ACTIVITY ON GLASSES AS A CORRUPTION MONITORING SYSTEM

a Bambang Tri Bawono

ABSTRACT

Background: The pursuit of a sustainable anti-corruption legal framework and its effective implementation, along with its enforcement instruments has run into impediments and constraints. These difficulties are made clear by the ongoing existence of corruption as an ailment infecting democracy. The main objective of this study is to reveal innovative ideas aimed at developing a system capable of preventing and eradicating corrupt practices.

Methods: This study is based on Lawrance M. Friedman's legal system theory and legal protection theory. The objective is to construct a supervisory mechanism employing cutting-edge digital technology. This study employed an empirical legal nature, particularly descriptive-analytical study, which was later subjected to qualitative data analysis methods.

Results: One of the initiatives to restore the credibility of anti-corruption measures is carried out through an activity monitoring system known as ‘activity on glasses.’ This method is an indispensable instrument for restoring a morally based legal enforcement system, which is appropriately referred to as the construction of a humanistic legal enforcement infrastructure employing digital media in the era of Industry 5.0. The ‘activity on glasses’ method goes beyond conventional supervision, aiming to develop a humanistic legal enforcement system. Furthermore, it serves as a means for the restoration of state officials' moral principles through a culture of accountability, allowing the detection of corrupt practices.

Conclusion: The novelty of this study focuses on the imperative need for a supervisory framework known as ‘activity on glasses.’ It serves as a means for monitoring performance, moral conduct, and wealth held by public officials, with the goal of reducing cases of corruption and preventing their recurrence in the future.

Keywords: activity on glasses, corruption, law, system.

Received: 14/08/2023
Accepted: 13/11/2023
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i11.1107
ATIVIDADE EM ÓCULOS COMO UM SISTEMA DE MONITORAMENTO DE CORRUPÇÃO

RESUMO

Antecedentes: A procura de um quadro jurídico de luta contra a corrupção sustentável e a sua aplicação efetiva, juntamente com os seus instrumentos de execução, deparou-se com obstáculos e limitações. Essas dificuldades são evidenciadas pela existência contínua da corrupção como uma enfermidade que infecta a democracia. O objetivo principal deste estudo é revelar ideias inovadoras visando o desenvolvimento de um sistema capaz de prevenir e erradicar práticas corruptas.

Métodos: Este estudo é baseado na teoria do sistema legal e na teoria da proteção jurídica de Lawrance M. Friedman. O objetivo é construir um mecanismo de supervisão que utilize tecnologia digital de ponta. Este estudo empregou uma natureza jurídica empírica, particularmente descritivo-analítico, que mais tarde foi submetido a métodos de análise de dados qualitativos.

Resultados: Uma das iniciativas para restaurar a credibilidade das medidas anticorrupção é realizada através de um sistema de monitoramento de atividades conhecido como “atividade sobre óculos”. Este método é um instrumento indispensável para restaurar um sistema de aplicação legal baseado moralmente, que é adequadamente referido como a construção de uma infraestrutura de aplicação legal humanista empregando mídia digital na era da Indústria 5.0. O método da “atividade sobre vidros” vai além da supervisão convencional, com o objetivo de desenvolver um sistema humanista de aplicação da lei. Além disso, serve como um meio para a restauração dos princípios morais dos oficiais do Estado através de uma cultura de prestação de contas, permitindo a detecção de práticas corruptas.

Conclusão: A novidade deste estudo se concentra na necessidade imperativa de um quadro de supervisão conhecido como “atividade sobre óculos”. Serve como meio para monitorar o desempenho, a conduta moral e a riqueza dos funcionários públicos, com o objetivo de reduzir os casos de corrupção e evitar que voltem a ocorrer no futuro.

Palavras-chave: atividade em óculos, corrupção, direito, sistema.

1 BACKGROUND

A transparent and accountable society, power, and bureaucratic system are characteristics of a democracy. The democratic ecosystem has given roles and responsibilities to the three elements of democracy so that the people as constituents will have the right to choose their leaders to fill the government space to achieve the goals of nation and state. Efforts to elect a leader in Indonesia leave various problems because the implementation of general elections in Indonesia is prone to money politics which impacts corruption behavior. Not only in Indonesia, Nigeria has also developed a vote-buying scheme in general elections; this has also led to deep-rooted acts of corruption (The Working of Electoral Corruption: The Ekiti Model of Vote Buying, 2022).

Apart from this, the people's power and will, in this case, are seen to be a whole unification in the conception of a (The Working of Electoral Corruption: The Ekiti Model
of Vote Buying, 2022) democratic state (Simanjuntak, 1994). A democratic state as a new logos will be realized holistically if an adequate bureaucratic order is created in its implementation (From Ancient Greek Logos To European Rationality, 2016). Bureaucracy in a democratic order has a very important role in the state's life cycle. The need for bureaucracy cannot be separated from the fact that the function of the state requires drivers who are optimally capable of realizing state goals and functioning as drivers of ecosystems in socio-culture, economics, law, politics, and so on (Supriatna, 2021).

The existence of bureaucracy and politics as a state administration entity has opened up gaps for interactions between these two sub-systems. The systemic interaction between bureaucracy and politics then has two dimensions, an ideal and a practical dimension. The ideal dimension of the bureaucracy relates to the function of the bureaucracy in realizing thoughts, ideas, and the essence of the goals of forming a state in a conceptual realm. Meanwhile, in the practical dimension, bureaucracy is seen more from an applicable nature as a working system with technical methods and supporting elements to realize such ideas (Organizational Structure and Design, 2017).

The interaction between the bureaucracy and politics also has the potential to cause deviations from bureaucratic goals. In this case, Karl Marx revealed that the bureaucracy often fails to bridge the goals of the state and the needs of society in multi-entities. This, then, underlies Marx to state that the state never represents the general interests of its citizens, so the bureaucracy in a country has become the motor of the special interests of political groups with an ideology of power that has special interests for the political elite and capitalists. Karl Marx considered that such an authoritarian situation could be small explosions that resulted in an explosion of resistance by the marginalized groups against the state and its tools, including resistance against the bureaucracy (Anitha).

The outlook of bureaucratic goals disorientation described in Marx's adage can be observed in Indonesia. The outbreak of corruption that continues to undermine the bureaucracy in various dimensions of social life is the cause of the fragility of the organs of the state. The failure of the bureaucracy in Indonesia occurs due to the bureaucrat's corrupt attitude, which is looking for loopholes to commit criminal acts of corruption. In this case, the Corruption Eradication Commission states that (Korupsi, 2022):
The impact of corruption on the government bureaucracy can ultimately harm society. This is evidenced by the injustice and partiality committed by law enforcement officials and public service providers. Damage to the bureaucracy due to corruption will impact the inefficiency of the public service bureaucracy, the death of socio-political ethics, and the collapse of public trust in the state.

The relationship between corruption and bureaucratic breakdown is also explained by Line Tøndel and Tina Søreide, who state that "The Opportunities For Corrupt Actions May Grow With Increasing Complexity In Bureaucratic Arrangements" (Søreide, 2008). The views of Line Tøndel and Tina Søreide showed that opportunities for corruption occur due to the complexity of the bureaucratic process. Even though the discussion on law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption is one of the prioritized agendas, as stated in the 2019-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan, which emphasizes the Sembilan Nawa Cita (Nine-point development program), the number of corruption crimes that occur remains a prima donna that does not decrease in number (In Search of a Deferred Prosecution Agreement Model for Effective Anti-Corruption Framework in Indonesia, 2022).

Transparency International also noted that Indonesia was ranked 96th like Argentina, Brazil, Lesotho, Serbia, and Turkey, where according to the Transparency International survey, the score for the highest increase in the number of corruption in Indonesia was in 2019 with a total score of 40. Meanwhile, in 2020, the score decreased to 37; in 2021, it increased again to 96. Transparency International further explains that (Index, 2022):

The causes of corruption lie largely on political and cultural grounds. Ineffective law enforcement can then exacerbate the problem of corruption. Surprisingly, this has systematically developed in countries which are governed democratically, including in Indonesia, which is in the form of a presidential republic.

Transparency International's opinion is then strengthened by views from research conducted by World Data which states that (Index, 2022):

……………… Higher corruption occurs mainly in low-income countries. In Indonesia, per capita income is US$3,870 per year, which is very low by global standards. Living costs are well below the global average, indicating major socioeconomic problems.
Concerns about corruption are not only found in the data from the research results of the two institutions above, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) also states that Indonesia's score and ranking as a country of corruption are considered false; this is because ICW believes that the research is only based on analysis that is built from efforts deregulation of the economic sector merely. ICW further argues that research on the increase in corruption in this country should be based on other variables, one of which is the comparison between poverty and national development rates.

Apart from the debate above, ICW and Transparency International have at least one thing in common: corruption is a big problem that can damage the life of the nation and state. Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural wealth potentials. The abundance of natural wealth is clearly illustrated in the fact that two-thirds of Indonesia's territory is a sea and one-third is a land area divided into a group of islands. The vast seas and fertile archipelago make Indonesia rich in natural resources (Latif, 2011). The picture of natural potential wealth and high prosperity in the archipelago is not realized by the existence of criminal acts of corruption which create anomalies in the state administration bureaucracy channels that determine the direction of the people's destiny. This anomaly situation then impacts the irregularity of the community's social life in various fields, mainly in the economic field of society, which causes a lot of poverty. Asian Development Bank notes that 9.8% of the Indonesian population lives below poverty nationally (Bank, 2022). Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in Indonesia shows that in September 2021, the level of inequality in spending for the Indonesian population, as measured by Gini Ratio, was 0.381. This figure decreased by 0.003 points when compared to Gini Ratio in March 2021 which was 0.384 and decreased by 0.004 points compared to the Gini Ratio in September 2020 of 0.385 (Statistika, 2022).

The various impacts and debates about the level of corruption in Indonesia as explained above show that corruption crimes can easily affect the bureaucracy. The issue of corruption, which can undermine the bureaucracy and state administration, cannot be considered normal. This is because corruption is a latent danger that can erode the life of the nation and state, one of which is through bureaucracy (Ahmed).

Every leadership regime has made various efforts across history to prevent and eradicate criminal acts of corruption. It is evidenced by the birth of supporting ad hoc institutions in the corruption eradication system. These institutions are the Corruption

The various systems resulted from efforts to eradicate corruption are not yet visible, so it is necessary to make efforts that function as crime detectors (Enhancing Police Efficiency in Detecting Crime in Hong Kong, 2022). The existence of supervision basically becomes the spirit in an optimal and solutive anti-corruption eradication system. Thought about supervision in the history of scientific civilization so far has only been based on supervision in the field of performance systems. Therefore, Robert J. Mockler argues that supervision is a systematic effort to set implementation standards with planning objectives, designing information systems, and feedback, comparing real activities with predetermined standards, determine and measure deviations and take the corrective action needed to ensure that all resources are used effectively and efficiently in achieving the goals of a working system (Zamani, 1998).

In line with that, Sacha Prechal also state that there had been a reduction in the state administration system from the kingdom era, where the meaning of supervision was carried out in a top-down manner from a king to the people unlimitedly, to a system of supervision carried out by the people against themselves and their social community represented by the bottom-up democratic state in the 19th century. Supervision is no longer carried out unilaterally by the king but between the government, and the people can supervise one another. Supervision which is the hope for the welfare of the people in Great Britain, again shows its dark side, the era of industrialization in the 19th century showed that the industrialization system that gave birth to the bourgeoisie was like an authoritarian king. This situation then changed in the modern era; supervisory institutions that were born from executive, legislative and judicial institutions and external supervisory institutions were formed as representatives of people's power that oversee governance and aim to ensure the realization of people's interests (Supervision and Supervisory Authorities a Few Introductory Remarks, 2006).

In consideration of the preceding discussion, it is reasonable to argue that the number of corruption cases in Indonesia is increasing. This argument is supported by the wide range of data presented earlier, indicating that measures to eradicate corruption frequently appear as legal delusions. Despite significant efforts in anti-corruption measures, they have yet to appropriately discover and address the fundamental causes of corruption. As a result, the main objective of this study is to examine the construction of
a system aimed at decreasing or eradicating corrupt practices. Based on this discussion, a thorough examination of ‘Activity on Glasses’ as a Supervisory System for Eradicating Corruption is required.

2 THEORITICAL FRAMWORK

The development of criminal punishment theory can principally be divided into three categories: absolute or retribution theory, relative or utilitarian theory, and hybrid theory. In the context of constructing criminal punishment theory, which spans a broader legal framework, maintaining legal certainty is an essential factor in criminal law, considering that criminal law cannot be interpreted broadly (METHODOLOGY FOR THE LEGISLATIVE APPLICATION OF EVALUATIVE CATEGORIES IN CRIMINAL LAW, 2023). In Indonesia, the argument on corruption offenses is regulated by Law No. 20 of 2001, amending Law No. 31 of 1999, which addresses the eradication of corruption offenses. Despite the availability of legal frameworks for investigating corruption offenses, an in-depth assessment of legal certainty concerning corruption offense rules is required. This is particularly noteworthy in light of Mahfud MD's claim that the core of law is both responsive and aspirational (LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST PAYS OF WORKERS RETURNED DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD IN INDONESIA, 2023). Lawrance M. Friedman's legal system theory is one of the theoretical frameworks used in this study. This is significant since the development of legal system theory promotes legal substance, structure, and culture.

Aside from legal substance, which is employed to determine legal certainty regarding regulatory frameworks for corruption crimes, discussions of legal structure and culture attempt to investigate law enforcement dimensions. This includes comprehending how society culture and norms play a significant role in anti-corruption law enforcement. In this context, initiatives to enforce anti-corruption laws take into account the concept of preventive measures using a technology approach (RECONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNICATIVE RATIONALITY: A STUDY ON THE DIGITAL MASS MEDIA SOCIETY IN INDONESIA, 2023). This technology approach is critical to be applied as a preventive strategy against corruption offenses. The concept of preventing corruption offenses clearly reveals the presence of a supervisory theory aimed at regulating law enforcement personnels’ conduct, ethics, performance, and wealth. The ongoing development of measures to avoid corruption offenses using technology is an important
element aimed at upholding the society's legal interests (LEGAL PROTECTION FOR INDIGENOUS KUALA MAHATO IN INDIGENOUS LAND UTILIZATION OF PALM OIL PLANTATIONS, 2023), thereby striving to achieve national and state objectives.

3 METHOD

This study was designed in an empirical normative design with a philosophical and statutory approach. The data needed in this study were secondary data used as the main data, while the primary data were used as support. Meanwhile, the data analysis method used was a qualitative data analysis method.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 CORRUPTION AS A DISASTER OF HUMAN MORAL INTEGRITY

Discussion of corruption cannot be separated from the problem of public morality. Corruption is not only seen as a matter of deviation from the rule of law because corruption is basically a disaster for human moral integrity (Integer) which then propagates into a problem of legal integrity (Integer Ius). For this reason, Adam R Pearce argues that one of the regulatory functions of criminal law is to use it to condemn both in terms of action and morality (Evaluating Wrongness Constraints on Criminalisation, 2022).

The correlation between the issue of human integrity and the law is a picture of a problem as an inseparable unit, Barda Nawawi Arief states that the issue of law enforcement is a matter of public trust in the law (Arief, 2008). This is in line with the views of Ronald Dworkin which state that "law as integrity" (Taylor, 2001).

Logically, the correlation between morals and law are two things that are interrelated and inseparable. M. Muslehuddin argues that (Muslehuddin, 1980):

Lawless morality is anarchy and utopia that leads to bestiality, while a legal system that does not have substantial roots in justice and morality will eventually fall.

Based on this opinion, it can be seen clearly that the issue of human morality has made every person who has an important role in law development lose their integrity. The loss of the integrity of these legal people will eventually lead to disorientation of the purpose of the law as a means of realizing the protection of human values.
The spread of human integrity to law enforcement problems is a fundamental issue in various studies on law enforcement disasters, ironic, when considering the position of law as a means to determine human destiny. Law as a means of determining human destiny has holistic consequences, both in the ethical and instrumental dimensions. The consequence of ethics is that law is a means of realizing justice and human happiness. This is in line with the view of progressive law which states that "true law is a law that is not only based on the sound of the law, but rather on the pulse of people's life" (MD, 2013). While on the instrumental aspect, the importance of the position of law in people's lives is because the law is a means of managing and supervising society. Roscou Pound states, "law as a tool of social engineering and social control" (Fuadi, 2013).

Legal designations in the two dimensions above show that law is not only limited to written regulations but also as a means of realizing justice through the social management of society. This arrangement is not only in the physical area or Human Resources expertise education, a sub-system of government bureaucracy as a motor in realizing the state's goals, but also in the area of morality for State Civil Apparatuses or State Administrators.

4.2 ACTIVITY ON GLASSES IDEA AS AN OASIS IN THE DROUGHT OF THE ESSENTIAL MEANING OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGAL POLITICAL PURPOSES

The goals of national and state life can be reflected in the aspirations of the nation and state goals. Both are evident in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that:

Subsequent thereto, to form a Government of the State of Indonesia which shall protect the whole Indonesian nation and the entire native land of Indonesia and to advance the public welfare, to educate the life of the nation, and to participate in the execution of world order which is by virtue of freedom, perpetual peace and social justice, therefore the National Independence of Indonesia shall be composed in a Constitution of the State of Indonesia, which is structured in a form of the State of the Republic of Indonesia, with people’s sovereignty based on the belief in One and Only God, just and civilized Humanity, the Unity of Indonesia and a Democratic Life guided by wisdom in Deliberation/Representation, and by realizing social Justice for all the people of Indonesia.
This clearly has resulted in the consequence that in Indonesia, human rights are values and dignity that are recognized, respected and protected. In order to realize this, the Indonesian state adheres to Pancasila democratic system, which makes law a means to realize a state's ideals (Reo M Christenson, 1975).

Indonesia explicitly states in the constitution that Indonesia is a rule-of-law state (Negara Hukum Indonesia: Dekolonisasi dan Rekonstruksi Tradisi, 2012). The concept of the rule of law in Indonesia as an effort to realize the ideals of the nation and state in its realization is not easy. The rule of law in Indonesia is systematically unable to realize its goals. This, in the aspect of regulating legal regulations, can be seen by the fact that the concept of a rule of law in Indonesia has resulted in a high number of laws and regulations. Richard Susskin states that the “inherent” problem of adhering to the rule of law principle is disharmony of regulations which he later refers to as hyper regulations (Legal Information: a Personal Appraisal of Context and Progress, 2010). Susskin's views also include the legal state of Indonesia. In terms of quantity, based on data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights until 18 August 2022, Indonesia currently has 42,161 regulations consisting of 17,468 ministerial regulations, 15,982 regional regulations, 4,711 non-ministerial government agency regulations (LPNK), and 4,000 central regulations. Even that does not include regulations made directly by regional heads, such as regent, mayor, or governor regulations. The amount also does not include regulations made by the head of BUMN (Indonesia, 2022). The number of existing legal rules is incapable of realizing good state administration due to the content of the laws, which often creates conflicts between one legal provision and other legal provisions in Indonesia (Improving the Effectiveness of Parliamentary Legislative Procedures”, 2003).

President Joko Widodo even realizes that many regulations hinder economic growth and make it difficult for the government to move. Concerning the quality and quantity aspects of the rule of law, Thomas Hobbes states that "unnecessary laws are not good laws, but just traps for money". The high number of laws and regulations in Indonesia brings fundamental problems in the form of conflicts between the substance of legal provisions. This is clearly seen in the context of substantive arrangements regarding Article 12B of Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Crimes which regulates gratification. The definition of gratification in that article actually creates an overlap with the bribery rules considering the existence of article 12C concerning the elimination of gratification.
Problems in the aspects of legislation in its development then spread to aspects of law enforcement. The Indonesian National Police has 434,135 personnel (Indonesia, 2022). In 2021, as many as 1,013 members of the Indonesian National Police were involved in criminal cases (Books, 2021). Then in 2021, Kontras agency noted that there were 651 cases of violence perpetrated by members of the National Police, in which 13 people were reported dead and 98 people were reported injured (Kompas.Com). The Indonesian Survey Institute recorded that the level of public trust in the police was 72 percent. In 2021, even though, according to LSI, the level of public trust in the community is still relatively high, in the same year, there was a hashtag movement #PercumaLaporPolisi, which is an expression of disappointment towards the police in cyberspace (Kompas.com, 2021).

In the aspect of legal culture, the habits of the parties to seek victory and prioritize their interests individually have changed the paradigm of the legal culture of society. Western-style legal understanding has shifted the resolution of social disputes in the community through deliberations that are oriented towards local customs and wisdom to become a judicial route. This has changed the concept of a society that breathes local wisdom, loves peace and upholds mutual cooperation values into secular and individualist values. As a result, the notion of law which was initially oriented towards efforts to create peace becomes a tool to legalize the wishes of those in power, both position and capital (Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia, (Kritik Terhadap Lembaga Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia), 2011). According to the Supreme Court's official website, it is recorded that in 2020 there were 115,455 criminal cases being tried at the Supreme Court (2020). Based on various kinds of existing data, it shows that the legal culture of the Indonesian people is far from the fundamental local wisdom values of the Indonesian people, which uphold the values of peace, kinship, and deliberation. This situation shows how the rule of law in Indonesia has been degraded into an anomalous state.

Humans in their lives have two inherent aspects: humans as individual beings and as social beings (Halim, 2005). To ensure that these two aspects run harmoniously, a state is formed with the tools known as government and law. Laws that are created and implemented through governance mechanisms are expected to be able to create a conducive social ecosystem. This discourse in the new chapter of modern industrialization 5.0 today cannot run smoothly. The various views in the previous
discussion have provided a reflection that the legal state of Indonesia has experienced erosion. Legal issues that have only been seen as acts of violating various positive written rules have brought about the decline of legal civilization in Indonesia. This view is because the problem of human morality, which is the goal of substance in law, has been far forgotten. Legal issues in the human dimension are born not due to sudden violations of textual rules but rather to moral deviations both on an individual and social group scale. The existence of a law enforcement system should no longer be oriented towards purely quantitative punishment or arrest of perpetrators, and a morality approach is needed. For this reason, the discussion about punishment in the criminal justice system in America is more oriented towards rehabilitation, including mental development (We are More Than our Executive Functions: on the Emotional and Situational Aspects of Criminal Responsibility and Punishment, 2022). Not only that, efforts to enforce the law in a restorative justice manner that prioritizes the humanitarian side are also based on the United Nations congress, which has more than once promoted restorative justice (Does International Law Acknowledge Restorative Justice?, 2023).

In line with that, discussion of law enforcement efforts should not only be oriented towards eradication efforts through formal law enforcement. However, such efforts should also be more oriented towards prevention. Although it cannot be denied that law enforcement efforts towards procedural justice are very important, prevention efforts are also important to prevent crimes from occurring (Perceptions of Police Misconduct in Taiwan: Does Procedural Justice Matter, 2022). Efforts to prevent crime, especially corruption, must certainly emphasize the concept of supervision. The concept of supervision to eradicate corruption is not only oriented to monitoring the performance system of social entities, but also oriented to the level of the social working class of society. The concept of supervision to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption is more centered on every human being who is given the mandate to run the wheels of government must be oriented towards realizing the ideals of the nation and state. In line with that, Hidayatullah and Eva Erdos also explain that in order to prevent fraud and criminal acts of corruption, the state must try to build a monitoring system to close such loopholes (State-Owned Enterprise’s Debt In The State Financial Regime, ).

Based on this, in principle, state administrators are parties who are given the mandate and authority by the state through laws and regulations to become servants for the community to realize the fulfillment of public rights of the community. Having such
authority certainly has the potential to cause abuse of authority which seeks to enrich oneself and others. The data submitted by Johanis Tanah, Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission, showed that alleged acts of corruption reported to the Corruption Eradication Commission in 2022 were 4623 cases (Detik.com, 2023). This, eventually, results in obstacles in the framework of realizing social welfare, which is the nation's and state's main goal. In order to keep the direction of state administration in the corridor of realizing the state's aspirations, it is necessary to carry out supervision. This supervision is not only oriented to the performance system but also to the intended aspects of the bureaucrat's life.

Supervision starts when the prospective state administrators are at the recruitment level. At this level, state administrators are seen not only from the abilities, experience and educational specifications that support their performance, but also external factors that can affect performance morally are also observed. Such external factors include financial capacity, closeness to capitalist groups who have an interest and can potentially damage the substance of governance, their debt, anti-corruption mentality, etc. After the recruitment aspect is declared passed, supervision must also be carried out on the career journey aspect. Supervision is also carried out during a career regarding the performance and financial journey owned. In order to monitor financial journeys, state administrators must have an account registered with the government so that digital monitoring of assets by state administrators can also be observed at any time. Furthermore, to avoid conflicts of interest between the interests of state administrators and the authority they have, everyone who begins to enter state administration is not allowed to carry out other businesses or jobs. Of course, this supervision is also carried out until the retirement period is over, so that there is no loophole for committing criminal acts of corruption.

According to this supervision, principally, this system aims to place state administrators as objects of governance performance facilities that can be monitored from various dimensions of life so that there is no loophole for abuse of authority. In this aspect, state administrators are described as objects in a glass aquarium and their movements can be monitored both in terms of economic capacity, social interaction, performance, etc. This supervision uses digital information disclosure instruments, in which the entire community is able to access it through digital devices, so that the public can compare the real life of a state administrator with the data they obtain on digital media. When there is no data conformity, the media Monitoring manager can report administrative sanctions.
by dismissal and punishment when it is known that there is a criminal element in mal-administration and corruption.

The existence of this digital monitoring system also shows that there is a necessity for the community to become a technology-aware society, especially in the field of information and communication technology. Through digitization, the public is required to carry out monitoring through cyber space, so that the output of supervision called activity on glasses can open the curtain to see state administrators and all their activities. In this aspect, state administrators are no longer human beings with free will, but are more likely to act as state instruments that comply with the system to achieve national and state goals. Supervision of the state administration system using the activity on glasses approach, on the other hand, supervises the work system of state administrators. Furthermore, it also supervises human resources they have. The results of this supervision are then processed systematically at a data processing base that is open to the public, and then distributed to the public through information media and becomes data for the State Officials Wealth Report.
5 CLOSING

The views of the Indonesian State as a rule of law state need to be examined; this is because the current law enforcement has not been able to realize this view. The high incidence of corruption requires rational efforts and prevention to close the loopholes for corruption. Prevention efforts are focused on supervision. Up-to-date supervision is needed with the activity on glasses model as a new alternative in supervising state administrators. Activity on glasses is a medium for restoring a law enforcement system that is morally oriented, so that it can also be referred to as the development of a humane law enforcement system with digital media in the industrial era 5.0.
REFERENCES


Ahmed, F. B. (n.d.). Corruption: A Sociological Interpretative Study with Special Reference to Selected Southeast Asian Case. Disertasi Doktor Philosophy. Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya, Malaysia.


