



Corruption and development sustainability: The implications of artificial intelligence as a tool to eliminate corruption in the Era of Society 5.0 in Riau Province

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the urgency of the implications of artificial intelligence as a tool to eradicate corruption in the era of society 5.0, especially in Riau Province. This urgency is motivated by the rampant criminal acts of corruption in Riau Province which have resulted in state losses of up to Rp 2.2 trillion. The research method used is normative legal research with literature review. The results of this study show that countering corruption in Riau Province can effectively and efficiently use artificial intelligence technology with new hopes placed on artificial intelligence to become an unbiased anti-corruption agent. The implication of artificial intelligence as a means of combating criminal acts of corruption in Riau Province must be accompanied by adequate preparation.

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1. Introduction

Corruption is an old problem that is still very difficult to eradicate by various countries, both developed and developing countries, including Indonesia (Tallaut & Adhari, 2022). In fact, corruption has existed thousands of years ago until today and internationally, corruption is considered an extra ordinary crime (Faridzi & Nachrawi, 2022). The crime of corruption not only violates the law but also violates the values of morality, humanity, and damages trust and is the enemy of all people. In criminology, corruption is categorised as white collar crime. The categorisation of corruption as a white collar crime is due to the act of crime with perpetrators from the upper class such as officials/individuals and corporations that have power (Alam, 2022).

The word 'Corruption' is taken from the Latin word *corruptus* which means something that is corrupted/destroyed and can also be used to refer to corrupt/immoral behaviour (Kurniawan dkk., 2023). To date, the crime of corruption has developed rapidly and is divided into several

types such as transactive corruption, extortive corruption, investive corruption, nepotistic corruption, autogenic corruption, supportive corruption, and defensive corruption (Santoso & Suryadi, 2022). The rapid development of corruption crimes is directly proportional to the high number of corruption cases in Indonesia to date. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), from 2021 to date, there are several provinces with the highest number of corruption cases, namely Southeast Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Bengkulu, Aceh, Riau, East Kalimantan, East Java, South Sulawesi, Central Java, and Papua (Annur, 2023).

Since 2007 until 2023, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) has been monitoring one of the provinces that is rampant with corruption practices, namely Riau Province. According to data from Indonesia Corruption Watch, corruption practices in Riau Province have resulted in state losses of up to Rp 2.2 trillion involving three governors, six regents and one mayor. Even in 2023, there was one of the former regents of Meranti Islands, Riau Province, M. Adil who was recently arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) who was known to have mortgaged the land and building of the regent's office to Bank Riau Kepri (BPK) Syariah which reached Rp 100 billion and made efforts to bribe financial examiners (CNN Indonesia, 2023). Therefore, there is an urgency for immediate steps to eradicate corruption, especially in Riau Province.

Without ignoring the fact that corruption has been categorised as an extraordinary crime because it is generally done systematically, has intellectual actors, involves stakeholders in a region, including involving law enforcement officials, and has a broad destructive impact (Ma & Irawan, 2023). It is these characteristics that make it more difficult to eradicate corruption if it only relies on ordinary law enforcement officers, especially if corruption has been cultivated in all aspects and layers of society.

Considering that we have entered the era of society 5.0, the implementation of the use of technology has begun to pay attention to humanities aspects in order to create tools in the process of solving social problems that exist in society, especially the rampant corruption. One of the technological developments that can be utilised as a weapon in combating the rampant criminal acts of corruption in Riau Province can be through the implications of artificial intelligence technology. The presence of artificial intelligence technology can provide benefits in the form of helping to obtain information through data collection techniques, decision making and as a crime detection system/tool, especially corruption. From several developments in artificial intelligence in the field of law, the sophistication of artificial intelligence can be a tool to eradicate corruption in realising the value of justice, the value of certainty and the value of usefulness, especially in Riau Province.

Considering previous research that examines corruption eradication strategies, namely, research by Nita Amelya in 2023 which examines strengthening the value of character education in the school curriculum as a strategy to prevent corruption (Amelya dkk., 2023). Research by Endi Triyanto Manyoe in 2023 which examines the internalisation of Pancasila religious values as a strategy to prevent corruption in the implementation of CPNS basic training (MANYO'E, 2023). Research by Tora Yuliana in 2023 which examines the effectiveness of the role of law enforcement in tackling corruption in West Java Province (Yuliana dkk., 2023). And research by Ario Damar in 2023 which examines approaches to preventing small-scale corruption in the public service sector in Indonesia (Damar, 2023).

Based on previous research, this research has a similar theme, namely examining strategies to prevent criminal acts of corruption that occur in society. However, this research also has differences as well as advantages compared to other previous studies, namely this research specifically examines the use of artificial intelligence technology as a tool to eradicate corruption that is rampant, especially in Riau Province. Gap Analysis of this research lies in

the high rate of corruption in Riau Province which until now has been very difficult to eradicate with existing strategies, thus creating an urgency to eradicate corruption in Riau Province that is effective and efficient, namely by utilising the presence / advancement of technology such as artificial intelligence technology.

Based on the background described above, the problems raised by the authors in this study are: 1). How is the readiness to utilise artificial intelligence as a tool to eradicate corruption in the era of society 5.0 in Riau Province? 2). What are the implications of artificial intelligence as a tool to eradicate corruption in the era of society 5.0 in Riau Province? The expected benefits of this research are as one of the effective strategies in eradicating corruption, which is a social problem that is very difficult to eradicate.

The practical and theoretical implications of this research found the fact that corruption in Riau province has increased due to the human factor itself as explained by criminology, therefore a strategy is needed to use artificial intelligence technology as an unbiased corruption eradication tool.

2. Method

The specifications in this research are descriptive with the type of normative juridical research (Tan, 2021). The type of approach used is the statute approach and conceptual approach. The statutory approach is an approach that focuses on the provisions of laws and regulations such as regulations related to the Eradication of Corruption, regulations related to Clean and KKN-Free State Administration, regulations related to the National Strategy for Corruption Prevention, regulations related to the Implementation of Corruption Eradication Supervision, and other regulations related to corruption. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is an approach used to understand concepts and theories that can be used as the basis for this research to build arguments in resolving the issues at hand (Nurisman & Antony, 2023).

The data used in this research is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The secondary data is obtained through library research and then the data is analysed descriptively-qualitatively (Disemadi, 2022). The reasoning used in this research is deduction which will eventually be used to solve specific problems.

3. Analysis and Results

3.1. Readiness to Utilise Artificial Intelligence as a Tool to Fight Corruption in the Era of Society 5.0 in Riau Province

Entering the era of society 5.0 which is accompanied by the rapid development of technology and the use of technology is increasingly prevalent in everyday life. The utilisation of technology is expected to increase efficiency in doing the task. In addition, advanced technology was created to bring human life to a better and more comfortable level. One of the advanced technology trends such as artificial intelligence is starting to be applied to almost all sectors, especially in Southeast Asia. In general, advanced technology such as artificial intelligence is present to help facilitate all human work activities / to solve certain problems with the ability to think like humans in general (Sumadi dkk., 2022). It can be seen that artificial intelligence is a technology whose own workings adapt to human thinking and learning patterns. Artificial intelligence has a myriad of advantages and its presence can help humans do their work faster and more precisely, especially in processing data, analysing data to reduce the risk of errors (Makalao & Z Soeratin, 2023).

Until now, artificial intelligence has been developed in various scientific disciplines, especially in law (Sumadi dkk., 2022). This is evidenced by the creation of artificial intelligence judges, artificial intelligence lawyers and artificial intelligence prosecutors in several other countries. One of the countries that has developed artificial intelligence technology is China (Disemadi, 2021). According to the South China Morning Post report, China has created and utilised artificial intelligence technology in the form of prosecutors with artificial intelligence technology. This artificial intelligence prosecutor technology has been proven to have an accuracy of up to 97% in handling cases and effectively eliminating the bribery/graft culture in China (Dwi Kurniawan, 2023). Apart from China, Indonesia has also utilised artificial intelligence technology in eradicating KKN (corruption, collusion and nepotism) practices such as the presence of electronic ticketing technology in certain areas (Faktawan & Kautsar, 2022).

The presence of electronic ticketing technology is a reflection of the progress in the use of artificial intelligence technology by the current Indonesian government due to the high cases of extortion (KKN) by law enforcement officials against traffic violators (Sastrini & Surata, 2018). Reflecting on the use of artificial intelligence technology such as electronic ticketing artificial intelligence technology also opens up opportunities for the creation of other artificial intelligence that helps solve one of the biggest social problems in Indonesia, namely the crime of corruption that is rampant, especially in Riau Province. New hopes are placed on artificial intelligence to become an unbiased anti-corruption agent (Köbis dkk., 2021).

In addition to the number of benefits that artificial intelligence has provided/exposed in the lives of the wider community, it is necessary to be well prepared such as having special basic considerations related to the formation of regulations/policies for the use of anti-corruption artificial intelligence, the availability of anti-corruption artificial intelligence facilities to the quality of human resources in utilising artificial intelligence as a strategy to eradicate corruption (Kertati, 2021). The high rate of corruption in Riau Province has reflected the crisis of law enforcement, especially against the perpetrators of corruption crimes at this time, coupled with the low readiness of Riau Province in utilising artificial intelligence technology in its society (Manihuruk, 2021). Riau Province's unpreparedness in utilising artificial intelligence technology can be assessed from the high poverty rate, low education rate, high stunting rate to the high rate of HIV/AIDS and drugs (Wanti Anggrain & Mashur, 2022).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, the number of poor people in Riau Province continued to increase at 485.66 thousand people (Siddique, 2022). The high poverty rate has an impact on the low level of education in Riau Province due to limited facilities and infrastructure, especially in some villages that are difficult to reach. Even in 2020, the dropout rate in Riau Province was the third highest nationally after Banten and Jambi. This is precisely the root of the problem that must be resolved first in order to achieve sustainable development and eradicate corruption with the implications of artificial intelligence (Nurjannah dkk., 2022).

Therefore, Riau Province needs several considerations in order to improve the readiness of the use of artificial intelligence technology as a tool to fight corruption in the current society 5.0 era such as equitable development, developing human resource skills through training and education, encouraging public awareness and participation to encourage cooperation from all elements in sustainable development. While the Riau Provincial Government has been trying to tackle poverty, improve education and solve other problems, it is now making efforts and taking quick steps to catch up by utilising artificial intelligence technology into learning in schools. According to an artificial intelligence

technology practitioner (Vice Rector for Research & Development Digital Advancement Osaka Japan & UICI, Indonesia), Prof Dr Eng Jaswar Koto, Riau Province is the first province in Indonesia to use artificial intelligence technology to build an advanced technology-based education system (Indra, 2023).

This is a positive step towards forming a young generation of Riau Province that is technologically literate and in the future more and more people will be able to use and even develop artificial intelligence technology that serves the wider community, especially in solving social problems.

3.2. Implications of Artificial Intelligence as a Tool to Fight Corruption in the Era of Society 5.0 in Riau Province

Basically, all related elements have tried to overcome the rampant corruption in Indonesia. Not only law enforcement but also socialisation and education related to corruption prevention. Given that one of the elements of Corruption in article 2 and article 3 of the 1999 Law in conjunction with Law no. 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of the crime of Corruption (Tantimin, 2023). In fact, both repressive and preventive efforts have been made to eradicate corruption, but the number of corruption cases is still very high, especially in Riau province (Alhakim & Soponyono, 2019).

Currently, Indonesia has entered the era of society 5.0 which has the main goal of creating prosperity through economic growth and technological development to all levels of society. The era of society 5.0 refers to a concept that applies technology in the industrial revolution 4.0 that pays attention to humanities aspects to create ways to solve social problems (Olber, 2023). Then, the era of society 5.0 is a form of social intelligence that can strongly integrate between physical space and cyber space. Thus, the era of society 5.0 can be understood as a form of community life that combines data through information technology to encourage the improvement of human resources in the development of various opportunities that can be implemented based on humanities aspects to solve various social problems (Hastungkara & Triastuti, 2020).

In order to eradicate the rampant corruption that occurs in Riau Province, it is necessary to know the main causes of corruption and failure factors in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Riau Province, such as punishment factors, political factors, legal factors, economic factors, organisational factors, factors to greed and opportunity (Irawa dkk., 2023). The first factor is that light sentences do not create a deterrent effect for perpetrators of corruption. This contributes significantly to the failure of corruption eradication. Therefore, severe punishment such as the death penalty is expected by many parties because prison sentences no longer have a deterrent effect on perpetrators of corruption (Ekawani, 2023).

The second factor is political, especially during times of political instability and political interests of power holders. Political influence often triggers bribery and money politics (Chaniago & Syailendra Putra, 2023). The third factor is the legal factor, which can be seen from two sides, namely aspects of legislation and weak law enforcement. Poor legal substance can be in the form of overlapping regulations, multiple interpretations to conflicting regulations. Meanwhile, weak law enforcement such as weak mental apparatus to discrimination in law enforcement (Antony & Nurisman, 2023). The fourth factor, economic factors, is closely related to the level of wages that do not meet the minimum subsistence level. Even law enforcement officials feel that their income is not proportional to their contribution in carrying out their main duties optimally (Nurliza dkk., 2023).

The next factor is organisational factors relating to the culture/habits within the environment. Aspects that lead to a culture of corruption include a lack of good leadership, inadequate accountability systems and management that tends to protect corruption within the organization (Suhandi dkk., 2023). And the last is the greed and opportunity factor that provides opportunities for corruption. The consumptive culture in society is one of the triggering factors for corruption (Dekson D dkk., 2023).

Considering that the factors that cause corruption to occur are more directed to the level of human resources and the level of accountability. Therefore, relying on artificial intelligence technology in accelerating the handling of corruption in the era of society 5.0 can produce results such as building a culture of integrity, increasing transparency, accelerating the handling of corruption to increase participation from all elements, especially the community. Artificial intelligence technology can play an important role in improving the culture of integrity within each institution by assisting decision making, assessing the risk of criminal offences to ensure that all members of the element have understood and comply with the standards that have been formed.

AI technology can also increase transparency, especially in ensuring that every relevant and important information is available to the public. In addition, artificial intelligence technology can increase accountability because it has technologies such as big data, predictive analysis to detect criminal offences. And most importantly, artificial intelligence technology can open up space for the community. By relying on artificial intelligence technology, public participation is involved and given access, especially in reporting and finding evidence of ethical / legal violations.

4. Conclusion

Corruption continues to be one of the biggest social challenges in Riau Province to date. In fact, repressive and preventive efforts have been made in eradicating corruption, but the number of corruption cases is still very high. New hope is placed on artificial intelligence to become an unbiased anti-corruption agent. Utilising artificial intelligence technology as a strategy to prevent corruption is the right step because artificial intelligence technology can be the main weapon in fighting corrupt practices by increasing the culture of integrity, increasing transparency, accelerating the handling of corruption and increasing participation from all elements, especially the community. In implementing the use of artificial intelligence technology, the government must also pay attention to careful readiness such as having special basic considerations related to the formation of regulations/policies for the use of anti-corruption artificial intelligence, the availability of anti-corruption artificial intelligence facilities to the quality of human resources in utilisation artificial intelligence as a strategy to eradicate corruption.

The limitation in this research is the lack of readiness of Riau Province in the use of artificial intelligence technology in combating corruption, which is assessed from the poverty rate, low education, to other problems that have an impact on the readiness of the use of artificial intelligence technology. The contribution provided is advice on the use of artificial intelligence technology in combating corruption and provides a readiness strategy for the use of artificial intelligence technology in combating corruption.

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