



THE AUTHORITY OF POLICE INVESTIGATORS IN ERADICATION OF CRIMINAL ACTS OF CORRUPTION

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Abstract: Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on Corruption Eradication Commission which is a renewal of Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption, instead of Law number 3 of 1971. The enactment of this law is expected to accelerate the growth of people's welfare, responding to the evil nature contained in corruption. The problem in this study is how is the authority of police investigators in eradicating criminal acts of corruption after the issuance of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning Law on Corruption Eradication Commission and what obstacles faced by investigators related to the authority of police investigators in eradicating criminal acts of corruption after the issuance of Law on Corruption Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning Law on Corruption Eradication Commission. The method in this study uses descriptive qualitative research methods with a normative juridical approach. The results of this study are : (1) The authority of police investigators is to carry out investigations. Investigation activities are a follow-up to investigations that have found the construction of corruption crimes that have occurred to some extent. The law gives special rights or privileges to investigators to carry out investigative functions such as summoning, examining, arresting, detaining, confiscating, and determining suspects. (2) The obstacles faced concerning the authority of police investigators are a) The number of members of criminal investigators is limited. b) Information received regarding criminal acts of corruption is still unclear and in detail. c) Operating costs that have not been met. d) Lack of public legal awareness. The solution to the obstacles faced is by a) Gradually increasing the number of criminal investigators. b) Speed up all access to information related to criminal acts of corruption. c) The government needs to increase the operational cost budget item. d) It is necessary to hold outreach to the community either directly or through electronic media or social media.

Keywords: Authority, Investigation, Corruption.

Abstrak: Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 tentang Undang-Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi yang merupakan pembaharuan dari Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 sebagaimana yang diperbaharui dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2001 Tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi, sebagai pengganti Undang-Undang nomor 3 Tahun 1971. Lahirnya undang-undang ini diharapkan dapat mempercepat pertumbuhan kesejahteraan rakyat, dengan sebuah penanggulangan terhadap sifat jahat yang terkandung dalam korupsi. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah Bagaimanakah kewenangan penyidik kepolisian dalam pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi pasca diundangkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 tentang Undang-Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi dan Kendala apakah yang dihadapi penyidik terkait kewenangan penyidik kepolisian dalam pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi pasca diundangkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 tentang Undang-Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi. Metode dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif. Hasil penelitian ini adalah : Kewenangan penyidik kepolisian adalah melakukan penyidikan. Kegiatan penyidikan merupakan tindak lanjut penyelidikan yang sedikit banyak telah menemukan konstruksi peristiwa pidana korupsi yang telah terjadi. Undang-undang memberi hak istimewa atau hak privalise kepada penyidik untuk menjalankan fungsi penyidikan seperti

memanggil, memeriksa, menangkap, menahan, menyita, dan menetapkan tersangka. Hambatan yang dihadapi terkait kewenangan penyidik kepolisian adalah Jumlah anggota penyidik reskrim yang terbatas, Informasi yang diterima terkait tindak pidana korupsi masih belum jelas dan terperinci., Biaya operasional yang belum memenuhi, Kurangnya kesadaran hukum masyarakat. Solusi atas kendala yang dihadapi adalah dengan Menambah jumlah anggota penyidik reskrim secara bertahap, Mempercepat segala akses agar informasi terkait tindak pidana korupsi, dan Pemerintah perlu menambah pos anggaran biaya operasional. d) Perlu mengadakan penyuluhan kepada masyarakat baik secara langsung ataupun lewat media elektronik atau media sosial.

Kata Kunci: Kewenangan; Korupsi; Penyidikan.

A. Introduction

The state of Indonesia is a state of law, namely a state in which all attitudes, behavior, and actions, whether carried out by the authorities or by their citizens, must be based on the law. (Satria, 2020) The constitutional state of Indonesia is a state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, with an agreement to form a state government, protect the entire nation and the entire homeland, promote public welfare, and educate the nation's life. The Indonesian state of the law is a modern state of law. Therefore the main task of the government is the welfare of its people. That is why the current state of the law is also called the welfare state. (Siallagan, 2016)

The formation of the Indonesian state has nothing but a noble goal, namely to encourage and create general welfare under the umbrella of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila. These goals or ideals are reflected in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the 4th (fourth) paragraph, namely: *"Then from that to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice, ..."* (Soemarsono, 2017)

Welfare for all people without exception is the primary basis for every policymaking, including legislative policies, to continue to improve the people's standard of living, which is the constitutional right of every Indonesian citizen. Welfare for all Indonesian people is only a mere ideal if it is not accompanied by genuine efforts by state administrators in carrying out the constitutional mandate. One of the genuine efforts is to formulate a law that aims to protect the entire nation and bloodshed from all arbitrariness, including arbitrariness regarding the economic rights of the people. (Nadir & Win Yuli Wardani, 2018)

Protection of all nations and bloodshed through applicable legal instruments is an absolute thing to be realized. There is no meaning in the words "protecting all nations and spilling blood" if it turns out that there is still suffering felt by the people in the form of inequalities in economic rights, which reflects the welfare of all Indonesian people. This inequality is encouraged and created by a government system that is not socially just for all the people of Indonesia. It still allows government practices in which power is exercised arbitrarily and not in favor of the people.

A more detailed legal elaboration is needed so that these constitutional obligations are genuinely carried out properly by creating government practices that are open, transparent, and always responsible for the interests of the wider community, the endpoint of which is a real welfare for the wider community based on the guidelines on the principles of social justice based on God Almighty. Thus protecting the entire

Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia can also mean strenuous and genuine efforts to protect all Indonesian people from suffering and genuine efforts to create the welfare of the Indonesian people without exception. (Nuriyanto, 2014)

To realize these noble ideals, which are related to the manifestation of the welfare of all Indonesian people, a guideline for the implementation of a Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism state is formulated in Law Number 28 of 1999. contains the principles or principles of legal certainty, orderly state administration, public interest, transparency, proportionality, professionalism, and accountability.

This guideline regarding the implementation of a clean and free state of corruption and collusion is essential and indispensable to avoid the practices of collusion, corruption, and nepotism, not only involving the officials concerned but also by their families and cronies, which if left unchecked, the Indonesian people will be in a challenging position. According to Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya (Jaya, n.d.), "Criminal acts of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism are not only committed by State Organizers, between State Organizers but also State Administrators with other parties such as families, cronies, and businessmen, thereby destroying the joints of life in society, nation and state, as well as endangering the existence of the state." (Al Sabah AZ, 2017)

Regarding the practices of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism himself, Marzuki Darusman explained. Basically, the practice of Corruption and Collusion is the provision of facilities or preferential treatment by government officials/BUMN/BUMD to an economic unit/legal entity owned by the related official, relatives, or cronies. So if these practices are allowed to continue, the people as owners of state sovereignty will not get their constitutional rights, namely the right to justice and prosperity.

To further ensure the implementation of a clean and free government of corruption, collusion, and nepotism, the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission, which is a renewal of Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, as a substitute for Law Number 3 of 1971. The issuance of this law is expected to accelerate the growth of people's welfare, with a countermeasure against the evil nature contained in corruption.

Corruption is an act that can harm the state's finances and cause losses to the people's economy. Barda Nawawi Arief's opinion is that the criminal act of corruption is a very despicable act, condemned and hated by most people, not only by the people and nation of Indonesia but also by the people of the nations of the world. (Arief, 1992)

Therefore, as a nation with a passion for creating prosperity equitably and fairly, it should recognize and avoid every form of corruption that will create misery for all Indonesian people. By identifying the forms of corruption, it is also hoped that corruption will become a common enemy that must be suppressed and eliminated from every surface of the earth in Indonesia.

Forms of corruption, especially in the sphere of bribery, are a very acute disease for the Indonesian people because, in almost every public service institution, bribery has become commonplace, which in the end, there are difficulties in detecting corruption, so that prevention is even more difficult so that corruption continues to grow and spread in every aspect of life.

It is necessary to pay attention and reflect on what Habib-ur-Rahman Khan said: "The modern world is fully aware of this acute problem. Such people are busy conducting research, seminars, international conferences, and writing books to

understand the problem of crime and its causes to control it. But the net result of all this effort is the opposite. Evil moves on.” (Barda Nawawi Arief, 2000)

As the crime said by Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, corruption is an evil act committed by someone to gain profits illegally. It never stops and runs out to be discussed both in scientific forums and by every community every day. Still, the actual result is that this evil act continues to move incessantly, undermining every aspect of life, which can negatively affect the life of the community, nation, and state.

The development of corruption in Indonesia is still relatively high, while its eradication is still very slow. Romli Atmasasmita stated that Corruption in Indonesia had been a flu virus that has spread throughout the government since the 1960s. He further said that corruption is also related to power because, with that power, the ruler can abuse his power for personal, family, and cronies interests. Agreeing with Romli Atmasasmita, Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya explained that it must be admitted that nowadays, Indonesia, following the results of research conducted by Transparency International and Political and Economic Risk Consultancy based in Hong Kong, always occupies a vulnerable position as far as corruption is concerned. In fact, it must be admitted that corruption in Indonesia is systemic and endemic. It harms the state’s finances and violates the social and economic rights of the community at large. Furthermore, Nyoman Serikat Putra Jaya said that from a legal point of view. (Romli Atmasasmita, 2004)

So here it is clear from the two expert opinions either directly or indirectly that Corruption cannot be separated from power, so Robert Klitgaard, based on Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, states that corruption is an invitation (from a political official) with considerations improper use (e.g., bribery) to commit an offense. (Robert Klitgaard, 1998) Meanwhile, Evi Hartanti, based on the Indonesian Encyclopedia, emphasized that corruption is a symptom in which officials, state agencies abuse their authority with bribery, forgery, and other irregularities. (Evi Hartanti, 2005)

John Kaplan also emphasizes the intersection between corrupt action and position. A police organization that may be known as corrupt is also symbolized by a level of organizational strengthening that limits the introduction of the innovative and high dignity of officials who do not protect against corruption and violence following existing regulations. Here it is seen or describes the opportunities and proximity of corruption to a position in the government. (Thomas Barker & David L. Carter, 1999)

This condition seems to be very in line with the spirit of the legislators, namely through legislative policies by enacting Law No. 19 of 2019 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, which is considered to be able to further support police investigators in uncovering eradicating corruption. With the issuance of this law, it is necessary to clarify the authority of investigators in investigating corruption crimes in the context of law enforcement in Indonesia.

B. Formulation of Problems

Based on the background above, the writer can formulate the problem that will be a reference in this research, namely:

1. What is the authority of police investigators in eradicating criminal acts of corruption after the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission?

2. What are the obstacles and solutions to the authority of police investigators in eradicating criminal acts of corruption after the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission?

C. Research Method

The approach method in this research is on understanding and normative description. Thus the approach method used in this study is qualitative. According to Bogdan and Taylor, as quoted by Lexi J. Moleong, qualitative research is a research procedure that uses descriptive data in written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. (Lexy J. Moleong, 2002) In connection with the research method Soerjono Soekanto said that: In research with qualitative methods, descriptive-analytical data will be produced, namely what is stated by the informant in writing or verbally as well as actual behavior, which is researched and studied as a whole. This research was conducted by examining the data obtained from field research and library materials related to the formulation of the problem that has been determined. Normative legal research always considers the law a norm that provides a “justification” perspective on the law. This research is categorized as normative research because it examines library materials against secondary data sourced from library materials. The specification of this research is descriptive-analytical. This study seeks to describe and analyze problems based on the applicable laws and regulations. In this study, the author wants to describe and analyze the problem-solving of corruption following the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. This study’s types and data sources were carried out through a literature study sourced from secondary data. Secondary Legal Materials are closely related to primary legal materials that can support the writing of this thesis. The secondary legal materials used are books or scientific works written by experts related to this research. In this study, the authors use secondary legal materials, namely articles, papers, research results, and books related to solving the problem of corruption following the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. The method of data collection is by conducting a literature study/document center study. Secondary data were obtained in libraries, documentation centers, archives, and museums. Thus this study is to search for conceptions, theories, opinions, and findings related to the subject matter (Mukti Fajar ND dan Yulianto Achmad, 2013), namely the settlement of the problem of solving the problem of criminal acts of corruption following the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. This research data analysis method is qualitative analytical, namely describing, explaining, and analyzing some secondary data obtained. Explanation of the data is carried out using existing theories and legal norms while the overall data obtained is presented qualitatively, namely in the form of a systematic description.

D. Discussion

1. The Authority of Police Investigators in the Eradication of Corruption Crimes After the Enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission

The role of police investigators is regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, especially in terms of investigation and investigation. An investigation is a series of investigators’ actions to seek and find

an event that is suspected of being a criminal act of corruption to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the method regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code (Article 1 point 5 of Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code).

Before enacting Law no. 8 of 1981 as the Criminal Procedure Code, which becomes the criminal procedural law, the *herziene* islands regulation (HIR), in terms of investigation, the words *opspornig* or *orderzoek* are used. Still, during the HIR, the notion of investigation or investigation is always used chaotically. It is not clear the limits of the investigation function (*opspornig*) with the investigation. So it often causes ambiguity of understanding and action.

The affirmation of this understanding is now beneficial for the clarity of the function of implementing law enforcement. By affirming and distinguishing between investigation and investigation: (Sukananda & Destiana, 2019)

- a. The stages of criminal acts have been created to avoid hasty law enforcement methods such as those encountered in the past. As a result of hasty measures of action, it can lead to the attitude and behavior of police investigators often slipping towards making it easier and taking the fate of the person being investigated lightly;
- b. With the investigation stage, it is hoped that a more humane attitude and sense of legal responsibility will grow in carrying out law enforcement duties. Avoiding ways of the prosecution that lead to prioritizing extortion of confessions rather than finding information and evidence. Moreover, suppose the understanding and purpose of implementing the investigation and investigation functions are linked to the provisions of Article 17. In that case, it will further clarify the importance of the meaning of investigation before proceeding with investigative actions so that actions that violate human rights that violate human dignity do not occur.

Investigation of criminal acts of corruption is an activity that does not stop and is an integral part that cannot be separated from the beginning of the process of investigation, prosecution and examination, completion and submission of case files to the Public Prosecutor, implementation of court trials until court decisions have permanent legal force. Another term for investigation in practice is more often the term *detective*. The main task is to receive reports and organize and stop people suspected of being investigated. So it means that this investigation precedes the investigation. Suppose it is related to the theory of criminal procedural law as proposed by Van Bemmelen. In that case, this investigation means the first stage in the seven stages of criminal procedure law, which means seeking the truth. (Rusdi et al., 2020)

Police officers who carry out investigative duties are called investigators. In criminal acts of corruption, the investigator is every police officer who has been given the authority by law to complete his duties and responsibilities to resolve theft cases with violence. Following Article 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the police officer who can handle criminal acts of corruption is the sole investigator mandated by the Criminal Procedure Code.

To be able to carry out their mission, investigators of criminal acts of corruption must understand very well the rationale of the makers of the Criminal Procedure Code, such as the principles possessed by the Criminal Procedure Code itself, the obligations and powers that investigators have and the limits of their

authority. Therefore, the legislators have explicitly given the authority of investigators of corruption crimes, including 1) Receiving a report or complaint from a person regarding the existence of a criminal act of corruption. 2) Looking for information and evidence of corruption. 3) Ordering a suspect to stop and asking and checking personal identification. 4) Taking other actions according to the law, taking responsible actions.

In addition, on orders from investigators, they can also take actions in the form of 1) Arresting suspected perpetrators of corruption, prohibiting leaving the premises of suspected perpetrators of corruption, searching suspects for corruption, and confiscating evidence of corruption. 2) Examination of suspected perpetrators of corruption and confiscation of documents that can be used as evidence at trial. 3) Taking fingerprints and taking pictures of suspected perpetrators of corruption. 4) Bringing and confronting the suspected perpetrators of corruption to the investigators.

The legislators believe that the investigatory authority regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code is very clear, and there is no need for further interpretation. This is proven by the way the legislators do not provide explanations except in other words of action as formulated in Article 5 paragraph (1) letter a number 4.

The powers granted by the Criminal Procedure Code to investigators are already extensive. Still, in addition to the Criminal Procedure Code, Perkap 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations, also regulates matters relating to technical investigations that only apply within the internal police and are not regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code, so Perkap 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations can be said to be a technical guide for investigators in conducting investigations. Based on Article 11 Paragraph (1) Letter a Perkap Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations, it is stated that an investigation can be carried out before there is a Police report/Complaint and after a Police Report/Complaint or in the Context of an Investigation so that the investigation functions to find out and determine what incident what has happened and is tasked with making an official report and its report which will later form the basis for the start of an investigation. (Supriyanta, 2009)

Police officers in charge of conducting investigations must comply with the principles contained in Perkap 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations, namely Legality, Professional, Proportional, Procedural, Transparent, Accountable, Effective, and Efficient, which means that investigators must be able to carry out their duties appropriately, efficiently and quickly, each investigator carries out his duties according to the legality and authority of each, investigators in carrying out their duties cannot be intervened by anyone, every investigator's action pays attention to the principles of openness and is informative for related parties. Investigators can be held accountable for their actions legally, administratively, and technically.

To investigate criminal acts of corruption to run effectively and efficiently, the investigator beforehand made an investigation plan that outlined the investigation's objectives, the appropriate techniques and tactics to be used, the equipment used, and administrative completeness. To control the investigation, in carrying out the duties of the investigator, the investigator must obtain an

investigation warrant issued by the investigator's superior, but if under certain circumstances or urgency, the investigator can investigate by seeking verbal approval from the investigator's superior or immediately reporting after completing the investigation. After conducting an investigation, the investigator shall write down the results obtained in the Investigation Report, later submitted to the investigator's superior.

Apart from the Criminal Procedure Code's determination, the Investigator's authority is also regulated by Perkap Number 14 of 2012 concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations. Instructions on what investigators, namely: 1) must carry out activities) Processing of the crime scene (TKP) of corruption. 2) Observation (observation) of the crime scene of corruption. 3) Interviews with suspects and witnesses of corruption crimes. 4) Follow-up (surveillance) of corruption suspects. 5) Tracking of corruption suspects. 6) Undercovers are carried out by investigators in uncovering criminal acts of corruption.

Whereas in the context of investigating corruption crimes, investigators are prohibited from using coercive measures because it is evident that either the Criminal Procedure Code or Perkap Number 14 of 2012 concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations do not authorize investigators to carry out coercive measures after completing the investigation, the case must be escalated to the investigation stage.

The investigation process that investigators have carried out on incidents of criminal acts of corruption, then the investigation process is carried out on these events. The investigation itself is a series of actions by investigators of corruption crimes that have been regulated by law to seek and collect evidence of corruption from arresting the suspect in the corruption crime.

In general, the investigators know only members of the police. However, in a formal juridical manner, apart from the Police, other investigators such as Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), Prosecutors, and Navy officers. The provisions governing this matter are regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code and Government Regulation (PP) Number 27 of 1983 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code. Still, in this paper, the author will only describe the investigation carried out by Indonesian National Police Officers.

In short, the task of the Police investigator is to conduct an investigation. Investigative activities are a follow-up to an investigation that has more or less discovered the construction of criminal acts of corruption that have occurred.

The law gives special rights or privileges to investigators to carry out investigative functions such as summoning, examining, arresting, detaining, confiscating, and assigning a person suspected of having committed a criminal act of corruption as a suspect, but in exercising these special rights and authorities must obey and subject to the principle of the freedom of due process, that is, everyone has the right to be investigated and investigated on a legal basis.

In practice, while investigating a criminal act of corruption, the activity must be notified to the Public Prosecutor (from now on referred to as the Prosecutor) by sending a Notice of Commencement of Investigation (SPDP) first. Investigators in conducting investigations must be based on the law. Investigators' actions must be based on the law regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws and regulations.

The process of investigating criminal acts of corruption itself must be carried out professionally by investigators based on the law. In addition to the Criminal Procedure Code, the legal basis for investigators is Perkap No. 14 of 2012 concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations. One of the principles contained in Perkap Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations is the Legality Principle, namely the process of investigation and investigation carried out following the provisions of the legislation.

Investigations in Perkap Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations are divided into four levels, namely: (Setyawan et al., 2020)

a) Easy Case.

At the level of an easy case, it has the characteristics of Sufficient Witness, Sufficient Evidence, the Suspect is already known or arrested, and the handling process is relatively fast. The Sector Level Police handle cases with easy cases.

b) Medium Case.

At the moderate level, the case has the characteristics of sufficient witnesses, there is evidence that leads to the suspect's involvement, the identity and whereabouts of the suspect are known and easy to catch, the suspect is not part of the perpetrators of organized crime, the suspect is not disturbed by his health condition, does not require expert testimony but when needed, experts are easily available—handled by the police at the Resort Police (Polres) and Polsek.

c) Difficult Case.

At the case level, it is difficult to have the characteristics of witnesses who do not know directly about the crime that occurred, the suspect's identity is not known or his health is impaired or has a particular position, the suspect is protected by a specific group or part of the perpetrators of organized crime, evidence that is directly related to the case is difficult to obtain, expert information is needed that can support the disclosure of cases, special equipment is required in handling cases, criminal acts committed occur in several places and require sufficient investigation time. The police carry out the handling of difficult cases at the Polres and Regional Police levels.

d) Complicated Case.

At the case level, it is complicated to have characteristics that have not found witnesses who are directly related to the crime, the whereabouts of the witnesses are unknown, the witness or suspect is abroad, the crime scene is in several countries/cross countries, the suspect is abroad, and there is no extradition treaty, the evidence is abroad. It cannot be confiscated, the suspect's identity is unknown, his health is impaired, or he has a particular position and requires a relatively long investigation time. The police investigated the Polda level and the Police Headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia (Police Headquarters).

Police officials who carry out investigations into criminal acts of corruption must carry out a case title. The case title is divided into two, namely:

1. Ordinary Case.

- a. The title of this ordinary case is usually carried out at the initial stage of the investigation to determine the status of a criminal case or not, formulating an investigation plan, formulating the elements of the drafted Article, determining witnesses, suspects, and evidence, determining the time target, and investigative techniques and tactics.

- b. The title of a case is usually carried out at the middle stage of the investigation process, which aims to evaluate and solve problems encountered in the investigation, to find out the progress of the investigation that has been achieved, and efforts to accelerate the completion of the investigation, to determine the plan for further action, to ensure the suitability of witnesses, suspect, and evidence with the suspected Article, ensure that the investigation is carried out following the targets set and or develop plans and targets for the investigation.
 - c. The title of ordinary cases is carried out at the final stage of the investigation aimed at evaluating the investigation process that has been carried out, solving problems or obstacles to the investigation, ensuring conformity between witnesses, suspects, and evidence, completing case files, determining whether or not the case files are delegated to the public prosecutor or terminated and or fulfillment of the prosecutor's instructions.
2. Special Case.

Special case titles are carried out to respond to reports/complaints or complaints from litigants or their legal advisors after an order from the investigator's superior as the investigator, reopening an investigation that has been stopped after new evidence is obtained, determining specific police action or reopening an investigation based on a pretrial decision which has permanent legal force. The title of particular cases is carried out on some instances with a balance that requires the President/Minister of Home Affairs/Governor's written approval to be widespread public attention and at the request of investigators.

Carrying out a case title at the final stage is an investigator's step before submitting a case file to the Public Prosecutor or as an investigator's step to planning steps to fulfill the instructions of the Public Prosecutor so that the case can be declared complete by the Public Prosecutor.

In law enforcement, especially those relating to handling criminal acts of corruption as regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is the primary investigator who handles every crime in general to create domestic security. In the process of taking corruption, crimes refer to Article 6, Article 8, and Article 10A of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission.

2. Obstacles and Solutions of Investigators Related to the Authority of Police Investigators in the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption After the Enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission

The duties of the police are regulated in Article 14 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. To support the tasks of the police, Article 15 regulates the authority of the police, namely:

- 1) To carry out the functions as referred to in Articles 13 and 14, the Indonesian National Police are generally authorized to:
 - a. Receive reports and/or complaints;
 - b. Help resolve community disputes that can disrupt public order;
 - c. Supervise the flow that can cause division or threaten the unity and integrity of the nation;
 - d. Issue police regulations within the scope of police administrative authority;

- e. Carry out special inspections as part of police action in the context of prevention;
 - f. Take the first action on the scene;
 - g. Take fingerprints and other identities and take pictures of people;
 - h. Look for information and evidence;
 - i. Organize a National Criminal Information Center;
 - j. Issue permits and/or certificates required in the context of community service;
 - k. Provide security assistance in the trial and implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies, as well as community activities;
 - l. Receive and store the found items for a while.
- 2) The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, following other laws and regulations, has the authority to:
- a. Grant permits and supervise public crowd activities and other community activities;
 - b. Carry out registration and identification of motorized vehicles;
 - c. Issue a license to drive a motorized vehicle;
 - d. Receive notifications about political activities;
 - e. Grant permits and conducting control of firearms, explosives, and sharp weapons;
 - f. Grant operational permits and supervise business entities in the field of security services;
 - g. Provide instructions, educating, and training special police officers and independent security officers in the technical field of the police;
 - h. Cooperate with the police of other countries in investigating and eradicating international crimes;
 - i. Carry out functional police supervision of foreigners residing in the territory of Indonesia in coordination with relevant agencies;
 - j. Represent the government of the Republic of Indonesia in international police organizations;
 - k. Carry out other powers that fall within the scope of police duties.

Constraints are a problem that causes an activity to be unable to run due to influencing factors; the authors divide internal constraints and external constraints. Internal obstacles investigators in dealing with corruption, among others, namely:

1. The number of members of the Criminal Investigation Unit is limited.
The number of investigators is insufficient when compared to the various modes of corruption.
2. Information received regarding corruption is still not clear and detailed.
Often the information received seems sudden, and the information received by members of the Criminal Investigation Unit is not yet clearly detailed. The sudden time made it challenging to gather members due to the different living distances. External obstacles faced by investigators include:
 - a. Often the perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption move from place to place.
 - b. The lack of evidence obtained from the suspect.
 - c. People are afraid of dealing with the police.

In addition to the obstacles that have been stated above, other obstacles that need to be considered to minimize acts of corruption, namely:

1. Internal Obstacle

The operational costs of investigations and investigations of criminal acts of corruption provided by the state through the Annual DIPA budget are considered to be still less when compared to the actual costs of investigations and investigations needed in the field. For example: For funds for investigation and investigation of criminal cases with a light difficulty level, the funds provided by the state are a maximum of IDR 3,500,000, while the actual costs required are at least IDR 5,000,000. As for cases with moderate difficulty, the maximum amount of funds provided by the state is IDR 5,000,000, while the actual costs required are at least IDR 7,500,000. For cases with a severe level of difficulty, the funds provided by the state are a maximum of IDR 7,500,000, while the actual costs required are at least IDR 10,000,000. Weak coordination and cooperation between the Police and other parties and agencies related to the handling of corruption, for example: To find out the identity of the perpetrators of corruption crimes, information is needed concerning the personal data of the perpetrators in the Population and Civil Registry Service (Disdukcapil), while to get the data, it requires quite a lot of requirements, as well as complicated bureaucracy.

2. External Obstacles

a. Lack of legal awareness from the community.

Many people are reluctant to report the incident to the police, even though the public should be obliged to report every incident of corruption to the police regardless of the material loss that occurred for the police data.

b. Lack of witnesses to be questioned in corruption cases.

The lack of eyewitnesses to the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption will undoubtedly make it difficult for the police to collect evidence and facts that occurred at the crime scene.

Based on the research, the efforts made to minimize the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption began with internal and external improvements, namely:

1. Internal efforts.

Namely, by accepting new members to the Criminal Investigation Unit, which is expected to motivate old investigators to be more enthusiastic in carrying out the investigation process so that perpetrators of corruption can be quickly arrested because of the addition of new investigators. The addition of the number of members in carrying out the investigation is expected to reduce the occurrence of corruption. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate with other parties such as the Prosecutor's Office, the KPK, and the Supreme Court.

2. External efforts.

External efforts made in minimizing the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption are:

a. Carry out legal socialization efforts to the community about the importance of law enforcement against corruption. The significance of all investigators in protecting the community and being modest is a persuasive effort that will make the public understand more about the law and are not afraid to deal with officers or police officers.

b. Investigators need to cooperate and coordinate with the police in other areas so that they can help each other overcome external obstacles to the processing of the crime scene of corruption, the search for perpetrators of

corruption, witnesses, and victims of corruption as well as the handling of evidence needed by the police.

The solution to the obstacles faced by the police about the authority of police investigators in eradicating criminal acts of corruption is to: Increase the number of members of the Criminal Investigation Unit in stages. Accelerate all access, so police investigators quickly absorb that information related to corruption. The government needs to increase the operational cost budget post to facilitate the course of investigation activities. It is necessary to provide counseling to the public either directly or through electronic media or social media.

E. Closing

The authority of police investigators is to carry out investigations. Investigative activities are a follow-up to the investigation that more or less has found the construction of criminal acts of corruption. The law gives privileges or privileges to investigators to carry out investigative functions such as summoning, examining, arresting, detaining, confiscating, and assigning a person suspected of having committed a criminal act of corruption as a suspect, but in exercising these special rights and authorities must obey and subject to the principle of the freedom of due process, that is, everyone has the right to be investigated and investigated on a legal basis.

1. Obstacles faced in relation to the authority of police investigators are:
 - a. A limited number of criminal investigators.
 - b. Information received regarding corruption is still not clear and detailed.
 - c. Operational costs that have not been fulfilled.
 - d. Lack of public legal awareness.
2. The solution to the problems faced is to:
 - a. Gradually increase the number of criminal investigators.
 - b. Accelerate all access, so police investigators quickly absorb that information related to corruption.
 - c. The government needs to increase the operational cost budget post to facilitate the investigation activities.
 - d. It is necessary to hold outreach to the public, either directly or through electronic media or social media.

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