rise of the nation and state in the modern concept tending to be juridical and political. The concept of human rights being universal, Adapted to the culture of Indonesia's

country, based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.²

Precisely since the reform, the elimination of corruption has always been a central theme in law enforcement in Indonesia. This phenomenon may be understandable given the negative impact caused by the criminal offense in question. Corruption is a serious problem, which could endanger the stability and security of societies, endangering social, economic, and political development, and can also undermine the values of democracy and morality because of this act gradually tends to be cultural. Therefore, the judge sometimes emits additional sanctions in the form of political disenfranchisement, which condemns corruption, which leads to divergent views among the public when it linked to the question of human rights.

¹ See Law Policy 1945 Article 1 paragraph (3).

² Slamet Marta Wardaya , 2009., Hakekat, Konsepsi dan Rencana Aksi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia, , Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2009, hlm 6

Developing the current issues of human rights in Indonesia is not simply a matter of physical abuse or violence, but rather of the annulment of political rights to the corrupting, he proved pros in favor of the people because The incidence of corruption in Indonesia many people support the political disrespect for the corruption and oppose the idea. Political rights are rights deriving from dignity and inherent in every human guaranteed and whose existence is respected by the State to enjoy the menu of political rights for which the State is responsible. The constitutional changes in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of the year 1945 occurred as many as four (4) times during the roll-over, the unlost, very crucial issues such as human rights (human rights), fit into one special chapter For HAM. Fundamental rights that are universally recognized now have strong recognition by the state, these rights have also become a constitutional right (a *constitutional right*) is guaranteed by the supreme law.³

A political rights arrangement (the right to choose and be chosen) of each person, is restated in article 43 paragraph (1), (2) and (3) of Law No. 39 of 1999 Year HAM⁴Therefore, all citizens have the same rights without any restrictions either directly or indirectly in form or in any way. Political rights emphasized to choice and choice which means that every citizen has the right equally to have a political presence as the leader of the Assembly, action, organization or political parties emphasized. The statement General Human Rights Article 21 paragraph 1 states: "Everyone has the right to join in a seta in the government itself, either directly or by freely chosen representatives." Further, in paragraph 2, it is stated: "Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his government."

³ Ansori, Dalam Artikel, Penghilangan Hak Politik Perspektif Sistem Demokrasi, Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan, No 1, Edisi Juni 2016, Hlm 8

⁴ Article 43 states:

1. Every citizen has the right to choose and vote in the general election on the basis of equality by voting which has been direct, confidential, public, free, honest, fair and in accordance with the provisions of the legislation

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Political disenfranchisement conviction t corruption is one kind of restriction of human rights set specifically in Indonesia's constitution, political disenfranchisement not only violates human rights but more than these countries have Discrimination against the citizens of 1945. The Constitution institutionalized and protected the human rights of the people of Indonesia, in article 28 paragraph 4 I certify that:⁵ "The protection, promotion, enforcement, and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the State, in particular, the government." From these provisions, it is clear that the government's task primarily protects human rights without discrimination or discriminations on Principia by all citizens equal rights in politics, namely in choice and Select. The punishment of abolishing political rights to the corruption is not the right thing to implement. It is for the incarceration and confiscation of assets by the State such as the one currently applied is sufficient deterrent effect and puts pressure on the perpetrator.

Punishment of the death penalty as provided for in article 2 paragraph 2 of the Act 31-year 1999 for the criminal acts of corruption on penalty becomes part of article 2 paragraph 1 which governs the enrichment of ourselves and the actions of others who may do harm to the financial state which states:⁶ "With regard to criminal acts of corruption referred to in subsection (1) shall be carried out under certain circumstances, a crime may be dropped dead". The penalties that applied to those who commit pollution have been very harsh if they are looking at in the regulations that exist to be inevitable when political disintegration remains in the making as that will directly or indirectly affect psychology. The reputation of the offender and his family to be an offender and his family would expel in the community of society. Pemidanaan's aim in principle is to nurture the perpetrators of

2. Every citizen has the right to participate in the Government through direct representatives or from those freely chosen, in the manner specified in the regulations.

3. All citizens can be eliminated in any situation.

⁵ Views. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, article 28 paragraph 4 I.

⁶ See Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Act 31-year 1999 for criminal acts of corruption

the crime to be accepted back in the social order of society rather than hateful acts to done that keep criminals from being expelled in the community of society.

Muladi known as purpose theory as *teleological theories* And the theory of amalgamation is called integrative Judgement in the criminal purpose (*theological retributivism*) which he considered to have a multiple purpose, namely a combination of utilitarian opinion which states. The purpose of the Quadruple must have useful implications which can prove, the justice may not by The imposition of suffering should be carried out in order to endure. The retaliatory opinion itself and said that justice can be achieve when the purpose *theological* Carried out using the size based on the principles of justice, e.g., the offender that the suffering should not exceed what should accrue to the perpetrator of criminal acts.⁷

Penalties for perpetrators of corruption, it is obligatory to do so that the deterrent effect but not with punishment for the corruption removes political rights that are guaranteed and laid down in the Constitution. It is linked Saldi Isra said that⁸: "The constitutional rights of citizens are to vote, and it has elected a right guaranteed by the Constitution, the Acts and international conventions so that the restrictions will lapse, and counterfeiting and removal will mean a violation of rights Against the rights of citizens." As also, i.e., the pickup of criminal deprivations and their selection in public office on the case of Djoko Susilo and Anas Treingrum who did not indicate the duration of the mean disenfranchisement have been eliminating or negating the right to choose and selected in public office. It is contrary to the human rights of the Constitution 1945 article 28d paragraph (3). When imposed in imposing sanctions that committed political disfranchising in the corruption, then there should be a legal change in the concerted attempt by regulation.

Subject to corruption which ran as a candidate of the legislature after the punishment, were the political rights of the convicted person to be chosen at the elections and the right to

receive the same treatment in law and government. Joining the convicted persons as fundamental human rights, that man has the same rights and obligations and is guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international conventions, the Constitution 1945 NRI, and various other national legislation. In principle all rights owned by a person as a legal subject in one community by bringing specific obligations to an immediate end, to the community as a whole or State protection as citizens as well as To be a fellow man. Every citizen also has the right to equality of opportunity in government. Therefore, should the convicted person also have the right to nominate himself or herself as a member of the legislature.

Article 43 of Act No. 39 of the year 1999 on the eighth as already described above regulates the means of participation in governance. That provision was the essential foundation for citizens which gives citizens the opportunity to exercise the right of the public to participate in the Asahina in the process of organizing a democratic government in Indonesia. All citizens will be treated equally in the conduct of the state. The equation implies that each layer of the community has the same right of opportunity in government without any difference.

In the Integrated criminal justice system (*integrated criminal justice system*), the limits of criminal law apply to a person when the person has been established as a suspicious person, the accused, and later convicted, until the completion of the criminal sanctions that have been decided by judges. If the person convicted has been given appropriate criminal penalties, the convicted person is back to the subject of the law, and all of the rights and obligations must return. The purpose of the criminal law is to overthrow criminal sanctions for violating the prison law to go back to being a respectable member of the community by running a correctional system of imprisonment laid down in corrective legislation⁹. Based on the background of this thinking there are two basic things that authors explore further, particularly about The

⁷ Lihat, [http://digilib.unila.ac.id/10452/14/BAB II.pdf](http://digilib.unila.ac.id/10452/14/BAB%20II.pdf), di akses tanggal 26 maret 2017, pukul 18.40. WITA.

⁸. See <https://safwaalmahyra.wordpress.com/2016/12/27/pencabutan-hak-politik-bagi-koruptor/> Accessed March 26, 2017 at 18.44. Witnessescan.

⁹Yeni Handayani, a former conviction of rights as public officials in a perspective of human rights, in the journal *Rechtsvinding* online, Media onNational law of Mbelajaran, 2014, pp 2.

cornerstone of political disrespect condemning corruption, and what factors affect political disfranchising towards perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption.

II. Literature Review

Frederich Julius Stahl Lays down four principles contained in *Rule*, i.e., as follows:¹⁰

1. Recognition and protection of human rights;
2. The state based on a theory *Trias Politica*;
3. The Government organized under laws (*Wetmatigbestuur*);
 - a. The existence of a judicial state administration responsible for handling the ACT's case of violation of the law by the Government (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*.)

For *International Commission of Jurist* The conference in Bangkok in the year 1965 the extension of the concept *the rule of law* By emphasizing what he called "*the dynamic aspects of The Rule Of Law in the modern age*," which put the minimum requirements for this democratic government under *Rule Of Law* as follows:¹¹

- a. Constitutional protection, in the sense that the Constitution, apart from guaranteeing the rights of individuals, must also specify the procedural way to ensure the protection of the rights guaranteed;
- b. The non-judicial bodies;
- c. Free elections;
- d. freedom to express opinions;
- e. Freedom of association/association and;
- f. Citizenship Education.

Human rights and democracy link very closely, democracy recognizes the birth of public participation in general in the government, public participation reflects the recognition of sovereignty's existence. The shaping of the public role in the realm of the government allows for the creation of a public 'Keberdayaan.' The protection and fulfillment of human rights through the potentially large democratic regime embodies people's well-being¹². The above explanation illustrates the existence of a central idea of the concept of state law/*Rule As* expressed in The principle of The recognition and protection of human rights depends on the principle of freedom and equality.¹³ In line with the phrase Thomas Hobbes who argued for human rights was a way out to overcome the circumstances referred to *Homo homini lupus, Bellum omnium contra omnes*.¹⁴ It is based on the human wish to live freely, a very basic human wish: an equally free man with equal rights, a man born not to siled and nobody who can reduce freedom without permission from him¹⁵.

According to Ramdlon Naning, Human Rights can distinguished in (1) Personal Rights (*personal right*); (2) Economic rights (*property rights*); (3) Political Rights (*political rights*); (4) Rights to equal treatment in law and Government (*right of legal equality*); (5) Social rights and culture (*social and culture rights*); and (6) of the rights in order to have the same treatment in law in the face of the judicial Procedures and safeguards (*procedural rights*).¹⁶ In the context of voting rights and elected political rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

¹⁰Titik Triwulan Tutik. *Konstruksi Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia Pasca Amandemen UUD1945*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2010), hlm. 61.

¹¹Muhammad Tahir Azhari. *Negara Hukum Suatu Studi Tentang Prinsip-Prinsipnya DilihatDari Segi Hukum Islam, Implementasinya Pada Periode Negara Madinah Dan Masa Kini*, (Jakarta:Bulan Bintang, 1992), hlm 45-49.

¹²Majda the Muhtaj, *Apportioning the human rights dimensions of economic, social, and Cultural rights*, Jakarta, Ptrajawali Press, 2008, pp. 45 and

¹³The Bahder Johan Nasution, *The State of law and human Rights*, Bandung: The forward Railway, 2012, Pages. 6.

¹⁴Jimly Assihiddiqie, *Introduction to State Administration legal science Vol II*, (Jakarta: General Secretariat And Registrar of the Court RI, 2006), Pages. 87 and

¹⁵Franz Magnis Suseno, *Etika Politik: Prinsip-Prinsip Moral Dasar Kenegaraan Modern*, (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1999), hlm. 135.

¹⁶Rosjidi Ranggawidjaja, *Restricting the constitutional rights of citizens to vote and Selected in public office* Composition of the journal Pskn-FH University of Padjajaran, Volume II Nomor2, November 2010, Jakarta, FH and served with the Constitutional Court pp. 38 and

explicitly mentioned¹⁷ In section 21 subsection (1): Everyone has the right to participate in the Government itself, either directly or by freely chosen representatives. Subsection (2): Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his or her country. Paragraph (3): The willingness of the people will be the basis of government authority; A will must be expressed in periodic elections honestly and made according to the voting rights of the common with a secret vote or by the ways which also guarantee freedom of sound. The provisions of article 21 of the above declaration could mean that everyone has the same rights and positions in government (government offices) and this is done through a democratic election in general, directly, free and confidential. The situation within the government obtained by election Siffya is not discriminatory. All (citizens) have the same rights and opportunities. All citizens should have the same rights and obligations that should implemented together¹⁸.

The sense of "rights of the choice" outlined by the notion of "voting rights." The sense of "rights of the selectors" described as the right of elected members (from the House of Representatives, etc.). Being "right" is described as the right of citizens to have a representative in the House of Representatives one of the elements in a system of democratic elections. "Voting rights" are divided into two, namely: "Active choice" and "passive suffrage." "The executive vote" is the right to choose representatives in the institutions representing the people. Being a "passive vote" is the right to be elected and seated in the institutions representing the people — the Basic Law as *constitutional right* Stating that Indonesia is a state of law that satisfaction is one element, recognition and will guarantee the fundamental rights of citizens. The Legal literature of state administration as well as a political science study of the scope of the doctrine of constitutionalism (Constitutions). Which

includes: (a) The Anatomy of power (political power) subject to the law, (b) the guarantee and protection of Human Rights, (c) The judiciary) is free and independent, and (d) accountability to the people (Public accountability) as the main clauses of the principle of popular sovereignty.¹⁹

The recognition of human rights by the State in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 after the change is very strong. The material charge of human rights in legislation Basic The year 1945 before they again only article (Seven) Risi 7, I.e., Article 27 to article 34 is not entirely possible to refer to it as a guarantee of human rights. The existence of related articles, MOH. Mahfud MD said that legislation Basic The year 1945 does not contain very stringent materials, and they must exist in all the constitutions of the protection of human rights²⁰, but it has now increased considerably. Their definitions are complete and have been made to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945 a fundamental law that contains the complete defense of the rights Human rights.²¹

The right and rights protected by protected rights chosen, and its existence recognized in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945). All citizens who will use those rights in all general elections must, therefore, be free from any form of interference, intimidation, interaction and all forms of violence that can lead to a sense of returnT to channel the right to Selection from any electoral process. As regards the provisions governing the article 28c paragraph (2), article 28to paragraph (1), and subsection (5) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945. Whereas in Act No. 39 of the year 1999 to grant Human rights in particular Article 23 AyaT (1) and article 43 paragraph (1) The basis of law for every citizen of Indonesia to have the freedom Participate to determine their representatives, whether to sit in the legislature as well as to serve

¹⁷ Ian Brownlie (Penyunting.), 1993, *Main documents regarding Asasimanasia* (Translator: Beriansah), Jakarta, University of Indonesia (UI Press), pp 31-32.

¹⁸ A.Gunawan Setiardja, *Hak-Hak Asasi Manusia Berdasarkan Ideologi Pancasila*, Yogyakarta, Kanisius, 1993, hlm. 117.

¹⁹Dahlan Thaib (et.al.), *Teori dan hukum konstitusi*, Jakarta : rajawali press, 2008, hlm 2.

²⁰MOH. Mahfud MD, 2000, *Democracy and constitution in Indonesia: A study of Interaksipolitik and the Quest of life*Yogyakarta, Rineka, detention, CET. II, pp. 141.

²¹Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Menuju Negara Hukum yang Demokratis*, Jakarta : PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer, 2009, hlm. 433.

as the leadership of the executive agencies that continued into the general election.

III. Discussion

Selected as part of the right to suffer (suffrage) human rights can be implemented through the Democratic election. All citizens in the channel and the use of those rights should, therefore, be free from interference, intimidation, and discrimination, as well as being free from all forms of violence that could hinder and negate those rights. Every citizen also has the right to equal opportunities in the Government (the Hawke Basis 1945 Article 28d paragraph (3). Constitutional affirmation of the political rights of citizens, enshrined in the human rights law in particular article 43: (1) Every citizen has the right to choose and vote in the general election on the basis of equality by voting that the direct, universal, free, Confidential, honest, and fair in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. (2) Every citizen has the right to participate in government by, directly or through freely chosen representatives, in the manner specified in the regulations. (3) All citizens may be removed in any capacity.

On the other part of the world community through the United Nations General Assembly (UN), It has declared the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (*Universal Declaration of Human Rights*) on 10 December 1948. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 articles containing issues relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms. It, therefore, encompasses not only civil rights and political rights (the rights of the Sipol) but also the right economic, social and cultural. The rights listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were a form of recognition of human rights, in writing, that its existence recognized by almost every country in the world. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights It is an international legal instrument containing human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as: Recognizing the equality of rights of all individuals where the whole individual The right to freedom, equality, justice, freedom, security, and well-being. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also intended as a reference for overall attainment of the consequences of an agreement for all peoples and nations to deliver, respect, recognize, enforce

and protect human rights General and effective. While the normative basis is grant through constitutional 1945, human rights and the International Treaties Act have protected citizens who have the right to choose but still experience obstacles that are very complex in practice. The barriers involved appeared as PEmidanaan against those who committed the crime of corruption The reason sErigkali provoked debate Very long because of The existence of the judgment The revocation of political rights as an offender. The consequences of this political disenfranchisement lay the loss of the chance of a criminally-finished corruption Using choice. The reality of the It raises a GejoLAK due to Indonesia country Guarantee the existence of HAM, But the judge did not consider it In discharging the judgment against the corrupted.

The revocation of political rights is essentially an additional amount over the current penalty. By that decision, the person convicted of the Ilagan (pickling and selective) voting rights as well as To occupy public office. In sociological terms, reasons Overturn the additional penalty award, because the judge has seen the convicted person abuse of rightsGnya as public officials Raise next yearLarge Ngsaraan as well as hindering the accelerating efforts of the Welfare Association's embodiment. But public officials are supposed to be excellent examples, safeguarding and prioritizing their dedication to community interests.

Dtinjau regarding the juror base Law Political disintegration Article 10 of the Criminal Code contains. Similarly, article 18 paragraph 1 relating to Tipikor could behave criminally, as an additional annulment of all or part of certain rights. Whether such disenfranchisement violates a person's rights, many experts consider that the law is not an intervention since the record *derogable right*, rights, to enforce the law, may be infringed. The provisions in question are present in Article 73 of Law No 39 of the year 1999 concerning human rights governing the existence of restrictions on human rights for the benefit of the nation-state.

The rights may be annulled in accordance with article 35 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, as follows: (i) rights to hold office; (ii) The right to enter the armed forces; (iii) The right to choose and be selected; (iv) The right to become

a councillor, the right to become a trustee or trustees in the supervisor's penitentiary, on the person who is not his own child; (v) The correct exercise power father, running the representative or his own son over Benn; and (vi) Specific rights of occupation. In the past, the additional penalty may be dead (*Civil Code Civil death*) for perpetrators of serious offenses, but they are generally not enforced. Additional penalties are intended to prevent abuse of those rights so that similar crimes do not recur.

In addition to reforming transparency/openness in real parts of life, he also gave birth to a number of the corruptors committed by public officials. The public officials or organizers of the State concerned are the CCN Anti the main region (governors, mayors, and governors), members of the House of Representatives, Parliament, the minister and officials of the tiers I and other bureaucratic officials. Throughout 2004 to 2012, data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendagri) indicated that 277 governors, mayors, or Regent included corruption. The Kemendagri data also mentions that the acting head of the regional level also includes some 1,500 regional officers in corruption-related criminal acts.²²

Anti-Pollution Study Centre (mutation) UGM has been monitoring the developments in a corruption case (*trend corruption report*) for January – June 2012. Of a total of 151 cases, the perpetrators became the most polluting of local government officials, i.e., as many as 34 people, out of the 26 private and central government of 24 people. Monitoring pollution trends by the mutation along the first half of the show, the most polluting offender come from local government. The case of a corruption offense at the local government level is carried out by officials ranging from a regional secretary (SEKDA), section head, to the level of technical officers.²³

The economic observer of Gadjah MADA University, Rimawan Pradipto ever revealed the concept draws on the mathematics of corruption

which led to state bankruptcy. Based on the results of the research P2EB GMU Feb, concerning an MA award since the year 2001-2012, the cost of dealing with the pollution that the country must incur has reached IDR 168,190,000,000,000. While the value of additional criminal penalties by substituting money that must be paid alone corrupts 15.09 trillion. These means that the state brings the difference between the cost of treating a pollution equivalent to RP 153.1 trillion through the taxpayer people. In short, the polluter in the country tends to be pampered-because you receive a subsidy from the people. It is becoming bitterness for its duration.²⁴ There is even more medechoi of 576 cases of corruption during the year 2016 the average of a long penalty is under four years of age, while very limited political rights revoke the corruption

Results of World Bank research conducted by Brunetti and Kisunko. G and Weber B (1997) concluded that OCPSI in one state closely related To low economic growth. The failure of democracy and not the poverty facing Terkendalanya is also an important cause.²⁵ In the year 2013, the CPI score in Indonesia came to 32. Indonesia ranks 114 from 177 countries measured. Although the CPI 2013 score does not deviate from the 2012 year score of 32, Indonesia does not charge four sites. The year 2012, Indonesia ranks 118 out of 176 countries and respectively 2013 per year Indonesia becomes 114 countries 177.²⁶ *Corruption Perception Index* (CPI) 2014 published globally as international transparency puts Indonesia as a country with a high level of pollution. In 2014 of the CPI, Indonesia ranked 117 out of the 175 countries in the world with a score of 34 0-100 (0 is very corrupt, and 100 means very clean). Corruption specifically referred to the highest ranks of 18

²² <https://dosen.perbanas.id/penanganan-kasus-korupsi-di-daerah-2012-2/>, diakses pada tanggal 5 Juli 2017

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Achmad Fauzi, corruption and the strengthening of the sovereignty of Law, new University Press, Yogyakarta, 2015, p. 10.

²⁵ Jawahir Thontowi, law enforcement and Yudhoyono diplomacy government, 2009, Leutika, Yogyakarta, p. 155

²⁶ <http://www.ti.or.id/index.php/publication/2013/12/03/corruption-perception-index-2013>, accessed on July 5, 2017

(eighteen) factions limiting the expediency of attempted confinement in Indonesia.²⁷

The author contends that the corruption findings index in recent years indicates a number that was quite severe and jumpeRihatinkan. Indonesia's situation that is worse for the reputation of law enforcement and the elimination of corruption has not shown that a more prominent figure is a good, very threatening one, between Indonesia in international diplomacy. Not to mention the cost of dealing with that, it does a bit of the finger with a proportion of the national budget that is very irritating. The current state of pollution must, therefore, be in line with the enforcement of the ceiling. The birth of the political divested verdict is the solution to the suppression of the Act of corruption which is increasing.

Article 73 of Act No. 39-year 1999 on Human Rights states that the rights and freedoms set forth in this human rights legislation may be limited (revocation) by and based on the legislation, only to ensure recognition and Respect for human rights and other freedoms, public morality, public order and the interests of the nation. By this provision, it is clear that Enough Legal basis and reason as well as social and political urgency, to abolish the political rights that corrupted public officials.

The penalties of Pembrokeshire in the form of political incursions and disenfranchisement towards perpetrators of corruption are rational, reasonable and appropriate given the negative effect that its action will bring so that the judge's verdict revokes the political corruption as a punishment Meet the sense of justice in society. Even such a sanction is considered necessary for all public officials who commit corruption without regard to the high level to the low-office that she kept. In this way, the desire for public officials to use those powers to enrich themselves will be minimized.

IV. Conclusion

Indonesia as a country Actively building to achieve people's well-being such as the mandate that the opening of the year 1945 Udnri strives to use the money from foreign loans and may only be done by state organizers. Sometimes the use of

existing opportunities and the opportunity to enrich itself through acts of corruption despite the actions in question are contrary to Legislation in force. This negative impact pollution was particularly damaging to the country, hampering efforts to promote the general welfare and interfering with the effectiveness of law enforcement initiatives applied as legal enforcement after going through a long and complex process that was finally dropped Sanctions against perpetrators of corruption.

According to applicable statutory penalties for perpetrators of corruption, the main form of punishment other than imprisonment may also be subject to additional penalties such as fines and revocation of political rights. The overthrow of the political disenfranchisement penalty is seen as a diversion of corruption departing from international human rights documents and other disentitlement however, nationally National legislation Thus, the existence of a series of restrictions on human rights for the benefit of others, the nation and the state alone. The limitation of human rights committing corruption through political disfranchising is affected by efforts to make the perpetrators of corruption, simplifying the enforcement of preventive laws, saving the state money as well as effectiveness and efficiency, optimizing the use of development funds for the People's Wellbeing.

The success of that effort depends on the existence of the honesty, the disdime, and responsibility of the country's organizers who perform tasks and powers that it would hold and consistently support community participation.

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²⁷ <http://www.ti.or.id/index.php/press-release/2015/09/15/survei-persepsi-korupsi-2015>, Retrieved on 5 July 2017

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