

# Problems of Police and Regional Police Coordination Implementation in Corruption Handling in Central Java Impact of Marriage Dispensation on Children Under The Age Review from Sociological Perspective

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation of the coordination of handling corruption crimes in the Police and to analyze the obstacles in the implementation of the coordination of the Polres and Polda in handling corruption crimes in the Central Java Region. The results of the study show that the National Police have an important role in launching the mission of eradicating corruption in various regions in Indonesia, because the Police have a function in the field of law enforcement. Specifically for eradicating corruption, this function is carried out by the directorate of criminal acts of corruption at the National Police Headquarters, which is structurally tiered from the Polda Sub-Directorate to the Polres Tipikor Unit. Coordination is carried out in investigation and investigation activities in areas prone to corruption. Every organization has obstacles that hinder the achievement of high performance. Internal obstacles faced are the slow process of disbursing funds in the submission of the annual budget and problems with the quality of human resources for investigators in the field of corruption. External obstacles are faced in the form of a lack of public understanding about the dangers of corrupt behavior, so that public participation in overcoming corruption is still minimal.

**Keywords:** Regional Police, Coordination Implementation, Corruption Handling

## 1. Introduction

One of the problems that can damage the concept of the rule of law is the problem of corruption[1]. The bad result of corruption is the birth of economic inequality and the birth of injustice and inequality of income as well as poor facilities and infrastructure of public interest [2]. Corruption crimes are not only committed by state administrators, between countries, but also by state administrators with other parties so as to damage the joints of social, national, and state life, and endanger the existence of the state [3]. This crime is not only detrimental to state finances but is also a violation of the social and economic rights of the community[4]. Corruption in Indonesia has spread throughout the government and all levels of society so efforts to eradicate it are still stalled, especially with the resistance carried out by parties whose interests are disturbed by the agenda of eradicating criminal acts of corruption [5]. The handling of corruption cases carried out by law enforcers from the first semester of 2016 to the first semester of 2020 has fluctuated. However, the total value of state losses that have been estimated to have been lost or have been calculated by the Supreme Audit Agency and/or the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency has increased. In 2018 the value of state

losses decreased from the previous year, although when viewed from a trend perspective, it increased [6].

Corruption has really become an acute and systemic problem that is very dangerous and detrimental to the state and society. The modes and perpetrators of corruption crimes are always changing rapidly. Meanwhile, the pace of changing the law itself is always a few steps behind the crime [2]. The success of ensnaring the perpetrators of corruption is highly dependent on law enforcement officials. The police have a very strategic position as the holder of the key to the gate of corruption cases to be brought to court (the key administration office in processing of cases) as stipulated in the legislation [7]. The first step taken by the National Police as a sub-criminal justice system in an effort to eradicate corruption as a law enforcement process is to conduct an investigation by investigators. If during the investigation it is found that there is an alleged criminal act of corruption, then the next step is to conduct an investigation.

Polri plays an important role in launching the mission to eradicate corruption in various regions in Indonesia because Polri has a function in the field of law enforcement. Eradication of criminal acts of corruption is a priority for the Police. Specifically for eradicating corruption, this function is carried out by the directorate of criminal acts of corruption at the National Police Headquarters, which is structurally tiered from the Polda Sub-Directorate to the Polres Tipikor Unit. To be able to carry out their duties to the Sub-Directorate of the Regional Police to the Polres Corruption Unit, the authority is given within the limits that have been determined. The granting of this authority must explicitly be adjusted to the needs of each task. Therefore, the use of this power or authority can only be used for investigation purposes. The use of power or authority beyond what has been determined by law means that there is an abuse of power or authority (*abuse de Droit*; *misbruik van recht*).

The existence of the Polda Sub-Directorate and the Polres Corruption Unit with their respective duties and powers requires good coordination between the two in handling corruption. Both horizontal coordination and vertical coordination. The implementation of their duties must be collected in harmonious cooperation. Cooperation within the boundaries of their respective work assignments, helping each other so as to create a work team. This collaboration requires good coordination. Coordination can be done if both parties create an activity in which they are related to each other. Such coordination must be reflected in the laws and regulations as well as the actions of the equipment assigned to it. In-laws and regulations, it is possible to regulate the authority of state equipment in general, in particular the authority of law enforcement officers, with statutory regulations it can be determined the limits of each law enforcement officer regarding the rights, obligations, and authorities as well as their relationship with each other so that they are always sustainable functional relationships are established, which will create a mechanism for mutual supervision among fellow law enforcement officers in a series of integrated criminal justice systems.

Based on the description of the background of the problem, the problems in this study can be formulated, namely: How is the coordination of handling corruption crimes in the Police? And what are the obstacles to implementing the coordination of the Polres and Polda in handling corruption crimes in the Central Java Region?

## **2. Method**

This type of research is library research. Library research is research that is carried out through library data collection or research carried out to solve a problem which basically relies on a critical and in-depth study of relevant library materials[8]. The approach used in this research is the statute approach. The legal approach is an approach that uses legislation and regulation [9]. Sources of data used in this study in the form of secondary data. Secondary data are data obtained from official documents, books related to the object of research, research results in the form of reports, theses, theses, dissertations, and laws and regulations [10]. This research data collection technique was carried out through conventional and online literature searches.

## **3. Result & Discussion**

Efforts to eradicate corruption are the main agenda that must be realized immediately. In order to be effective, these efforts must be preventive and repressive. The two efforts must be carried out properly and can be synergistic with each other, or it is likened to the two sides of one coin. Without preventive efforts, repressive efforts will fail in carrying out their mission. Considering the impact of corruption, various laws and regulations and institutions appointed to handle corruption cases emerged. The institutions in question are the National Police, the Corruption Eradication Commission, and the Attorney General's Office. Among the three institutions, the National Police is the most experienced institution in investigating various criminal cases.

Polri plays an important role in launching the mission to eradicate corruption in various regions in Indonesia, because Polri has a function in the field of law enforcement. Specifically for eradicating corruption, this function is carried out by the directorate of criminal acts of corruption at the National Police Headquarters, which is structurally tiered from the Polda Sub-Directorate to the Polres Tipikor Unit. In terms of law enforcement regarding criminal acts of corruption, the police have duties as investigators, as has been stipulated in Article 1 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code [11].

The National Police's strategy in law enforcement for criminal acts of corruption, among others, are:

1. Synergy with law enforcement officials.
2. Improve the function of coordination in investigation and investigation activities in areas prone to corruption.
3. Focus on carrying out investigations and investigations of criminal acts of corruption.
4. Responding to public demands to accelerate the investigation of corruption in the due process of law.

According to the Criminal Procedure Code, those who are entitled to become investigators are police officers who meet the rank requirements. The explanation of the requirements for this rank is explained in more detail through a Government Regulation. The Government Regulation in question is Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 which has been updated with Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code. Similar to other criminal cases, in investigating corruption cases the police must prioritize the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) this is in accordance with the National Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations. The regulation emerged with various

considerations, including as stated in point b, considering the regulation that in carrying out law enforcement duties, the State Police Investigators of the Republic of Indonesia have the duties, functions and authorities in the field of criminal investigations, which are carried out professionally, transparently, and accountable for every criminal case for the realization of the rule of law that reflects a sense of justice.

Police as law enforcement officers who have the duty and authority to investigate or investigate in every criminal case in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, including corruption, are only authorized to investigate corruption cases that harm state finances under Rp. 1,000,000,000, - (one billion rupiah). The rest is handled by another institution, namely the Corruption Eradication Commission as stipulated in Article 11 Paragraph (2) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. To achieve a cleaner and more humane law enforcement, law enforcement must receive supervision. Thus, a good and regular monitoring mechanism in the work unit will improve work performance. With a good and regular monitoring mechanism, if any deviation is found, it can be detected as early as possible and returned to the goals and objectives to be achieved.

This system also minimizes the occurrence of irregularities and abuse of authority in the implementation of law enforcement. This means that each sub-system has the same position and is parallel. Not under or above any other subsystem. Thus, there is coordination of the implementation of law enforcement functions between sub-systems. Each of them carries out the provisions of authority and responsibility, in order to smooth and continue the completion of the law enforcement process. The linkage of each sub-system between one another is nothing but the law enforcement process. Delays and mistakes in one of the sub-systems have an impact on the damage to the implementation of coordination and synchronization of law enforcement.

In resolving the crime of corruption requires coordination among law enforcement [12]. Coordination is a process of integrating goals and activities in separate units (departments or fields) -functional areas) in an organization to achieve goals efficiently and effectively [13]. A coordination can be done if both parties create an activity in which they are related to each other. The nature of coordination aims to unite and adjust activities, connect with each other, interlink so that these activities become a work unit. In order to increase the effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity of work, coordination must be carried out at all levels, both at the center and in the regions, even in administrative units, such as fields, sections, sections, up to the smallest units.

Basically, the process of investigating and investigating corruption is the first step in repressive measures to eradicate corruption. Investigations and investigations begin after it is known or suspected that a criminal act of corruption has occurred based on reports, complaints, and information from the public. Both reports or complaints as well as information from the public received by investigators or investigators are raw materials and need to be researched and screened. After receiving the report, the police officers immediately took action, namely by conducting an investigation. This action is carried out to seek information and evidence to determine whether a reported event is a criminal act of corruption or not.

Investigation is the first stage of the investigation, but at the investigation stage the emphasis is placed on the act of seeking and finding an event that is considered or suspected to be a criminal act. Meanwhile, in the investigation process, the emphasis is placed on the emphasis on seeking and collecting evidence so that the criminal acts found can become clear

and in order to be able to find and determine the perpetrators. There is almost no difference in meaning between the two (investigation and investigation). Between investigation and investigation are interrelated and complement each other in order to complete the examination of a criminal event [14].

Corruption as a criminal act that is against the law, enriches oneself and harms state finances. This crime is classified as a crime with an economic motive, carried out by people who have certain positions and is carried out systematically (white collar crime), this crime is the main enemy of the Indonesian nation in addition to narcotics crimes and terrorism. Eradication of corruption requires law enforcement in the form of countermeasures (repressive) but preventive measures should be prioritized [15]. The development of corruption in Indonesia is still relatively high, while its eradication is still very slow. Corruption in Indonesia has become a virus that has spread throughout the government since the 1960s. Furthermore, it is said that corruption is also related to power because with that power the ruler can abuse his power for personal, family and cronies interests [16]. Therefore, corruption is no longer classified as an ordinary crime but has become an extraordinary crime. This is because the conventional methods that have been used so far have proven to be unable to solve the problem of corruption in society. Thus, the handling must also use extraordinary methods (extra-ordinary).

Cases of criminal acts of corruption are difficult to disclose because the perpetrators use sophisticated equipment and are usually carried out by more than one person in a disguised and organized state. Therefore, this crime is called a white-collar crime or white-collar crime. Realizing the complexity of the problem of corruption in the midst of a multidimensional crisis and the real threat that is bound to occur, namely the impact of this crime. So corruption can be categorized as a national problem that must be faced seriously through firm and clear steps. The role of the Police in corruption cases is very important, this is because the Police are the spearhead of law enforcement. The National Police is tasked with conducting investigations and investigations of all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations as described in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Investigations, prosecutions, and examinations in courts in cases of criminal acts of corruption must take precedence over other cases in order to expedite the settlement of the case.

The Police as investigators are given authority in accordance with the law because of several obligations, namely: (a) taking the first action at the scene of the incident, (b) ordering a suspect to stop and checking the suspect's identification, (c) making arrests, detentions, search and confiscation, (d) examine and confiscate letters, (e) take fingerprints, (f) summon someone to be heard and examined as a suspect or witness, (g) bring in the necessary experts in connection with the examination of the case. Based on data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), in the first semester of 2020, there were 169 cases, with 372 suspects and 18.1 trillion state losses. During the first semester of 2020, ICW monitored the value of bribes known and found by the prosecutor's office of around Rp. 20.2 billion and the value of illegal levies is around 40.6 billion. The data shows that on average there are 28 cases per month with an average of 60 suspects assigned to them. The police who handled 1,412 cases have been completed with state losses reaching 3 trillion throughout 2020. It is possible that the number of cases will increase over time. One of the efforts made by the police in tackling this so as not to increase is by carrying out several activities to prevent corruption cases in various agencies that have the potential to commit criminal acts of corruption.

Prevention of corruption can be done through various efforts. Eradication of criminal acts of corruption according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002

concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission Article 1 point 3 is a series of actions to prevent and eradicate corruption through coordination, supervision, monitoring, investigation, investigation, prosecution and examination in court, with community participation based on applicable laws and regulations. Based on the understanding provided by the law, it is clear that one of them, but there are always obstacles that are factors that hinder efforts to combat corruption so that it cannot run optimally.

Every organization has obstacles that hinder the achievement of performance) is high. These constraints should be identified and managed to improve a particular performance. Once a problem has been solved, the next problem can be identified and updated. This also applies in the context of overcoming corruption by the Police, which has encountered several obstacles, both internal and external. Internal obstacles faced are the slow process of disbursing funds in the submission of the annual budget and problems with the quality of human resources for investigators in the field of corruption. The length of the budget disbursement process is one of the obstacles for the police to carry out preventive activities in the form of outreach to the public. The use of funds for the activities in question is in the form of funds for billboards, banners, and the creation of anti-corruption educational videos. This activity is an effort to prevent corruption which is carried out through a non-penal approach, namely prevention without using criminal law or prevention without punishment.

The low quality of human resources in several police institutions related to the process of investigating corruption crimes is also a separate obstacle to overcoming corruption. A police officer is required to be able to understand the modus operandi of a crime that continues to develop and to know the legal instruments that are going to be threatened against the criminal. The low quality is because some investigators have not attended special training or education about corruption which affects the professionalism of investigators in investigating corruption crimes that occur.

External obstacles are faced in the form of a lack of public understanding about the dangers of corrupt behavior so that public participation in overcoming corruption is still minimal. Constraints in terms of the lack of public participation are closely related to the lack of public understanding in the context of preventing and prosecuting corruption. The constitution has stated that the public must be actively involved in dealing with criminal acts of corruption, in the sense that the community must participate in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption. Community participation in question is the active role of individuals, community organizations or non-governmental organizations in preventing and eradicating corruption.

The difficulties faced by the police in taking action against elitist groups are also an obstacle in the process of overcoming corruption. Corruption crimes generally involve a group of people who mutually benefit from the crime. Everyone works together to cover up their own actions. This usually makes it difficult for law enforcers to uncover the existing evidence, thus causing the law to not be applied properly due to frequent conflicts of interest involving the authorities and the power itself.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that:

1. Polri plays an important role in launching the mission of eradicating corruption in various regions in Indonesia, because Polri has a function in the field of law enforcement. Specifically for eradicating corruption, this function is carried out by the directorate of criminal acts of corruption at the National Police Headquarters, which is structurally tiered from the Polda Sub-Directorate to the Polres Tipikor Unit.

Coordination is carried out in investigation and investigation activities in areas prone to corruption.

2. Every organization has obstacles that hinder the achievement of high performance. Internal obstacles faced are the slow process of disbursing funds in the submission of the annual budget and problems with the quality of human resources for investigators in the field of corruption. External obstacles faced in the form of a lack of public understanding about the dangers of corrupt behavior, so that public participation in overcoming corruption is still minimal.

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